

The Worker

National
Edition

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Labor Can Stop The Korea Killing

—See Page 3

Vol. XVII, No. 35

26

Aug. 31, 1952

In 2 Sections, Section 1

16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Labor Day to Election Day

Labor's battle against the affect of the war program are the background against which the workers are beginning to judge the candidates and the parties.

Labor Fights Back

The year since last Labor Day has been a rise in the fight to protect labor's gains. Encouraging signs in this militant record are the many instances of labor's solidarity cutting across all divisions.

The Smith Act And Labor

More and more union leaders recognize that the Smith Act frameups of the Communist leaders are a direct threat to all workers. Fight-back action is underway, notably in the recent conference of the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act.

The War Prayer

A prayer written by Mark Twain.

Low Women's Wages and You

When women are paid less than men for the same work all labor suffers. A recent conference in the electrical industry proved this again and showed what can be done about it.

IN THE MAGAZINE

WAGE BATTLES LOOM AS PRICES SKYROCKET

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Thousands of Brooklynites Study Touring Peacemobile

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

IT SUDDENLY hits you hard when you actually see the high cost of living as illustrated in the Peacemobile.

Right before your eyes you see the items a dollar bought in 1939—a cake of soap, a pound of coffee, a loaf of bread, one quart of milk, three cans of soup, and a dozen eggs!

But in 1952 you get a quart of milk and a pound of coffee!

And then you get real mad when your eyes travel a little to the left of this novel but hard-hitting exhibit.

Those 1951 profits of such big business as General Electric, United States Steel, Standard Oil, duPont, and General Motors—

whew!

This is only one feature of the rolling exhibit being sponsored by Brooklyn Peace Council that thousands have seen and will see in the coming months.

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"I never saw anything like it before," said a Negro housewife as she left the 60-foot blue trailer during the stop at Franklin and Fulton in Bedford-Stuyvesant. "It really shows you what's happening to folks," she added to her woman companion.

★

AT FIRST visitors are struck with the beautiful interior soft blue background and diffused

W. GERMAN JOBS

HAMBURG (ALN).—Despite a slight decrease in the early part of August, unemployment in Western Germany stands at 1,145,000, the Ministry of Labor announced. Unemployment decreased in Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, North Rhine-Westphalia and Bremen. Unemployment rose in southern Germany, especially in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. In Hamburg the number of unemployed increased by 270 to 98,970.

light. On the top border is the slogan "Peace" spelled in a score of languages of the world.

Then you begin moving slowly to the right. There are photo montages of newspaper headlines. Next to the food items mentions is a huge photo of a family eating.

"And as for civil rights" there is "fear, hysteria, violence." And you see Negroes menaced by police and the bombed home of the late Harry T. and Mrs. Harriet Moore, murdered NAACP leaders of Florida.

"For our youth an uncertain future," and "In Europe" will the revival of the Nazis power mean more Dachaus?

"Yes, War Means All of This."

"One hundred and fifteen thousand American casualties in Korea. . . . Twelve thousand five hundred prisoners of war. . . . Three million Korean, and Chinese men, women and children killed and wounded."

★

BUT THE PEACEMOBILE shows people "We can have a truce in Korea now." There are statements from newspapers urging it like the Rochester Times Union.

"And we can have peace in the world" declare Pope Pious, Stalin, Gen. Alfred Gruenther, Rev. William H. Francis, Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, Episcopalian Bishop, president J. Edgar Hoover and secretary-treasurer, AFL Meat Cutters, and Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Indian ambassador.

A big five peace pact is the key, says the message alongside pictures of President Truman, Premier Mao of China, French Foreign Minister Schuman, Britain's Prime Minister Churchill, and Russia's Premier Stalin.

Peace will mean "our loved ones back home. . . . Three million more jobs, \$10,000,000 in world trade."

"It's good to be alive. . . . Let's stay alive."

And although the ballots in the poll box at the end of the exhibit haven't been tabulated yet, who can doubt what the majority have said to one of the questions, "Are you in favor of creating more job in our country through peaceful trade will all countries?"

★
ALONG with the exhibit, speak-

ers address passersby on the question of peace and how it can be won. Tens of thousands of leaflets have been distributed. People from the street have come to say a few words over the public address system.

The rolling visual exhibit has stopped as of this writing in such central communities as at Avenue J and E, 14 St.; Kings Highway and E, 13 St.; Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.; 21 Ave. and 86 St.; Wyckoff and Hoyt Sts.; 42 St. and Second Ave.; Clinton and Central Mall; Franklin and Fulton Sts.; Pitkin and Hopkinson Sts.; and

South Third and Havemyer Sts.

The week's schedule beginning Aug. 25 is: Monday, at Nostrand and Avenue W, 1-5 p.m.; and Avenue U and 17 St., 6-10 p.m. Tuesday, Neptune and W. Seven St., 11:30-2 p.m.; 18 Ave. and 66 St., 6-10 p.m. Wednesday, Kings Highway and E, 17 St., 1-5 p.m.; Church and Utica, 7-10 p.m. Thursday, Rockaway Parkway and Rutland Rd., 1-5 p.m.; Regent Pl. and Flatbush, 7-10 p.m. Friday, Sumner and DeKalb, 11-5 p.m.; LaFayette and Marcy, 7-10 p.m. Saturday, Graham and Barrett, 11-5 p.m.



The Soviet Plan For Peace, Plenty

—See Page 4

Foe of Tenants, Consumers Named Price Director

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

PRESIDENT TRUMAN contemptuously ignored the expressed feelings of organized labor and millions of tenants when he appointed Tighe E. Woods yesterday as the new Federal Price Stabilizer. Because the 42-year-old ex-real estate man is a lot better known—and disliked—by his informal title of "Rent Increase Expediter" than by the formal title he is now shedding after four years, "Director, U. S. Office of the Housing Expediter."

Appointed to keep the lid down on rentals, Woods presided instead over hundreds upon hundreds of rent increases, many of them as astronomically high as 125, 150 and even 300 percent, to the enrichment of landlords and the intolerable misery of low-income Americans.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing over 1,000,000 workers, called, as far back as 1948, the first year of Woods' reign as executive of rent ceilings, for his ouster. The national CIO's Rent Committee sharply rebuked Woods for his anti-tenant actions. In the face of top CIO officials' commitment—including Walter Reuther, president of the same UAW which blasted Woods—to the support of Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson, Truman's appointment of Woods to the price control post was seen as a slap in the face to the millions of trade unionists being asked to vote Democrat.

PRICE CONTROL has been nothing but a demagogic farce under the war-bent Truman administration. But Woods' appointment was seen yesterday as an even more cynical admission than usual that the only way prices will continue to be "controlled" is . . . up.

Woods' record as rent "controller" guarantees that he will be as popular with profiteering Big Business as he has been with landlords.

When Truman first appointed Woods as Housing Expediter, pro-landlord Republicans in the Senate stalled for months before permitting his confirmation. They didn't like the rent control law and they wanted to see how Woods would administer. What they saw, they liked, and Woods was confirmed. Reporting on the 1948 law, the COP Senators candidly admitted that "it is entirely likely that the committee would have recommended further changes in the existing federal rent control law but for the fact that . . . acting Housing Expediter (Woods) agreed to change his instructions and procedures. . . ."

EXAMPLE: Tory Sen. Harry Cain (R-Wash.) complained loudly about the actions of Harry Zetzer, area rent director in Cleveland. Woods obligingly fired Zetzer.

Cain objected to the rent controls in Bremerton, in his home state of Washington. Woods ended rent control in Bremerton.

While homeless veterans and millions of other Americans have paid heavily for Woods' services to the real estate interests, Woods himself went out of his way to twist the law to approve the use of scarce building materials by a California race track mob.

An unhappy Woods, testifying during the "five percent" Senate investigation of August, 1949, admitted on the stand that, one day after Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, told him to "hurry up" a building permit for the Tanforan race track, he is . . .



This famous shot symbolizes labor's contempt for the Taft-Hartley Act. These striking miners in 1949 showed exactly how they felt when president John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers was convicted of contempt for defying a T-H back-to-work injunction. The union was fined \$1,400,000, Lewis, \$20,000.

5 Years Bear Out Warning T-H Was 'Thrust to Fascism'

By RICHARD SASULY

By Federated Press

ON OCT. 14, 1947, at the AFL convention in San Francisco, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers argued powerfully against compliance with the Taft-Hartley law. Lewis called the law "the first ugly, savage thrust of fascism in America."

Lewis lost the argument against compliance and a few months later led the miners out of the AFL again. But the events of five intervening years have proved his statement right. Fascist-like measures have followed in the wake of Taft-Hartley, along several lines:

1. Government loyalty program.—In the Spring of 1947, while the Taft-Hartley bill approached passage in Congress, President Truman readied a system of loyalty investigations for federal government workers. The government loyalty program grew rapidly until it imposed thought control on three million government workers.

Not a single case of espionage or any other violation of law was turned up in the loyalty net. But phones were tapped, mail boxes opened and every government worker's life was made a target for FBI investigation.

Few, if any, Communist Party members were found in the government. When Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) claimed there were more than 200 Communists in the State Department, not one of his cases stood up. But guilt by association became standard in the government. Civil servants were fired for knowing the wrong people, for having the wrong relatives and for

reading the wrong books. By 1952 the overwhelming majority of strong New Dealers had been cleared out of Washington, and the body of government workers had become political enuchs, scared reactionary or both.

2. SMITH ACT Prosecutions.—Most unions are on record against the Smith act. The same unions are also for the most part on record against communism, supposed target of the Smith act. The unions oppose the Smith act because it threatens the forcible elimination of a political party from American life. By threatening one party, the law—according to almost all labor lawyers—threatens all parties and the political action of labor in particular.

By 1952 the Justice Department had applied the Smith act against the Communist Party in five separate trials involving the bulk of the Communist leadership.

3. New repressive laws.—Although assured repeatedly that existing laws were more than adequate to protect U.S. security, Congress followed up Taft-Hartley with new repressive legislation in the political field.

In September 1950 more than two-thirds of each house of Congress passed the McCarran bill over Truman's veto. The so-called anti-subversive law greatly extended the repressive features of the Smith act. It made it possible for an attorney general to kill off practically any organization whose views he disliked. It established in law the concept of guilt by association. On June 27, 1952, a new immi-

gration bill also was passed by Congress over a Presidential veto. This law, known as the McCarran-Walter act, created a special police state for aliens and established the principles of racism in setting up new immigration quotas.

4.—GOOSE-STEP for Teachers.—Before the days of Taft-Hartley, teachers in public schools and colleges got by on their records. Teachers sometimes were fired for defending labor and civil liberties, but they had some chance to argue back. Now an increasing number of teachers have been forced to submit to loyalty tests, despite protests from teacher groups that this was insulting and a violation of academic freedom. The Goslin case in Pasadena, Calif., showed that active fascist groups were moving in behind witchhunt hysteria to fire any kind of mildly liberal teachers. In an Oklahoma town early in 1952, books were actually burned because the American Legion opposed them.

5. Blacklists.—The economic pressure of repression was applied widely through use of blacklists in many industries, after passage of the Taft-Hartley law. Chief blacklisting instrument was the House un-American activities committee, which moved into high gear in the fall of the Taft-Hartley year, 1947, and set up a sweeping blacklist system in the entertainment fields through its Hollywood hearings. The blacklists took special forms in different industries, as for example in the case of the movie industry, where the blacklist was a screening program for actors and writers.

More Notables Back Korea Peace Poll

THE NATIONAL Peace Referendum on the immediate halting of the Korean war gained momentum this week as additional prominent Americans joined the 43 notables who, together with the American Peace Crusade has launched the poll. The nationwide referendum will poll the public on one question—whether Americans favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with all unsettled matters to be settled at the conference table. Aimed at making the end of the war a key issue in the election campaign, the Peace Referendum was initiated, with the APC, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a member of the U.S. delegation to the founding conference of the United Nations and former U.S. Minister to Liberia; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Rev. Kenneth Rappley Forbes, Philadelphia, executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action, and others.

The results of the referendum are to be submitted to all candidates for public office with the demand that they work for a Korean peace to be obtained before Election Day.

THE APC REPORTS a steady influx of additional endorsements since the publication of the initial list of prominent sponsors. Among them are:

The Rev. Gros W. Alexander, Redlands, Cal.; Ivan B. Christman, president, Eastern Division, Farmers Union; Arnaud d'Usseau, New York City, playwright; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Albert W. Kaufman, Lake View, Mich.; Rev. A. W. Klumb, Shawano, Wis.; William B. Ransom, president Indiana State NAACP, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred W. Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union; Rev. B. B. Strowder, Besemer, Ala.

(The Rev. Strowder wrote: "I

have hereby signed wholeheartedly as one who voiced the opinion of the best thinkers of the American leaders, I am for peace.")

Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Rev. W. Williams, Wild Rose, Wis.; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof. emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Royal W. France, New York; Rev. S. A. Grayson; Rockwell Kent, Ausable Fork, N.Y.; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Marine, Cooks & Stewards, Wilmington, Cal.; Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, O.

Also, Rev. D. D. Randall, Chicago; Willard T. Hazen Jr. Pigeon Cove, Mass.; a Christian youth leader, Rev. George A. Taylor, Baltimore; Saul Kreas, trade union leader, New Haven; W. A. McGirt, Jr., Food and Tobacco Workers Union, inston Salem, N. C.; Earl E. Dickerson, president, National Lawyers Guild, Chicago; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; former Congressman John T. Bernard of Chicago and Sol Rotenberg, head of the Philadelphia IWO.

Bernard wrote:

"The time has definitely come when we can no longer afford the luxury of remaining idle while the force of evil, war and fascism work feverishly to enslave and destroy mankind. Let us have the courage to stand up and be counted on the side of peace, and the brotherhood of man."

Also, Harry Gottlieb, artist, New York; Rev. Charles John Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.; Florence H. Luscombe, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Eliot White, New York; Robenia Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. William E. Baird, Chicago, chairman, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Robert Gwathmey, artist, New York; William Harrison, of the "Boston Chronicle"; Prof. C. Sheldon Hart Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Miss Louise Hunt, Portland, Me.; Alfred C. Kuchler, educational director, Northeast Dairy Farmers' Union; Father Clarence Parker, Chapel Hill, N.C.; and the Rev. M. L. Scott, Marion, Ark., president, Arkansas State Baptist Missionary Association.

Sees Jobs in China Trade

RAINER, Ore (FP).—Trade with China could provide two million additional U. S. jobs, Maud Russell, a YMCA worker in China for 26 years, told a meeting here of the Columbia River District Council, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Miss Russell based her figures on the estimate of an economics expert appointed by the U. S. Government in 1949 to survey the possibilities of postwar trade with the Orient.

ILWU International representative Matt Meehan said despite the virtual ban on east-west trade, American businessmen are trading with China "through the back door. In fact, he said, "it is only the American workers who are getting left out, under our present policies cutting off direct trade channels."

He cited not only the case of the Pillsbury Corp. which recently purchased mills in Ontario and Alberta, Canada, to "do business with former customers in east Asia," but that of another "large exporter of western wheat." Meehan said he learned recently that Kerr Gifford already has two plants in Canada, "larger than any they have here, and is dickering for more."

H. Patterson, Scottsboro Hero, Dies, Sacrificed to Jimcrow

By WILLIAM ALLAN

JACKSON, Mich.

HEYWOOD PATTERSON, one of the nine Negro youths framed a quarter of a century ago at Scottsboro, Ala., on the Dixiecrat frameup charge of "rape" died one week ago in the Jackson state prison hospital of cancer. It took the white supremacists both in the

south and north a quarter of a century to get Heywood Patterson. The working class of the world, Negro and white, had saved him and eight other Negro youths from Dixiecrat legal murder back in the early thirties in what became known as the Scottsboro case.

All nine Negro youths received prison terms. Patterson got 75 years. By the early Forties they were all out of prison—except Patterson—due to never ceasing efforts of the International Labor Defense, whose successor is the Civil Rights Congress. But the white supremacists sought unceasingly to kill Patterson before they would ever release him. He escaped in 1949, after being in the living hell of Kilby, Ala. prison for 19 years.

He fled to Detroit, where his three sisters reside.

IN 1950 the FBI arrested him in Detroit, acting for the authorities of Alabama. They announced they were ready to extradite him. The people, Negro and white, led by the labor movement, Civil Rights Congress, NAACP and many other groups in Michigan and the nation demanded and won from Gov. G. Mennen Williams a decision that Patterson would not be extradited back to sure death. He was "free" as long as he stayed within Michigan State borders.

But the white supremacists did not give up. They had their northern counterparts. He was harassed constantly, he was working in Detroit as a construction worker and

witnessed a case of police brutality. He came to the aid of the Negro woman harassed by the anti-Negro Detroit cops. He led a delegation together with the Civil Rights Congress here to the prosecuting attorney's office.

WITHIN 24 HOURS after that, he was attacked in a bar by a gang of hoodlums, some of whom were known police characters. In the struggle to defend his life against attack by six hoodlums, three of whom had knives, one of the hoodlums was stabbed. On his way to the hospital the hoodlum fell of a car and was dead when admitted to receiving hospital.

Police got out a warrant charging Patterson with "murder." He voluntarily gave himself up. Two juries disagreed on finding him guilty. Finally a judge changed the charge of manslaughter and a jury found him "guilty" and he was sentenced to six to 15 years.

Police never produced a witness who could say they saw Patterson stab Willie Mitchel, the man who died. Patterson never pleaded self defense, as the daily press still claim. He denied to the judge that he killed anyone and charged he was a victim of a frameup, that started at Scottsboro, Ala., 23 years before.

THIS REPORTER talked to him in prison a number of times and seldom has seen such indomitable courage and the will to live and be

free. Several weeks ago, when I learned that he was dying of cancer I saw him in the prison infirmary. The cancer he had was in his stomach, it was from the terrible beatings and slop of 19 years in Kilby prison.

He got no breaks in Jackson State Prison. The authorities knew of him and hated him for his long struggle against frameup, his fighting will to be free and his fierce pride that would not allow him ever to bend a knee or give an inch to his enemies or his people's enemies.

For Patterson, the Scottsboro frameup victim, there was no radium treatment. The parole board brutally and callously denied him medical discharge just recently, even when Dr. Russell Finch, the prison physician, said death would come soon.

The anti-Negro daily press in Detroit tried to cover up for the parole board by saying "it would kill him to be moved." What the parole board really said was that he had not served a minimum of 20 months so could not get a medical discharge. That's how they finally got Heywood Patterson. They just left him lay in a prison cot and the cancer killed him.

Then came the hemorrhages that tore apart the 100 pounds of Heywood Patterson that was left. He died Friday night at 9 p.m. He was buried from the Dicks Funeral Parlor, 693 Mack Ave., Detroit, Wednesday afternoon.

Reveal Justice Dept. Fixed Jury to Hide Link to Tax Scandal

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Top Justice Department, it was revealed here by H federal grand jury to hide the national tax scandals because of their links to the Justice Department, it was revealed here today by House investigators. They disclosed that Justice Department officials tried to block a 1951 grand jury investigation of Missouri tax scandals.

Simultaneously, foreman Henry J. Butler of the St. Louis grand jury testified that his group's initial report whitewashing tax fixing in the St. Louis area was prepared by assistants to the late U. S. Attorney at St. Louis, Drake Watson.

Butler also told a House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Department the report was read over the telephone to Ellis Slack, Justice Department attorney, who approved it before it was sent to Federal Judge George H. Moore.

Slack later was promoted to acting assistant attorney general in charge of the Tax division, a post he still holds.

Judge Moore denounced the initial report as "astonishing" and questioned whether it was the jury's "own idea" or "someone else's." He ordered the jurors to continue their investigation to ferret out wrong-doers, even though they were not getting the "cooperation" they should from federal officials.

The jury resumed its work and six months later indicted former internal revenue collector James P. Finnegan on charges of bribery and misconduct. He was convicted

of misconduct last March and sentenced to two years in prison.

The House Subcommittee is digging into charges that certain Justice Department officials used "improper influence" on the jury in an effort to block its investigation.

Assistant subcommittee counsel Daniel G. Kennedy read into the record transcripts of telephone conversations which showed that T. Lamar Caudle, ousted assistant attorney general in charge of tax frauds, once told Watson that "we don't want to be embarrassed by any case."

The transcript showed that Caudle urged Watson to find out what cases Judge Moore wanted prosecuted and "we'll be glad to run them down and advise as to their status."

"It isn't a matter of status," Watson replied. "He just wants them prosecuted."

Caudle subsequently was eased out by President Truman for outside activities incompatible with his official position.

The transcript also showed that Myer Rothwack, Justice Department attorney in charge of tax appeals, telephoned Watson on Feb. 19, 1951, with a request that you not present any case to

the grand jury unless requested to by the Justice Department.

In a later conversation with Washington officials, Watson said he was "in the middle" between the department and Moore. He said the judge apparently believed "political pressure" had been brought to bear to slow down tax prosecutions.

Butler, Deputy jury foreman Clinton L. Whittemore and Collis P. Lovely, a jury member, all testified that Watson and other officials who helped the jury in its initial investigation failed to provide full information. Lovely described the jury's initial report as a "whitewash."

Butler said none of the jurors had a hand in drafting the "whitewash" report and that he had the "impression" officials outside the U. S. attorney's office helped draw it up.

He testified that the jury approved it by a close, divided vote and acted in the belief that "the Department of Justice had given it their approval and that we actually were acting under their orders."

Butler and Whittemore said the jury got full cooperation from the government only after the judge blasted the original report and demanded a full investigation.

on the SCOREBOARD

Brooklyn's 1st World Champions?

By LESTER RODNEY

IN MEETING THE streaking Cardinals head-on in their own St. Louis lair and crushing them convincingly, the Brooklyn Dodgers made it clear that this is the year. Miracle time is long past for either the Giants or Cards. Last year this time the Giants had won 16 straight and were closing in on a tired, wabbling Dodger crew.

Until it's mathematical, you have to play 'em to win on the ballfield, but Brooklyn fans can be pardoned for starting to look ahead to the World Series.

It was a great series in St. Louis, one of the smashing epics of Brooklyn's baseball history. And it was peculiarly fitting that the game's first democratic club should break the pennant race wide open and show its unquestioned superiority in a ballpark where filthy anti-Negro epithets came from the home dugout earlier this year—and in the only city in the circuit where the players on the league's best team are still forced to split up for their sleeping according to color.

The Dodgers of 1952 put the stamp on themselves with the manner of this victory. They stand as a great baseball team in full maturity, certainly the best of all the National League winners of the postwar era—which includes the Cards of '46, the Dodgers of '47 and '49, the Braves of '48, the Phils of '50 and the Giants of '51. There may be a little argument on the first and last named, but I don't think it stands up. Remember, both the '46 Cards and the '51 Giants squeaked through in playoffs. This Brooklyn team is a stickout, off by itself.

BROOKLYN MAY NOT see the likes of this team for a while . . . players like Robinson, Reese, Campanella in their prime together with such as Cox, Snider, Pafko, Hodges, Shuba and Furillo. Robby, Reese and Campy are all time Brooklyn stars at their position without a close second, and in fact the best second baseman, shortstop and catcher the league has boasted for at least 15 years, if not longer. The club does not have a powerful array of big pitching names, but it has plenty of good winning

pitchers at a time when few clubs can say that.

Here is a hunch that a rested Joe Black—the rookie of the year any way you look at it, and a reliever of the game ending stature of Hugh Casey and Joe Page—will be the Dodgers' first game starting pitcher in the World Series. This will put structure into the starting corps which will oppose either Lemon, Wynn and Garcia or Raschi, Reynolds and Lopat. A hurling lineup of Black, Roe and Erskine, with either Labine or Rutherford in the 4th game depending on how they come down the stretch, and Black ready for extra duty, figures the top pitching lineup for the big games in the first week of October.

Brooklyn has never won a World Series. Pee-wee Reese, the oldest Dodger in point of service, played in the losing series with the Yanks as a rookie in 1941, again in 1947 and once again in 1949. He wants to pull off his spikes at the end of a Series and take home the winners' share. Jackie Robinson was on the '47 and '49 team which went down before the Yanks after winning the pennant. So was Carl Furillo. So was Ralph Branca and coach Cookie Lavagetto.

THE '47 SERIES was the closest. In this wild series, in which the Dodgers beat Bevens 3-2 though going to two out in the 9th without a hit, and in which Gionfriddo robbed DiMaggio, they took it down to the seventh game before losing.

We've seen a lot of both leagues in action this year. It is our opinion that Brooklyn's splendidly balance of extraordinary defense, solid hitting, speed and outstanding team spirit is too much for anything in the American League. There is no such solidity of talents all the way around on either the Yanks or Indians. Certainly not on the Red Sox, if you still give them a chance.

You never can tell of course which way the ball will bounce in one given Series, but here's a prediction one month in advance that the banner labelled "World Champions" will fly at last over the ancient embattlements of Ebbets Field.

REUTHER MEN WITHDRAW SLATE IN FORD ELECTION

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., Aug. 26.—Backers of Walter Reuther, UAW president, have withdrawn their slate of candidates in the coming local officers elections in Ford 600 and have charged that Reuther has run out on them.

The right wingers said in an official press statement that they had wanted the election for local officers postponed, but the Reuther administrators refused; they accused the administrators of using gag tactics; they protested because Reuther had not removed the four top officers of Ford Local 600, Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice-president; William Hood, recording secretary, and W. G. Grant, financial secretary.

They said they were not "impressed with the whitewash" instead of the housecleaning that Reuther had promised in Local 600. They said they would wait for the "next election in 1953" and were withdrawing their candidates from this election.

What obviously burned up the

rightwing small fry in Local 600 was that an International UAW organizer Edgar Lee on Reuther's setup was supposed to run against Stellato but did not put his name in to run. The deadline is now past and Stellato is unopposed for president of Local 600.

At the time of writing, candidates who are right wingers are entered against vice-president Pat Rice and recording secretary William Hood.

Dave Moore, Negro Ford leader and co-chairman of the Progressive caucus, told newspapermen last night:

"Reuther withdrew his slate because he received a terrific trouncing in the recent plant elections. He could not stand another defeat so he got cold feet."

"He is trying to make a graceful exit from Local 600 to hide his unpopularity and his defeat. The Ford workers will be on guard to prevent a special trick job from being done on vice-president Rice and recording secretary Hood."

The elections are set for Sept.

Harlem Signs for Its Most Noted City Officials

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

THE CAMPAIGN to put Benjamin J. Davis on the ballot to run for State Assembly from Harlem's 11th Assembly District has shown his deeds and spirit very much alive in the minds and hearts of the people he fearlessly served.

Though behind bars at the Terre Haute Federal prison serving a five year term after being framed under the Smith Act, Davis is far more well known and remembered for what he did for his people than many another public official including his successor in the City Council.

Davis is still "The Fighting Councilman" to the people even when they disagree with his views, and his campaign for election to the State Assembly from the 11th A.D. will provide the political battleground this fall with some interesting community issues.



DAVIS

INTERVIEWS with canvassers and a visit with one to a registered voter showed a new eagerness to talk about things happening in Harlem and the nation.

A Baptist minister and his wife at 120th St. and Manhattan Ave. were reluctant to sign at first: "After all what chance does a man in jail have to win an election?" the minister wanted to know. "Sure he knew Davis' record. 'You have to give him credit for being a fighter although I don't believe in

his ideas," the minister said. And on the basis of fair play and "giving every man a chance to fight for justice the minister and his wife signed.

But the shadow of fear also falls long and heavily across Harlem's homes. Canvassers report many expressing sympathy with Davis' campaign but fearing to put their names on a petition, like the school teacher on St. Nicholas Ave.

On 120th St. a woman sought

the advice of a young friend next door when the canvasser called. "Sure I heard of Ben Davis. I know some kids in the LYL and they're rooting for him. Sure go ahead and sign it. I know it must be all right."

THEN BACK at the headquarters, the canvassers, many of them veteran bell ringers report a different kind of reception from the people.

"Even when people refuse to sign and maybe even get angry they'll talk about things," a youthful woman canvasser reported.

"I haven't found a single person that hasn't heard about Davis."

"One mother of three told me she heard his last public talk at Dewey Square just before he went to jail last year."

So far the Negro press and the local big business press have blacked out the news of the Davis petition efforts. Committee spokesmen see this as born of fear that any news about Davis in Harlem is bad news for his enemies—the Democratic Administration that jailed him and the forces that seek to strangle Negro progress and struggle.

The headquarters are open all day at 135 W. 135 St. and canvassers are urged to report to carry the petitions way above the required number for placing "The Fighting Councilman on the Ballot."

Building in City Down 21% Since Last Year

Building construction valued at \$181 million was started in New York City during the first 7 months of 1952, according to preliminary data released yesterday by Robert R. Behlow, Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The continued lag in most types of building activity this year has resulted in a decline of 21 percent from the rate of operations during the same period last year.

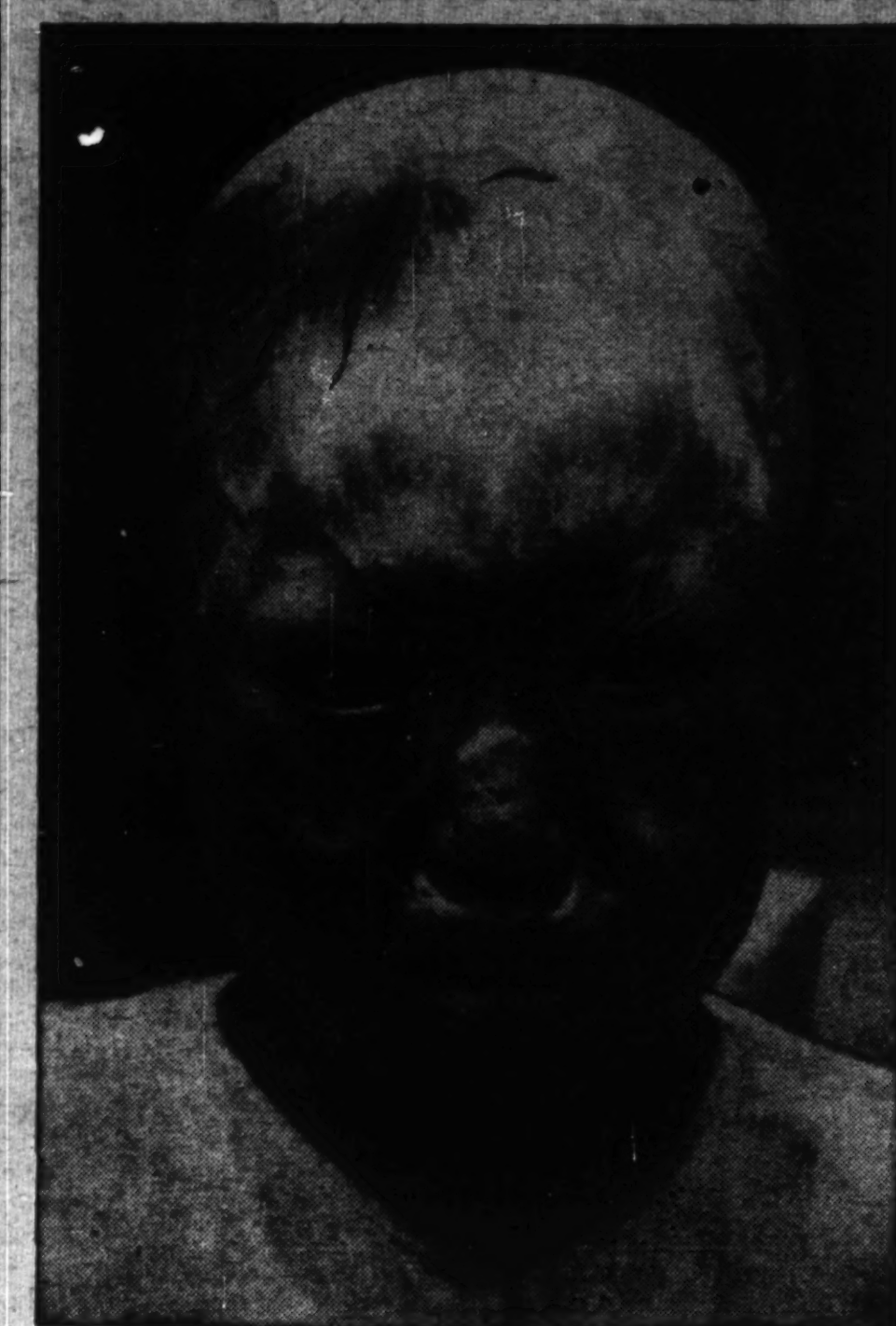
Private residential construction valued at \$60 million was started during January-July, a decline of 35 percent from last year's rate of \$92 million. July housing "starts" were fairly high, however, with 968 new private financed dwelling units begun. These include 310 single-family homes, 350 units in 24 family houses, and 308 rental apartments. In addition, 1,081 units were placed under construction in public housing developments.

Private alterations, additions and repairs, valued at \$17 million this year, are down 25 percent from last year's 7-month total. Non-residential construction, however, is up 4 percent to \$31 million—the only type of building activity in New York City to exceed 1951 levels.

Public construction is down 13 percent from the same period last year. Total public construction is valued at \$73 million, of which \$31 million is for housing, \$35 million for nonresidential work, and \$7 million for alterations.

Greetings from
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS
COMMITTEE
of
RHODE ISLAND

CLARK'S 'MILITARY PRESSURE'



THIS IS KIM CHOL YUN, aged 10. He was burned by a napalm bomb in Kaesong, Korea. He has not shut his eyes since he was burned. He can sleep fitfully in darkened room, but always with his eyes open. He is quite bald with a white scalp pitted and blotted with red and blue marks. His face is knotted and crinkled with discolored scar tissue. Multiply him by thousands.

KNIGHTS OF LABOR

The Noble Order of the Knights of Labor was founded in 1869 by a Philadelphia garment cutter named Uriah Stephens and six of his co-workers. Its stated purpose was the "complete emancipation of wealth produced from the thralldom and loss of wage slavery."

WORKERS TAXES

The average manufacturing worker paid \$816 last year in federal, state and hidden taxes.

THE MILITARY DOLLAR

Of every dollar paid in taxes, \$85 percent is earmarked for military expenditures.

FAMILY INCOME

Twenty-three million U. S. families (51 percent of the total) received less than \$3,000 a year in 1950. Eighty-four percent of all Negro families received less than this amount.

NEW CENTURY PAMPHLETS

Pettis Perry Speaks to the Court	\$.10
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Defeat the Anti-Labor Bill, by William Z. Foster	.05
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Chaplain Says Army Gagged Talk on Korea

REDLANDS, Cal., Aug. 27.—A Presbyterian minister here who recently returned from a year as a chaplain in the Korean war, has bitterly denounced the authorities for requiring of him before he left a signed pledge to remain silent on the war. Describing the cries of GI's who asked him "over and over again... What are we doing here, Chaplain?" the Rev. J. Wendell Beck declared in a sermon:

"Believe me, thousands of fine men in Korea have lived long—just there. Their only hope to stay alive and to get home. And then—to be told to go home and KEEP THEIR MOUTHS SHUT!"

Speaking before joint services of his church and the First Methodist Church, the Rev. Beck declared:

"When I left Korea less than two months ago, I signed, on orders, and under protest, a certificate to the effect that I would not speak, write, or cause to have published anything respecting the morale, policies, actions, or units in Korea. And, furthermore, that I would not reveal the contents of the certificate nor that I had signed it."

"In the memory of us all, the world is at its worst," he said, and charged that "small men in big jobs used this small country (Korea) as a pawn in a bigger game."

He compared the needless death of soldiers in Korea to the "glib tongue and the little deeds" of the two big parties, politicians. He said:

"Oh, if you could but know the utter loneliness of sitting on a Korean hillside, reading one of our leading metropolitan newspapers—searching to page 24 before finding nine lines which said 'the front was comparatively QUIET. The action on the 15th was light.'"

"And on the 15th you sweated out one artillery barrage after another. You said prayers over the mangled bodies of seven men—killed. You assisted in giving whole blood. You assisted in the evacuation of 18 wounded men."

"And you faced the questioning and steady gaze of hundreds of battle-weary men who said over and over again:

"What are we doing here, Chaplain?"

"Is there no integrity among those in high places?"

"Is there no humility?"

"Some of you have indicated to me your mingled amazement, disgust, or amusement after having watched the political conventions on TV. The childish antics of the near-great made quite a show."

"If you were surprised, or disgusted, it is well."

"It was no surprise to me. I have been living under the rule of these people. I have been the victim, along with millions of other men of the childish whims of some of these people."

"I was not disgusted, I have gone beyond that point. I could feel sorry for some, and had utter contempt for others."

"Some of these people you saw in Chicago are those of the glib tongue and the little deeds."

Hallinan, Mrs. Bass On Detroit TV

DETROIT. — Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Bass, the Progressive Party's candidates for President and Vice President, will appear in a half-hour nationwide television program on Saturday, Sept. 6, 12:30 p.m. on WWJ and WJBK in Detroit; WJIM, Lansing; WLAV, Grand Rapids; WKZO, Kalamazoo.

The Progressive Party of Michigan conducts a regular weekly 15-minute broadcast on Monday nights, 9:05 to 9:20 p.m. over Station WJBK, 1490 kc.

Don't Let Big Biz Take Us for a 'Ride' on DSR!

By WILLIAM ALLAN

"Been waiting long for the bus? Twenty minutes, eh. Don't see one coming either and Mayor Cobo and his City Hall gang want to raise the fare now to 20 cents, with the service getting worse and worse." What with the cost of living going up because of the war, a 5 cent fare increase, just about means a \$2.50 a week wage cut.

"I used to figure, hell, give it to a private company, run it right. But that's 60 million bucks worth of DSR and I don't see giving it away to some company, especially since that's sixty million bucks of my money and yours.

"And let me tell you, these private companies are not doing so hot neither. I read in Business Week (that's a business man's

magazine) that practically every city's transportation system is in the financial soup and most of them are run by private companies.

HISTORY

"It was not always like this. The city took over a bankrupt private company back in 1922. Made it run. Did a good job. For more than 25 years, right up until the end of World War II, the DSR made money, in fact it was considered one of the best transportation systems in the United States. It built up a surplus of nearly 30 million dollars. It was going good. Then it seemed like the bottom dropped out. Seems like somebody decided to drive it bankrupt. During World War II, around 1945 when Dick Sullivan

(Continued on Page 2)



Michigan
edition

The Worker

Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 35 26 Aug. 31, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Election Platform Of the Michigan Progressive Party

PLATFORM OF THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY OF MICHIGAN (Abridged)

(Below is published an abridged version of the election platform of the Progressive Party of Michigan):

PREAMBLE: Peace or war is the main issue which faces the people of our State. The Progressive Party of Michigan affirms its determination to do all in its power to achieve immediate and lasting World Peace. . . .

Michigan needs more schools, more medical care, elimination of slums and guaranteed replacement with decent low-cost public housing for all citizens of Michigan, without discrimination. These and other useful productive goods, not guns, are needed by the people of Michigan.

The Progressive Party stands for full civil rights for all the people of Michigan. We stand for full political, economic and social equality for our Negro citizens. . . . The atmosphere of political intimidation and persecution through Loyalty Oaths, the Trucks Act, etc., degrades our people, makes a mockery of our democratic pretensions and is used by the war parties to silence all opposition.

PEACE: We demand an immediate cease fire and armistice in Korea. Return all non-Korean troops to their countries, outlaw germ and atomic warfare, exchange prisoners. Let us settle our differences . . . around the conference table. Recognize the rights of other nations to their ideas, to independence and self-government.

LABOR AND PROSPERITY: We favor the immediate repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the restoration of the Wagner Act. . . . We urge immediate repeal of anti-labor laws such as the Bonine-Tripp and Hutchinson Acts.

The Progressive Party demands that unemployment benefits be extended to cover all workers and that the allowance be raised to equal weekly pay or a maximum of \$60 for the duration of period of unemployment. This should include domestic and agricultural workers. We urge effective fair price and rent controls. . . . We favor a federal minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour with overtime after 30 hours.

EQUAL RIGHTS: The Progressive Party fights for full and equal rights for the Negro people and minority groups that are deprived of their just democratic rights. The Progressive Party favors immediate federal, state, and local FEPC laws with strict enforcement powers and penalties to end the discrimination so prevalent in employment, real estate, entertainment, education, etc.

The Progressive Party demands an immediate end to all forms of police brutality against the Negro people.

Further, the Progressive Party asserts that inasmuch as the Negro people constitute the largest minority in the State of Michigan and have capable and qualified candidates whether for elective or appointive positions and will seek and work for the appointment or election of Negroes to high office such as Supreme Court Justices, Judges, etc., and will work to guarantee that Negroes are elected or appointed to public office.

CIVIL LIBERTIES: We demand the repeal of the Smith and McCarran Acts and President Truman's Executive Order 9835. . . .

GREETINGS

Labor Day greetings to all the marchers, many of you may be reading the Michigan edition of The Worker for the first time. Allow us to introduce ourselves. We are a workers' paper, dedicated to the fight for peace, for Negro rights, support to peoples' candidates for public office and to aid in every way in the defense of organized labor from attacks by the forces on reaction.

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BEN PROBE, Master of Ceremonies

Ford Building Elections Show Auto Workers Want Jobs and Steady Pay, Not War and Layoffs

DEARBORN. — The coalition slate in the Ford Local is making gains among the members because this coalition stands for the things the union needs and wants, Carl Stellato said in a statement here summarizing the recent elections. Carl Stellato, president of the 65,000 member Ford Local 600, CIO, United Auto Workers declared last week that election results for union officials in 19 build-

ings at the giant Rouge plant showed "the Reuther dictatorship has received a shellacking of major proportions."

It is estimated that Reuther won leadership in four buildings of the 19. Stellato said that he welcomed the challenge of a slate by Reuther against the Unity Coalition ticket headed by himself, Pat Rice, vice president, William Hood, recording secretary and W.

Nullification of our constitutional rights was at first ostensibly directed at the Communists. . . . We demand that the right of all political parties including the Communists to discuss their ideas, be protected.

The Progressive Party further demands the repeal of the Trucks Act. We demand the repeal of the Detroit "Loyalty" amendment and an end to witchhunt persecutions of city and state employees. We demand the repeal of Michigan's little Smith Act, the Hittle Law and the subversion amendment; we demand the repeal of the criminal syndicalism law, and the abolishment of national, state, and local "Thought Control" police.

TAXES: The Progressive Party of Michigan demands that taxes be based on ability to pay. We oppose excise and sales taxes. . . . We ask Federal exemption from income taxes for all those with income less than \$5,000 per year. . . . Increased taxes on corporations.

YOUTH: The Progressive Party favors adequate educational, health, and recreational, health, and recreational facilities which will help the youth to become happy, useful citizens. We oppose Universal Military Training, the present draft law and compulsory ROTC. We support apprenticeship and vocational training programs for youth. . . . We demand the 18-year-old vote. The Olympics at Helsinki should serve as an outstanding example to us of the desire and the ability to work for peace.

WOMEN: We demand further legislation for the protection of the working women. The Progressive Party supports the slogan, "Equal pay for equal work." Further, we urge legislation to prevent discrimination against pregnant women. . . . Working women with dependent children should be given special deductions on their income taxes. Child care and day nurseries and camps should be set up all over the state to guarantee adequate inexpensive care for the care for the children of working mothers.

FARMERS: We favor an immediate program to improve the condition of the farmers of the state. The Progressive Party urges 100 percent parity, no unjust evictions or foreclosures, and the extension of rural electrification. We urge cooperative farm marketing, cooperative farm equipment centers to avoid the high cost of farm machinery, and emergency aid grants to farmers suffering from the effects of fire, flood, drought, and windstorms. We demand the immediate halt of the drafting of farm youth from family farms. We urge that farmers be included under Social Security, Unemployment Compensation, and Workmen's Compensation laws. We demand that migrant workers and seasonal agricultural laborers be given full civil and economic rights, including the right to form unions. This is especially necessary for the Mexican and Puerto Ricans working in the sugar beet industry.

G. Grant, financial secretary. He predicted defeat for the rightwing ticket in the elections for local officers to be held Sept. 9, 10, 11.

Reuther last March seized the offices of the world's largest local, placed a group of lily-white administrators over its affairs on the excuse of "ending Communist domination" of the local. (He did this after the anti-labor, anti-Negro, anti-Communist House Un-American Committee displayed two Reuther stoop pigeons, Shelton Tappes and Lee Romano, to finger a number of Ford unionists last March).

Stellato, in a statement to all editors of newspapers in this area, said: "Newspapers have said many things about Ford Local 600, UAW-CIO. In the coming elections the workers will speak and all newspapers should now recognize, that Ford Rouge workers stand united around three important points (which follow):

*
"1. **JOB SECURITY AND STEADY WORK**—The Local program calls for stopping the Ford Motor Company's policy of transferring jobs to other cities. Because of decentralization, already there are 20,000 less jobs in the Rouge plant. In addition workers do not want to wait until the contract opens in 1955. They demand urgent changes NOW, such as 30 hours for 40 hours pay; pensions raised to \$200 a month; putting a brake on the tremendous speedup which often makes a single worker put out as much production as two and three people working at a normal pace. Because thousands will be laid off in the fall and winter, the union is demanding higher Unemployment Compensation. This program is not only good for our members—it is good for the whole community, because it will keep more people at work and maintain greater purchasing power.

"2. **FOR UNITY AND PRO-**

(Continued on Page 8)

CRC PICNIC:

Union Marchers: Celebrate After Parade.
Parade Park Telegraph and Wick Road

NO 'RIDE' ON DSR!

(Continued from Page 1)

was general manager, somebody decided that all street cars had to be thrown away and busses put in.

"That was one for the books. Here was the DSR making money, giving good service. Gasoline was scarce and expensive and the city was making its own electricity cheap. But they had to change over. Well, they spent twenty million dollars for busses and another twenty million to tear up the car tracks and give away the trolleys. That wiped out the thirty million dollar surplus and put the city in the red for ten million dollars. Anyhow, General Motors and Ford got a big chunk of that twenty million for new busses. I guess they were happy.

PRESENT SITUATION

"Funny thing, seems service got worse when the busses came in, even though Dick Sullivan, the general manager at that time, said it was going to be better. I still can't understand why the city that owns its own power plant and gets its electric power nearly free had to go out and spend millions each year for gasoline, maybe someone in the DSR top brass or City Hall got shares in one of the big gasoline companies. Anyhow right about that time the DSR started losing money hand over fist. Lost a couple of million every year, more than 3 million dollars last year.

"Know why DSR is nearly bankrupt? It's losing a fortune on busses. These big busses eat gas, make five miles or less on a

The DSR story appearing in today's Michigan Worker will shortly be published as a pamphlet.

gallon. They're murder to keep up, in the repair shop all the time. And even then they last only five or six years. Street cars last about 25 years. They're cheaper to run and easier to keep up. Why, right now in 1952, street cars and trolley coaches are making more than 30 cents a mile profit, yet DSR expects to lose around five million dollars this year.

"It got so bad they had to put trolley coaches on Warren and Grand River, otherwise it would be a lot worse. And slow! Ase these busses slow! They are not geared for the fast pickup, can't stop and go every couple of blocks and still make time. Can't carry near as many people as streetcars either. And that gas smell you get in the back of a bus, specially in summer! Knock you dead.

FARE UNFAIR

"On top of the service getting worse, the fare keeps going up. It was only six cents in 1940 and we got better service then than now. Then it went up to a dime, then 15 cents and now I see by the papers that they want a 20 cent fare.

"If there is a better way to bankrupt the DSR I don't know it. Every time they raise the fare they lose customers and lose more money. So now Leo Nowicki and the DSR brass want 20 cents and next they will ask for a quarter.

"And the fat boys in City Hall, along with Mayor Cobo, play it coy, they are always 'against' the increase but they always let Nowicki twist their arms so they can raise their hands when the vote comes in City Hall for a fare boost. You know there isn't a one of them rides the DSR every day like you and me do. Cobo, he has a 1952 Lincoln that was bought by your taxes and mine.

But as I was saying, I don't see how another fare increase would help this DSR of yours and mine. The city should subsidize the DSR and keep the fare down. They should make General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, J. L. Hudson, Crowley-Milner, Kerns, the banks part with some of them profits.

"The DSR certainly helped all these outfits to make their record breaking profits last year and this!

DRIVERS HAVE IT TOUGH

"Know who I feel sorry for, besides us riders, that is? It's the drivers. Driving those busses is a hell of a tough job on the nerves. They get a big dollar sixty seven an hour. Don't know how they live on it. Haven't had a raise in two years and Cobo smashed their strike last year. If the talk is now of them getting 16 cents an hour raise, I'm for it.

"But if you listen to Cobo, Nowicki and the City Hall gang, they always try to make out that the drivers are to blame for the money the DSR is losing, and they want to take away some of the benefits the workers have won over the years. The Times, News and Free Press are jumping on the men too, but they're always against working people anyway. None of these people tell you that the men who drive the street cars and trolleys get the same pay and conditions as the bus drivers and the street cars are making a 30 cents a mile profit. It's not the men who are to blame for losing money. It's the lousy management that gives poor service, throws away millions of dollars and then blame the drivers.

"Ever wait three quarters of an hour for a bus and then have three come together? That's because the big brains boys downtown don't know beans about scheduling.

"Know what, I don't blame the DSR drivers for fighting to protect their conditions and raise their wages. Do you know that half of them have to put in 10 to 12 hours a day on duty to get 8 hours pay? They're forced to work a split shift. Now that Cobo and his DSR Commission tore up their contract and threw out their grievance procedure, they'll have it even tougher. He already cut down on their sick leave, their vacations with pay and their reporting in time.

"I sure hope they stand up to Cobo and lick him and win that wage increase. If the City Hall gang get away with smashing away at the DSR union, I can just see GM, Ford and all the other employers taking a crack at the unions. The DSR workers stood up fine in their 50-day strike last year. The only trouble was that the whole labor movement should have been in there pitching with them.

"If the DSR is managed right there'll be plenty of money to pay for wages and conditions for the men. In the years when DSR was well managed and making money DSR workers were the highest paid in the country.

REMEDY

"I am pretty sure of one thing. If the city really wants to stop losing money it ought to cut out the busses wherever it can, eliminate them if possible. They are losing money. As long as DSR has to use the streets it ought to switch to electric powered trolleys and keep the street cars it has. They're juts as fast or faster than busses anyway and carry more people too. And they're making money right now.

"Know what Detroit needs? Real Rapid Transit, that's what. The way to stop losing money is to build a subway. DSR is costing \$3,000,000 a year over and above what we pay in fares. For that kind of money we

HALLINAN HERE SEPT. 10, 11 TO TALK AT CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGN RALLIES

DETROIT. — Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, will make his first campaign appearance in Detroit on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 10 and 11. He has just completed a four-month sojourn in jail for "contempt of court" when he riled an anti-labor judge by defending Harry Bridges, West Coast maritime leader.

This visit is a "quickie" and will be followed by a major rally in Atlantic City March, 1953. Notice October. On Wednesday night, the Reuther takes good care that it popular labor lawyer is expected to isn't held in the city of Detroit.

ought to get real service. A Peoples Transit Commission, as has been proposed for years by that outstanding Negro people's candidate for City Council, Rev. Charles A. Hill, should look into possibility of a subway.

"Some years ago the Detroit City Hall hired experts who figured it would cost \$200 million to build a subway the length of Grand River. And in that report, made in 1949, the experts also said why not use the expressways the city is building for automobile traffic. Run electric trains right down the center dividing lanes which are wasted anyhow.

"The experts said with the new fast electric trains they now have they could build a line to the end of Grand River that would make six stops and do it in 20 minutes. Make an average speed of 40 miles an hour, including stops. These expressways right now are built mostly for the benefit of the rich who live out in Bloomfield Hills, West Dearborn, Grosse Pointe and other swanky places in the suburbs.

"They'll get downtown fast in their cars. And the gas companies will sell lots of gas and the auto companies will sell some of these stacked up cars. But the expressways won't help the people who ride the DSR, especially if you live inside the Boulevard or crowded into the ghettos like the Negro people and large sections of the working class.

"And these electric trains would cost only a fraction of the subways. Imagine a fast train out Grand River, Gratiot and Woodward. Crosstown lines crossing Grand Boulevard, Davison and Eight Mile Road. Connections at the station with trolleys and trolley busses to make the short connection to your door! No stop and go every couple of blocks, no gas fumes, less crowding. We pay for it. We ought to have it.

SUBSIDIZE DSR

"Real improvements will take time. Until that happens people like us ought to get together in sort of "Straphangers" club to talk over these ideas and many others and let the politicians know they have to provide good frequent service for a fare we can afford to pay. I think the fare ought to be 10 cents and free transfers. Sure I know the City Charter says the DSR has to break even or show a profit, but right now that just can't be done. The people can change the City Charter and we ought to change that part.

"The city ought to subsidize the DSR. The city subsidizes just about every city department anyhow, very few of them break even.

"Why should the DSR have to break even? The service the DSR gives is just as important as any other city department, more important than most. Even the Detroit Times says the DSR should be subsidized. Course they'd want you and me to pay for it.

"Where will the city get the money? Well NOT by raising the tax rate on small home owners. That's the first thing the politicians always try to do. It ought to come from the outfits that make money from the service the DSR gives. It ought to come from a special tax on corporations and the big chain stores on their millions of profits they make from the workers DSR brings to them so they can produce in the plants or sell them goods, or whatever way they make their profit on us.

"It's about time that people like us got a break like decent service on DSR and a 10-cent fare. I guess we only get breaks like that when we raise enough hell, and organize. Seems like that's the only way we ever get anything decent.

"Well here's the bus. About time too."

attend a series of campaign meetings in the various Congressional Districts. A meeting for trade unionists will be arranged. A com-

plete schedule will be made available next week by the Progressive Party of Michigan, 1442 Griswold, WO 5-2980.



AUTOTOWN ALLEY

by THE OLD-TIMER

CONVENTION — The UAW-CIO convention will be held in Atlantic City March, 1953. Notice October. On Wednesday night, the Reuther takes good care that it popular labor lawyer is expected to isn't held in the city of Detroit.

SWITCHES — Jack Conway, present administrator over Ford Local 800, is to be rewarded for his "labors" in that job by being promoted into regional directorship of the UAW-CIO in Chicago with Pat Greathouse, present regional director getting the unceremonious boot. Greathouse is a shining light in the Association of Catholic Trade Unionists. Joe McCusker, another shining light of the ACTU, is scheduled for the skids as West Side Regional Director in Detroit. Michael Lacey, regional director, Detroit East Side, is slated for the axe also by Reuther. He too is ACTU. Leonard Woodcock, whose Western Michigan News a month ago ran an anti-Negro comic cartoon, is slated to take the job of Jack Livingstone, present UAW vice president. Woodstock is regional director in Western Michigan. Interesting that Reuther plots no removal of that amiable muscle man from Toledo, Dick Gosser, a UAW vice president.

LOWER CASE — Once again the anti-Negro Detroit Free Press got caught. The day that Progressive Party candidate Vincent Hallinan was released from jail after serving four months of a six-month sentence for alleged "contempt" when he defended labor leader Harry Bridges, the Free Press carried a story on his release in it they mentioned the PF's vice presidential candidate Mrs. Charlotte Bass, the nationally known Negro woman publisher. But the Free Press used a small "n" in Negro. In the next edition after a torrent of phone calls, undoubtedly, they use capital N in Negro.

VOTE — Les Romano, the rat who testified before the Un-American Committee recently, was coming into Ford Local a couple of weeks ago when he saw a pal, named Slutz, coming out the swing doors after someone had laid one on broth Slutz. Romano, sensitive about such matters, took off like a ruptured duck and never did come in the local to vote.

STAB — Dirtiest game on the rent control battle is being played by City Council president Miriani and Connor, supposed to be friends of labor. Miriani is sucking around the landlords and Connor favors the "Chicago" plan that would grant the landlords a bonus of 10 to 15 percent.

LABOR DAY CELEBRATION AND PICNIC

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First Branch: 2924 YEMANS

Second Branch: 1228 JOSEPH CAMPAN

Phone: 2-1111, 2-1112, 2-1113, 2-1114, 2-1115, 2-1116, 2-1117, 2-1118, 2-1119, 2-1120, 2-1121, 2-1122, 2-1123, 2-1124, 2-1125, 2-1126, 2-1127, 2-1128, 2-1129, 2-1130, 2-1131, 2-1132, 2-1133, 2-1134, 2-1135, 2-1136, 2-1137, 2-1138, 2-1139, 2-1140, 2-1141, 2-1142, 2-1143, 2-1144, 2-1145, 2-1146, 2-1147, 2-1148, 2-1149, 2-1150, 2-1151, 2-1152, 2-1153, 2-1154, 2-1155, 2-1156, 2-1157, 2-1158, 2-1159, 2-1160, 2-1161, 2-1162, 2-1163, 2-1164, 2-1165, 2-1166, 2-1167, 2-1168, 2-1169, 2-1170, 2-1171, 2-1172, 2-1173, 2-1174, 2-1175, 2-1176, 2-1177, 2-1178, 2-1179, 2-1180, 2-1181, 2-1182, 2-1183, 2-1184, 2-1185, 2-1186, 2-1187, 2-1188, 2-1189, 2-1190, 2-1191, 2-1192, 2-1193, 2-1194, 2-1195, 2-1196, 2-1197, 2-1198, 2-1199, 2-1200, 2-1201, 2-1202, 2-1203, 2-1204, 2-1205, 2-1206, 2-1207, 2-1208, 2-1209, 2-1210, 2-1211, 2-1212, 2-1213, 2-1214, 2-1215, 2-1216, 2-1217, 2-1218, 2-1219, 2-1220, 2-1221, 2-1222, 2-1223, 2-1224, 2-1225, 2-1226, 2-1227, 2-1228, 2-1229, 2-1230, 2-1231, 2-1232, 2-1233, 2-1234, 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Foe of Tenants, Consumers Named Price Director

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

PRESIDENT TRUMAN contemptuously ignored the epressed feelings of organized labor and millions of tenants when he appointed Tighe E. Woods yesterday as the new Federal Price Stabilizer. Because the 42-year-old ex-real estate man is a lot better known—and disliked—by his informal title of "Rent Increase Expediter" than by the formal title he is now shedding after four years, "Director, U. S. Office of the Housing Expediter."

Appointed to keep the lid down on rentals, Woods presided instead over hundreds upon hundreds of rent increases, many of them as astronomically high as 125, 150 and even 300 percent, to the enrichment of landlords and the intolerable misery of low-income Americans.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing over 1,000,000 workers, called, as far back as 1948, the first year of Woods' reign as executive of rent ceilings, for his ouster. The national CIO's Rent Committee sharply rebuked Woods for his anti-tenant actions. In the face of top CIO officials' commitment—including Walter Reuther, president of the same UAW which blasted Woods—to the support of Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson, Truman's appointment of Woods to the price control post was seen as a slap in the face to the millions of trade unionists being asked to vote Democrat.

PRICE CONTROL has been nothing but a demagogic farce under the war-bent Truman administration. But Woods' appointment was seen yesterday as an even more cynical admission than usual that the only way prices will continue to be "controlled" is . . . up.

Woods' record as rent "controller" guarantees that he will be as popular with profiteering Big Business as he has been with landlords.

When Truman first appointed Woods as Housing Expediter, pro-landlord Republicans in the Senate stalled for months before permitting his confirmation. They didn't like the rent control law and they wanted to see how Woods would administer. What they saw, they liked, and Woods was confirmed. Reporting on the 1948 law, the GOP Senators candidly admitted that "it is entirely likely that the committee would have recommended further changes in the existing federal rent control law but for the fact that . . . acting Housing Expediter (Woods) agreed to change his instructions and procedures. . . ."

EXAMPLE: Tory Sen. Harry Cain (R-Wash) complained loudly about the actions of Harry Zetzer, area rent director in Cleveland. Woods obligingly fired Zetzer.

Cain objected to the rent controls in Bremerton, in his home state of Washington. Woods ended rent control in Bremerton.

While homeless veterans and millions of other Americans have paid heavily for Woods' services to the real estate interests, Woods himself went out of his way to twist the law to approve the use of scarce building materials by a California race track mob.

An unhappy Woods, testifying during the "five percent" Senate investigation of August, 1949, admitted on the stand that, one day after Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, told him to "hurry up" a building permit for the Tanforan race track, he issued a "hardship" paper approving the construction.



This famous shot symbolizes labor's contempt for the Taft-Hartley Act. These striking miners in 1949 showed exactly how they felt when president John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers was convicted of contempt for defying a T-H back-to-work injunction. The union was fined \$1,400,000, Lewis, \$20,000.

5 Years Bear Out Warning T-H Was 'Thrust to Fascism'

By RICHARD SASULY
By Federated Press

ON OCT. 14, 1947, at the AFL convention in San Francisco, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers argued powerfully against compliance with the Taft-Hartley law. Lewis called the law "the first ugly, savage thrust of fascism in America."

Lewis lost the argument against compliance and a few months later led the miners out of the AFL again. But the events of five intervening years have proved his statement right. Fascist-like measures have followed in the wake of Taft-Hartley, along several lines:

1. Government loyalty program.—In the Spring of 1947, while the Taft-Hartley bill approached passage in Congress, President Truman readied a system of loyalty investigations for federal government workers. The government loyalty program grew rapidly until it imposed thought control on three million government workers.

Not a single case of espionage or any other violation of law was turned up in the loyalty net. But phones were tapped, mail boxes opened and every government worker's life was made a target for FBI investigation.

Few, if any, Communist Party members were found in the government. When Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) claimed there were more than 200 Communists in the State Department, not one of his cases stood up. But guilt by association became standard in the government. Civil servants were fired for knowing the wrong people, for having the wrong relatives and for

reading the wrong books. By 1952 the overwhelming majority of strong New Dealers had been cleared out of Washington, and the body of government workers had become political enuchs, scared reactionary or both.

2. SMITH ACT Prosecutions.—Most unions are on record against the Smith act. The same unions are also for the most part on record against communism, supposed target of the Smith act. The unions oppose the Smith act because it threatens the forcible elimination of a political party from American life. By threatening one party, the law—according to almost all labor lawyers—threatens all parties and the political action of labor in particular.

By 1952 the Justice Department had applied the Smith act against the Communist Party in five separate trials involving the bulk of the Communist leadership.

3. New repressive laws.—Although assured repeatedly that existing laws were more than adequate to protect U.S. security, Congress followed up Taft-Hartley with new repressive legislation in the political field.

In September 1950 more than two-thirds of each house of Congress passed the McCarran bill over Truman's veto. The so-called anti-subversive law greatly extended the repressive features of the Smith act. It made it possible for an attorney general to kill off practically any organization whose views he disliked. It established in law the concept of guilt by association. On June 27, 1952, a new immi-

gration bill also was passed by Congress over a Presidential veto. This law, known as the McCarran-Walter act, created a special police state for aliens and established the principles of racism in setting up new immigration quotas.

4.—GOOSE-STEP for Teachers.—Before the days of Taft-Hartley, teachers in public schools and colleges got by on their records. Teachers sometimes were fired for defending labor and civil liberties, but they had some chance to argue back. Now an increasing number of teachers have been forced to submit to loyalty tests, despite protests from teacher groups that this was insulting and a violation of academic freedom. The Goslin case in Pasadena, Calif., showed that active fascist groups were moving in behind witchhunt hysteria to fire any kind of mildly liberal teachers. In an Oklahoma town early in 1952, books were actually burned because the American Legion opposed them.

5. Blacklists.—The economic pressure of repression was applied widely through use of blacklists in many industries, after passage of the Taft-Hartley law. Chief blacklisting instrument was the House un-American activities committee, which moved into high gear in the fall of the Taft-Hartley year, 1947, and set up a sweeping blacklist system in the entertainment fields through its Hollywood hearings. The blacklists took special forms in different industries, as for example the Coast Guard screening program for waterfront workers.

THE APC REPORTS a steady influx of additional endorsements since the publication of the initial list of prominent sponsors. Among them are:

The Rev. Gros W. Alexander, Redlands, Cal.; Ivan B. Christman, president, Eastern Division, Farmers Union; Arnaud d'Usseau, New York City, playwright; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Albert W. Kaufman, Lake View, Mich.; Rev. A. W. Klumb, Shawano, Wisc.; William B. Ransom, president Indiana State NAACP, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred W. Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union; Rev. B. B. Strowder, Besemer, Ala.

(The Rev. Strowder wrote: "I

have hereby signed wholeheartedly as one who voiced the opinion of the best thinkers of the American leaders, I am for peace.")

Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Rev. W. Williams, Wild Rose, Wis.; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof. emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Royal W. France, New York; Rev. S. A. Grayson; Rockwell Kent, Ausable Fork, N.Y.; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Marine, Cooks & Stewards, Wilmington, Cal.; Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, O.

Also, Rev. D. D. Randall, Chicago; Willard T. Hazen Jr. Pigeon Cove, Mass.; a Christian youth leader, Rev. George A. Taylor, Baltimore; Saul Kreas, trade union leader, New Haven; W. A. McGirt, Jr., Food and Tobacco Workers Union, Inston Salem, N. C.; Earl E. Dickerson, president, National Lawyers Guild, Chicago; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; former Congressman John T. Bernard of Chicago and Sol Rotenberg, head of the Philadelphia IWO.

Bernard wrote:

"The time has definitely come when we can no longer afford the luxury of remaining idle while the force of evil, war and fascism work feverishly to enslave and destroy mankind. Let us have the courage to stand up and be counted on the side of peace, and the brotherhood of man."

Also, Harry Gottlieb, artist, New York; Rev. Charles John Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.; Florence H. Luscombe, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Eliot White, New York; Robenia Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. William E. Baird, Chicago, chairman, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Robert Gwathmey, artist, New York; William Harrison, of the "Boston Chronicle"; Prof. C. Sheldon Hart Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Miss Louise Hunt, Portland, Me.; Alfred C. Kuchler, educational director, Northeast Dairy Farmers' Union; Father Clarence Parker, Chapel Hill, N.C.; and the Rev. M. L. Scott, Marion, Ark., president, Arkansas State Baptist Missionary Association.

Sees Jobs in China Trade

RAINER, Ore (FP).—Trade with China could provide two million additional U. S. jobs, Maud Russell, a YMCA worker in China for 26 years, told a meeting here of the Columbia River District Council, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Miss Russell based her figures on the estimate of an economics expert appointed by the U. S. Government in 1949 to survey the possibilities of postwar trade with the Orient.

ILWU International representative Matt Meehan said despite the virtual ban on east-west trade, American businessmen are trading with China "through the back door. In fact, he said, "it is only the American workers who are getting left out, under our present policies cutting off direct trade channels."

He cited not only the case of the Pillsbury Corp. which recently purchased mills in Ontario and Alberta, Canada, to "do business with former customers in east Asia," but that of another "large exporter of western wheat." Meehan said he learned recently that Kerr Gifford already has two plants in Canada, "larger than any they have here, and is dickering for more."

Labor Day: Time to Fight for Freedom, Defend Civil Rights

By ARTHUR McPHAIL
Exec. Sec. Civil Rights Congress

DETROIT. — Being a trade unionist for many years I suppose it is natural that I watch very closely the trend of the organized labor movement.

September 1, 1952, will be Labor Day. It comes just 70 years after the Knights of Labor organized the first Labor Day parade in New York City back in 1882. It comes 65 years after the State of Oregon was the first to proclaim Labor Day as a legal holiday.

When the Knights of Labor paraded in 1882, it was for the purpose of fighting as free men, for the freedom of labor, including the right to organize, for higher wages and the 8 hour day. But the interesting point is they were fighting for the freedom of individuals.

Organized labor has come a long way since 1882. Reaction has become disturbed. They are doing everything in their power to nullify the gains labor has made over the past 70 years. Their central objective is to destroy organized labor. Their attack is

many-sided. In the earliest 20's when so-called "sedition" laws were passed in almost every industrial state of the Union, they were aimed at the destruction of organized labor. Because of the militancy of working people everywhere, the different states were unable to bring the full effect of these "sedition" laws to bear on the labor movement. They are still using these laws, at the moment—proclaiming that the laws are directed only at so-called "subversives."

It must strike one strange that, for example, Steve Nelson, Jim Dolsen and Andy Onda in Pittsburgh, who are the 1952 victims of the Pennsylvania "sedition" action, are people who have spent their lives fighting for the rights of labor, the Negro people, and the foreign-born.

One should not forget that this attack against Steve Nelson and his co-defendants is a coordinated attack by reaction on a national scale; that they are the first victims. If reaction succeeds in their drive on these men, labor will be next in line.

Do You Know What's Going on in Latin America?

HAVE YOU HEARD THE INSIDE STORY OF THE RECENT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN MEXICO?

Hear A. B. MAGIL (Worker correspondent just returned after several years in Mexico.)
Saturday, Night, Sept. 13 8 P. M. Jewish Cultural Center 2705 JOY RD.

ADMISSION 50¢
Questions answered in Spanish and English

Asplices: FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CLUB OF MICHIGAN
2419 Grand River Detroit

FORD BUILDING ELECTION

(Continued from Page 1)
GRESS—The Union was brought into Ford's in 1941. All other automobile factories had been unionized in 1936 and 1937. Through their United struggle, the Ford workers too finally broke through the rule of intimidation and abuse in the Ford plants.

"But everyone still remembers that jobs were bought and sold; that people bought cars to get a job, only to be laid off shortly after; and that many foremen, in addition to being production pushers, got money and 'gifts' from employees and made up layoff lists and handed out better jobs, on the basis of who paid the most. Continued unity will assure that these conditions will never again return! Moreover, after twenty or thirty years in the factory, workers do not take easy to discrimination and division along lines of race, nationality, religion or political affiliation. Only unity means progress towards a better future."

And for themselves and their families after long years of toil, they want a true Christian life, free of exorbitant taxes and prices, free of depressions and wars. It is these high ideals of unity and security and brotherhood for which our people strive.

"3. FOR DEMOCRACY AGAINST DICTATORSHIP—The same unity feeling which exists around the program and general aims, also exists for the re-election of the Local Officers. The names of Stellato, Rice, Hood and Grant, merge into a single thought—unity to get more gains from the company and unity to maintain democracy in the union. In the elections just completed for officers of the 19 buildings in the Rouge, the workers voted against Reuther's Administrators. In the election of the local officers, Sept. 9, 10, 11, the workers will again cast a resounding vote for Democracy by re-electing the present officers whom Reuther tried to kick out."

Mrs. Glenn Heads Progressive State Slate

Her Main, Fighting Reason: A Son Battle-Shocked in Korea

FLINT. — Mrs. Virginia Glenn, who heads the Progressive Party's state ticket as candidate for Secretary of State, has many reasons why she is ready to forego the comforts of her Grand Rapids home and to go campaigning.

Most important is her vivid awareness of the horrors of the war in Korea, for it was there that her 23-year-old son suffered acute battle shock which will haunt him for the rest of her life.

"All mothers with sons in the army must feel like I do," she says. "If there is any difference between us, it is simply that I am certain we can achieve peace by agreement among the major powers and I find strength in that knowledge to go out and fight for a big vote for the Party of Peace."

AS A HOUSEWIFE, Mrs. Glenn has an important stake in the PP's program which would end the devastating war taxation and halt the spiralling cost of living. For more than a year, she and her husband have had a particularly tough struggle with the wolf-at-the-door for Bill Glenn lost his job at Hayes Mfg. Co. upon his return from a workers' delegation to France, Italy and the Soviet Union. While her husband is now working for himself as a building tradesman, Mrs. Glenn has the warmest fellow-feeling for Michigan's tens of thousands of unemployed and intends to press hard for fulfillment of the PP's demand for unemployment compensation up to \$60 for duration of a layoff.

As a Negro wife and mother,

Mrs. Glenn has no patience with the phony election-time professions of love for freedom which pour from candidates of the two old parties.

"They promise everything to everybody," she says. "But fewer and fewer of us believe them."

"FREEDOM TO US means full and equal rights. It means first-class citizenship. It means that my son, returned from Korea, should be able to walk the streets of Grand Rapids with the dignity and freedom which is his birthright. It means an FEPC law. It means an anti-lynching bill. It means an end to police brutality. It means curbing the inciters of prejudice and discrimination and terror against the Negro people."

"It means repealing the Taft-Hartley law and the state's anti-labor laws which are destroying

our free trade unions. It means ending the witchhunts, the mass arrests, the hysteria that is poisoning our fine American air."

"For all of us, Negro and white, men and women, farmers and workers and small businessmen, it means putting a stop to the mad march of the monopolies to fascism in our nation."

"And above all, it means freedom to exercise our highest form of patriotism, which is to work to achieve peace for our country and the world."

His wife's sentiments are 100 percent those of Bill Glenn, who himself will be campaigning for the Progressive Party as its candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. Thus the Glenn family sets an example of honest conviction and honorable action worthy to be followed by other families throughout the state.

Action Urgent or Rent Controls Will Be Dumped, Tenants Warn

DETROIT.—An all-out pressure campaign of delegations, resolutions, postcards, letters, telegrams to the City Council members is being asked for by AFL, CIO, Progressive Party, tenants' organizations, demanding continuance of rent control after Sept. 30.

Labor leaders were issuing grim warnings to their members in the city that unless the pressure of public opinion boiled into the Council, the present situation where most of the council members are for letting rent control die, will become a fact after Sept. 30.

On Monday, Sept. 8, at 10:30

a.m. advocates of continuance of rent control will have a public hearing in the City Council chambers.

Al Barbour, secretary of the Wayne County CIO, said that a survey of rent decontrolled areas has shown that rent jumped 20 to 50 percent as soon as ceilings were lifted. He said that if the Council does not pass the necessary resolutions, Detroit labor groups will join in a united plea to Federal officials. Some 300,000 Detroit renters will be affected by the law, union spokesmen stated, with 50,000 Negroes in that group.

HERMAN BURT, TARGET OF UN-AMERICANS CHOSEN DIST. COMMITTEEMAN AT MIDLAND

DETROIT. — Congressman Potter, of Un-American Committee ill-fame, won't be happy to learn that Herman Burt, UAW - CIO member from Midland Steel local, was elected day shift District C o m m i t t e e m a n in the Paint Shop. Nor will Potter, now labor-hating, red-baiting, anti-Negro candidate for U.S. Senate, be happy to know

on afternoon shift to Herman Burt has been elected to succeed Burt as steward on afternoons.

Potter, who agitated to get workers thrown out of the plants by company finks and KKK elements after he and his fink Un-American gang fingered them, refused to lift a finger when a mob threatened to throw Herman Burt into a vat of boiling acid used to grease and rust off car frames. Burt stood with a length of chain and told the KKKers that they could step forward if they wanted to throw him in the vat and he would handle them. They

never did. The workers, when they learned, came to Burt's aid. Now they elected him their day shift District Committeeman.



PROGRESSIVE PARTY LISTS ITS CANDIDATES FOR PEACE

DETROIT.—Acceptances have been received from all the nominees who were named Aug. 16 at the State Convention to run on the Progressive Party ticket for Peace and FEPC.

First and foremost, the convention supported the national convention's top nominations of Vincent Hallinan for president and Mrs. Charlotta Bass for vice-president. Hallinan is a famous West Coast lawyer who defended Harry Bridges, the labor leader; Mrs. Bass is a nationally known Negro editor who has fought for the rights of her people for over forty years and is the first Negro woman ever nominated for this high office.

On the Michigan ticket, leading nominees include Morton A. Eden, labor lawyer for the Michigan Supreme Court. Eden was formerly associate counsel for the UAW. In 1949 he polled over 100,000 votes for the same office for Secretary of State, the Progressives are running Mrs. Virginia Glenn Negro leader and

mother of a Korean Vet. Mrs. Glenn is a prominent Grand Rapids progressive who has been closely connected with the labor movement. For State Treasurer, the Progressives are running Richard Fox, a veteran of World War II, former student leader at Michigan State College, and now AFL construction worker.

Among U. S. Congressional candidates for the House are Adam Kujtowski, Polish newspaper editor, and Margaret Nowak, experienced in labor and political work in Michigan for years. In state contests leading candidates include, Doris Lampley and Jessie Rutherford, Negro shopworkers who are running for State Senate from down river and Washtenaw County. For State representatives from the Detroit area the Progressives are running among others Ben Kocel, Marx Cooper, and Lee Cain. Lee Cain is a prominent Negro trade unionist, who is chairman of the FEPC Committee of Dodge Local 3, UAW.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY NOMINATIONS NATIONAL

President of the United States—Vincent Hallinan, San Francisco, Calif.

Vice-President of the United States—Charlotta A. Bass, New York, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES IN U. S. CONGRESS

1st C. D.—Adam Kujtowski, Detroit; 2nd C. D.—David R. Lucas, Ann Arbor; 5th C. D.—William Glenn, Grand Rapids; 16th C. D.—Margaret Nowak, Detroit; 18th C. D.—Dwight L. Todd, Royal Oak.

STATE

To appear on Nonpartisan Ballot: Morton A. Eden, Detroit

To appear on the Progressive Party Column:

Secretary of State — Virginia Glenn, Grand Rapids.
State Treasurer — Richard Fox, Lansing.

STATE SENATOR:

1st S. D.—Margaret Josephine Wells; 12th S. D.—John Sheppard, Ann Arbor; 21st S. D.—Doris Lampley, Detroit.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES:

Kent County, 1st Dist.—Dorothy Sompollinsky, Grand Rapids; Washtenaw County, 1st Dist.—J. Cecil Rutherford, Willow Run.

Wayne County, 1st Dist.—Angelo Deitos, Detroit; Benjamin F. Kocel, Detroit; Marx E. Cooper, Detroit; Lee Cain, Detroit; Virginia Storich, Detroit; Hyman Ball, Detroit; 4th Dist.—Lana Saxon, Detroit.

PICKET UN-AMERICAN COMMITTEE TUESDAY

CHICAGO.—A "hot reception" for the House Un-American Committee was planned by Chicago labor as the witch hunters scheduled a broadside attack on those unions here which are in the thick of wage struggles.

A mass picket line at the Old Post Office, federal building, Clark and Adams, was called for Tuesday morning, Sept. 2, 10 a.m., the time the hearings are to open.

The first batch of subpoenas were issued to unionists and others with instructions to appear on Wednesday, in Room 237.

THOSE summoned were district and local leaders of the United Packinghouse Workers, now in a crucial struggle for a

new union contract, and of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, leading the strike in the International Harvester plants.

The packinghouse union officers singled out for attack were backed up by UPWA President Ralph Helstein, who issued a statement blasting the House Un-Americans for selecting this moment "to descend and intrude on the side of the companies into our struggle with the packers."

The Committee's arrival here also brought sharp protests from many leaders of trade unions and others who branded the congressional group as "strikebreakers."

THE Chicago Trade Union Defense Committee, formed by numerous unions here to oppose the Committee's assault, called on

Chicagoans to join the picket line on Tuesday. Grant W. Oakes, chairman of the committee, also urged the packing of the committee hearing room "so that we can show these witchhunters just how

unwelcome they are in Chicago." The anti-labor and anti-Negro nature of the Committee's attack was revealed by their summoning of the strike leaders as well as Sam Parks, head of the Chicago

Negro Labor Council.

The pattern of the hearing is expected to conform to Detroit appearance of the Committee last February, where its main target (Continued on Page 8)

Communist Party Urges United Resistance Against Witchhunt

CHICAGO.—The Communist Party of Illinois this week called on the people to "resist the Un-American Committee" which is slated to open its witch-hunt hearings in Chicago this week.

The statement by the party's board declared: "Chicago's leading industrialists have brought the House un-American Committee to this city at a strategic moment."

"This notorious committee is arriving here to intervene on behalf of the companies in the crucial bread-and-butter struggles which the workers are now waging. Their purpose is strike-breaking and wage-cutting."

"They have timed their appearance here with the strike of the Harvester workers, both UE and UAW-CIO. They have chosen the moment when the packinghouse unions, both CIO and AFL, are fighting for a new contract and

the improved wages and working conditions which are so sorely needed by the workers."

"They are to be here on the eve of the contract struggle of the coal miners. They are arriving as the workers are striking in the steel fabricating plants and as the workers in basic steel are fighting to realize even the inadequate gains they won as an aftermath of their splendid eight-week strike."

"THE committee is not after 'un-Americans' or 'subversives,' or are its only targets a handful of trade union leaders who have been subpoenaed. The aim of this committee is to weaken and smash the entire labor movement, be it 'right-wing' or 'left-wing.'"

"Unless the committee is defeated, its dirty work will extend into every workingclass home. These witchhunters are coming here to create division and hys-

teria, destroy the peace movement, to smash the unity of Negro and white, to create chaos in the shops and unions, to paralyze the militant

OUR LIST

An Editorial

"I WANT to accomplish something on civil rights, not just talk about it."

That's what Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson told NAACP leader Roy Wilkins in a recent interview in Springfield.

Our answer is, "What's stopping you, governor?"

Illinois is pleading for action on civil rights, action which the governor can take now.

We have a list containing three specific things which the governor can do now—and the list is still growing. Stevenson can:


1. Issue an executive order establishing a Fair Employment Practices Commission in Illinois, with limited but important powers to act where state employment, state agencies and state purchasing and contracting are concerned.

2. Carry out effective prosecution of Joseph Beauharnais and his notorious White Circle League which will end the racist violence-inciting activities of this outfit.

3. Order the immediate ending of race segregation in the Illinois schools under the law which gives the state administration the power to withhold the operating funds from public schools which practice these policies.

These proposals need "muscle," in terms of organized action by community, church, labor and political action groups which will place these demands before the governor in strong terms.

This is the way we are going to find out, beyond a shadow of a doubt, whether Stevenson really wants civil rights as a reality or merely as an election campaign issue.



**ILLINOIS
DUSABLE
EDITION**

The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 35 28 Aug. 31, 1952 In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages (Price 10 Cents)

Demand Stevenson Ban Jimcrow in Schools

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—If there were a shred of honesty in Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson's stated position on civil rights, he would order an end to segregation in the Illinois schools at once. He can—under the law. And next week, when Illinois school children return to their classes, the shameful and undemocratic blot of jimcrow could be wiped out.

A powerful and clear state law makes it possible for the state administration to withhold state funds from schools which practice segregation. This weapon could end the vicious racist system of assignment of children to segregated all-Negro and all-white schools, which now exists in 13 Illinois counties.

"I THINK the Governor could certainly act on this matter," George Leighton, chairman of the NAACP here, told the Illinois edition of The Worker this week.

This opinion was further amplified by Negro and white community, religious and labor leaders questioned by this paper.

A leader of the Illinois Parent-Teachers Association pointed out that the organization, at its convention last April, "made a very clear demand that Gov. Stevenson can not afford to ignore."

The PTA called for enforcement of the so-called Jenkins Amendment which denies funds to any school district in which any stu-

dent is excluded from or segregated by any public school because of race, color or nationality."

THE WORKER reached the author of that law, State Rep. Charles Jenkins, who also pointed to Stevenson's personal responsibility for the enforcement of civil rights while he is still Governor of Illinois.

Said Sidney L. Ordower, secretary of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity:

"The Governor has an opportunity to prove his good faith on civil rights. More than that, he has the duty to enforce an Illinois law which so clearly outlaws segregation that the most slippery demagogue can not twist its meaning."

DEEP concern with the mind-warping effect of segregation on Illinois school children was voiced by Mrs. Delaney, past president of the Chicago and Northern District Association of Colored Women's Clubs.

The Governor could certainly

end segregation which I know exists in schools in many parts of this state," she said.

Joseph D. Bibb, editor of the Chicago Edition of the Pittsburgh Courier, emphatically declared himself in support of any movement to force Stevenson's hand on civil rights now.

"Stevenson has given a lot of lip service on civil rights," Bibb stated. The editor and attorney has a long record of struggle for civil rights, dating back to the years when he edited the powerful "Chicago Whip," a paper which crusaded for jobs for Negroes.

ODELL COBBS, president of the Dining Car and Railroad Food Workers, pointed out that Stevenson has done "little or nothing" on civil rights in three and a half years as Governor of Illinois.

"In these remaining months of his term," he said, "he must be forced to show where he stands by action as Governor instead of by promises as a Presidential candidate."

Mrs. Edna S. Swanson, head of

the Education Committee of the NAACP, called for a campaign "to make our wishes felt." She pointed out that if Stevenson is sincere about wanting civil rights, "there is plenty that can be done."

LEIGHTON, who is also Democratic leader in the Third Ward, stated that "segregation is an open fact in 13 counties of Illinois." He added that it was also practiced covertly in many other localities throughout the state.

He pointed out that Negro children are compelled to attend segregated schools, often forced to travel long distances outside of their own school districts to all-Negro schools.

He said that he and attorney Robert Ming were fighting through a test case in the courts on segregation in Calumet, Ill., where racist violence broke out last year. He declared, however, that the issue could be resolved quickly through the state law if the state administration was "more interested with enforcement than with politics."

Change Hallinan Rally To Sept. 11 at Fur Hall

CHICAGO.—In an explosive blast at the Arvey-Stevenson machine for its attacks on "free speech in Chicago and free elections in Illinois," Progressive Party officials here announced the re-scheduling of a planned mass meeting for Vincent Hallinan to Thursday,

Move to Bar Progressives from Ballot in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—The Progressive Party was informed this week that objections had been filed to its petition to get on the ballot in Illinois.

Secretary of State Edward Barrett notified the Progressives that a hearing on these objections would be held this week, after which the electoral board will rule. The board is made up of the senior justice of the Illinois Supreme Court.

The Progressive Party filed the signatures of more than 41,000 Illinois voters on petitions calling for the placing on the ballot in this state of the names of the PP's national and state ticket.

ASP Group to Put on Program Of Musical Skits

CHICAGO.—Some of Chicago's best progressive talent will be featured in a program of musical skits at A. S. Prevue and Dance Night, Saturday, Sept. 13, at the Packinghouse Workers Center, 4859 South Wabash. The program, sponsored by the Chicago Council of the Arts, Sciences & Professions will inaugurate the organization's Fall and Winter program of activities.

The skits combine music, dance, and humorous dialogue describing pertinent problems in today's world for both political satire and good entertainment. Presented by the New York Council of A. S. P. in a recent series of A. S. Prevues, these skits received enthusiastic ovations from the attending audiences.

Saturday, Sept. 13 promises to be a big theatre and dance night in Chicago, also.

500 Out in Coast Glass Firm's Plant

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 26 (FP).—The national strike of the Glass Blowers Union, AFL, against Hazel-Atlas Glass Co. has taken 500 workers out of the firm's local plant. Picketlines were lifted after one day and the plant is closed.

Important Announcement

Your opportunity to get an historic book at the pre-publication price of \$3.50 instead of the regular price of \$6.00 has been extended to September 15.

"History of the Communist Party of the U. S."

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Order it now at

Modern Book Store
64 W. RANDOLPH, Room 914

DE 2-4532

Sept. 11. In addition to Hallinan, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice-Presidential candidate whose historic speech at the Progressives' convention here in July stirred Chicago progressives, will address the meeting.

Progressives had originally set their meeting date for Sept. 6 at the Temple Hall. When intimidation and pressure brought a cancellation, arrangements were quickly switched to the later date. The Sept. 11 meeting will be called to order at 8 p.m. at the Fur and Leather Workers Hall, 1012 North Noble St. (The union hall is reached by the Milwaukee Ave. bus or Ashland Street car).

THE Progressives' statement declared:

"They tried to keep Vincent Hallinan from talking to the people of Chicago. Pressure of the corrupt Arvey machine took away the hall at which he was to have spoken Sept. 6. But Vincent Hallinan will talk to Chicago, and with him the great representative of Negro women who is the Progressive Party's candidate for the Vice-Presidency, Charlotta Bass.

"These two candidates of the Progressive Party will speak at a meeting scheduled for Thursday, Sept. 11. They will speak of the Progressive Party's fight for peace, of the attempted strangulation of their rights as candidates of a new party... of the evil designs of the Un-American Committee against the workers and people of Chicago.

IN ADDITION to the two top candidates of the Progressive Party, gubernatorial candidate Robert Morris Lovett, labor leaders and dramatic artists will be part of the evening's program at the union hall.

The Progressives stated: "The effort of the Democratic machine to black out our right to free assembly in Chicago, like its current drive to rob Illinois voters of a free election in November, both highlight the Stevenson machine's guilty fear of the people. They dare not allow free speech in Chicago or free elections in Illinois.

"What they have refused to give, the people in this city and state are learning to take for themselves."

Tigers Finally Consider Negro

FLINT.—The first Negro player to sign a contract with the Detroit Tigers may be shortstop Stan Turner, collegiate star. He has been three times to Briggs Stadium for workouts and wants to play pro ball. He is being talked to by Hank Greenberg of Cleveland and has been invited to work out with Cleveland, and if Detroit doesn't look sharp he may sign with them. He goes to Michigan State College.

A jury trial will take place of two of several dozen people who on July 4 distributed score cards, listing eligible Negro players. The charge is they were "loitering" at Briggs Stadium. The trial will take place Sept. 11 in Traffic Court, Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit.



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Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Illinois Edition to 64 W. Randolph St., Room 910, Chicago 1, Ill. Phone RA 6-9196.
Editor: CARL HIRSCH

Hallinan, Mrs. Bass On Radio, TV Sept. 6

CHICAGO.—The Progressive Party will be on the air from Chicago nationwide on Saturday, Sept. 6. Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party Presidential candidate and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Vice - Presidential candidate, will speak over NBC radio and TV networks and CBS TV from 12:30 to 1 on that Saturday afternoon.

Chicago's NBC-TV outlet WNBQ will carry the Progressive message at that time. NBC's radio outlet, WMAQ, has scheduled the Progressives for a later hour on transcription from 6:30 to 7 p.m. of the same day.

Mrs. Dennis, Marzani to Speak at Smith Act Rally

CHICAGO.—Carl Marzani and Mrs. Peggy Dennis will head a panel of outstanding Smith Act victims in presenting little-known facts of Smith Act persecutions, at a mass meeting Friday, Sept. 19, 8 p.m., at Peoples Auditorium, 2457 West Chicago Ave., the Civil Rights Congress of Illinois announced this week.

The meeting, jointly sponsored by CRC, the Amnesty Committee for Smith Act Victims, and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, will bring to the people of Chicago first-hand reports on the fight that is being waged against the Smith Act in various parts of the country.

It will place major emphasis on the campaign to free Steve Nelson, victim of Pittsburgh's notorious "sedition" frameup, sentenced to 30 years imprisonment and currently being tried for alleged Smith Act violations, together with five fellow defendants.

State Dep't Compelled to Reply To Chicagoan's Protest on War

CHICAGO.—A sharp protest against the continuation of the war in Korea by a Chicagoan, Mrs. Blanche Born of 5026 Lockwood Ave., this week brought a guarded and weasel-worded "explanation" from the U.S. Department of State.

The State Department reply denied that its recent bombings were "an extension of military hostilities, nor can it be said that it in any way endangered the armistice negotiations or increased the risk of a world war."

Mrs. Born sent a letter to President Truman protesting the bombings "because it looks like there are those in our government who are not content with a small war but want to turn it into a large war."

She referred to her husband, Ken Born, UE organizer and former GI, who was a prisoner of the Japanese during World War II. "I thank God," she said, "that he was not subjected to the same treatment as the prisoners on Koje Island."

The letter to the White House

was referred to the State Department for reply. In the two-page letter signed by an official in the "Department of Public Liaison," the claim was made that "this Government's policy is to localize the conflict in Korea in the hope that unnecessary involvement in a wider, more devastating conflict can thus be avoided."

Mrs. Born's letter declared: "As I see my son growing up I am compelled to demand that you take steps to end this useless Korean war because he may yet become a victim in the war unless it is brought to an end."

Roller Bearing Strike Settled

CANTON, O., Aug. 26 (FP).—Settlement of a 30-day strike against the Timken Roller Bearing Co. was announced here by the United Steelworkers, CIO.

The pact calls for a 10 percent wage increase, modified union shop and stricter seniority clauses.

ATTORNEY George W. Crockett Jr., famed for his brilliant defense in the trial of the 11 Communist leaders, has also been invited. Crockett has just completed jail sentence which grew out of al-

leged contempt of Judge Medina during the Foley Square trial of the 11.

Marzani, author, producer and former State Department executive, was one of the first political prisoners of the cold war. He served a three-year sentence for an alleged perjury. Those who had an opportunity to hear him on a previous visit to Chicago a few months ago lauded his concrete factual presentation of intimate details of the cold war.

Mrs. Dennis, wife of Communist Party general secretary Eugene Dennis, has distinguished herself by her relentless efforts in rallying people throughout America for the fight against the Smith Act and for amnesty for those imprisoned under this law.

The CRC leadership plans this meeting as an opening gun for what promises will be an intensive fall and winter campaign for repeal of the un-American and undemocratic Smith Act, amnesty for its victims, and a \$10,000 fighting fund.

Communists: 'Resist Witchhunters'

(Continued from Page 1)

resistance of the workers to the program of "guns instead of butter."

"Certainly, all pro-democratic forces can be rallied against fascist attacks of this committee. The broadest unity can be developed against these efforts to impose McCarthyism on the people and to outlaw independent thought.

"All sections of the people must unite against the committee's attack on the militancy of the Negro people, who will undoubtedly be singled out as a special target.

"THE people can draw deep political lessons from the outrageous assaults of this bi-partisan committee just at the height of the 1952 election campaign. The Stevensons and the Eisenhowers must be forced to repudiate this committee.

"But more than that, the people must be given a clear understanding of the need for a new political alignment. And in this election, the Progressive Party and its Hal-

linan-Bass ticket will be able to rally many more supporters to its pro-peace and pro-democratic program.

"CHICAGO can be proud of the spirit of defiance with which this committee is being greeted. The preparations of protest and resistance to the committee are in the best democratic traditions and a credit to this city's great working-class movement.

"The Communist Party will, we are sure, be singled out for special attack—as it always is when reaction moves against the people.

"However, our party, true to its own great heritage, joins with the people's fight against the Un-Americans. We call on all Chicagoans to join in a program in the spirit of the slogan of our founding fathers, 'Don't Tread on Me!'

"We urge the people of this city to—

"1—Unite a broad movement to resist the un-Americans — Negro and white, AFL, CIO and independent unions, community, civic, church and campus organizations, submerging all other differences in favor of a joint stand against these storm-troopers of reaction.

"2—Every progressive, every militant unionist, every Communist must join in the activities to defeat the aims of the committee.

"3—Intensify the support for the striking farm equipment workers and the other unions involved in struggles—with financial aid, food and whatever support they need in order to win.

"This must be Chicago's answer to the Un-Americans and to the pro-war employers who have ordered them here. This is the kind of fight the people must make at a time when our living standards are threatened, at a time when the Negro people especially are being subjected to the most ferocious attacks, at a time when we are being forced to make a choice between the twin parties of reaction, at a time when America and the world is threatened with World War III.

"The people can win! The people must win!

Foe of Tenants, Consumers Named Price Director

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

PRESIDENT TRUMAN contemptuously ignored the expressed feelings of organized labor and millions of tenants when he appointed Tighe E. Woods yesterday as the new Federal Price Stabilizer. Because the 42-year-old ex-real estate man is a lot better known—and disliked—by his informal title of "Rent Increase Expediter" than by the formal title he is now shedding after four years, "Director, U. S. Office of the Housing Expediter."

Appointed to keep the lid down on rentals, Woods presided instead over hundreds upon hundreds of rent increases, many of them as astronomically high as 125, 150 and even 300 percent, to the enrichment of landlords and the intolerable misery of low-income Americans.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing over 1,000,000 workers, called, as far back as 1948, the first year of Woods' reign as executive of rent ceilings, for his ouster. The national CIO's Rent Committee sharply rebuked Woods for his anti-tenant actions. In the face of top CIO officials' commitment—including Walter Reuther, president of the same UAW which blasted Woods—to the support of Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson, Truman's appointment of Woods to the price control post was seen as a slap in the face to the millions of trade unionists being asked to vote Democrat.

PRICE CONTROL has been nothing but a demagogic farce under the war-bent Truman administration. But Woods' appointment was seen yesterday as an even more cynical admission than usual that the only way prices will continue to be "controlled" is . . . up.

Woods' record as rent "controller" guarantees that he will be as popular with profiteering Big Business as he has been with landlords.

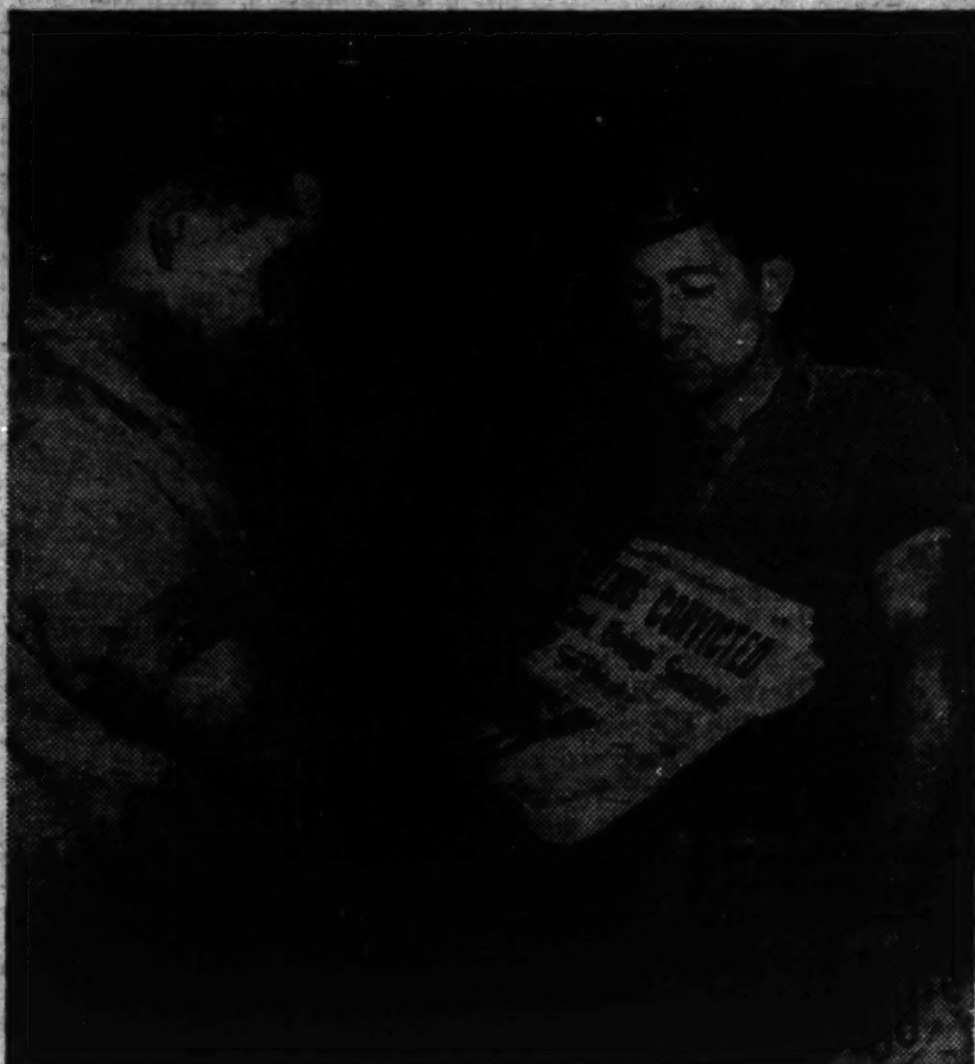
When Truman first appointed Woods as Housing Expediter, pro-landlord Republicans in the Senate stalled for months before permitting his confirmation. They didn't like the rent control law and they wanted to see how Woods would administer. What they saw, they liked, and Woods was confirmed. Reporting on the 1948 law, the GOP Senators candidly admitted that "it is entirely likely that the committee would have recommended further changes in the existing federal rent control law but for the fact that . . . acting Housing Expediter (Woods) agreed to change his instructions and procedures. . . ."

EXAMPLE: Tory Sen. Harry Cain (R-Wash.) complained loudly about the actions of Harry Zetzer, area rent director in Cleveland. Woods obligingly fired Zetzer.

Cain objected to the rent controls in Bremerton, in his home state of Washington. Woods ended rent control in Bremerton.

While homeless veterans and millions of other Americans have paid heavily for Woods' services to the real estate interests, Woods himself went out of his way to twist the law to approve the use of scarce building materials by a California race track mob.

An unhappy Woods, testifying during the "five percent" Senate investigation of August, 1949, admitted on the stand that, one day after Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, told him to "hurry up" a building permit for the Tanforan race track, he issued a "hardship" paper approving the construction.



This famous shot symbolizes labor's contempt for the Taft-Hartley Act. These striking miners in 1949 showed exactly how they felt when president John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers was convicted of contempt for defying a T-H back-to-work injunction. The union was fined \$1,400,000, Lewis, \$20,000.

5 Years Bear Out Warning T-H Was 'Thrust to Fascism'

By RICHARD SASULY
By Federated Press

ON OCT. 14, 1947, at the AFL convention in San Francisco, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers argued powerfully against compliance with the Taft-Hartley law. Lewis called the law "the first ugly, savage thrust of fascism in America."

Lewis lost the argument against compliance and a few months later led the miners out of the AFL again. But the events of five intervening years have proved his statement right. Fascist-like measures have followed in the wake of Taft-Hartley, along several lines:

1. Government loyalty program.—In the Spring of 1947, while the Taft-Hartley bill approached passage in Congress, President Truman readied a system of loyalty investigations for federal government workers. The government loyalty program grew rapidly until it imposed thought control on three million government workers.

Not a single case of espionage or any other violation of law was turned up in the loyalty net. But phones were tapped, mail boxes opened and every government worker's life was made a target for FBI investigation.

Few, if any, Communist Party members were found in the government. When Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis.) claimed there were more than 200 Communists in the State Department, not one of his cases stood up. But guilt by association became standard in the government. Civil servants were fired for knowing the wrong people, for having the wrong relatives and for

reading the wrong books. By 1952 the overwhelming majority of strong New Dealers had been cleared out of Washington, and the body of government workers had become political enuchs, scared reactionary or both.

2. SMITH ACT Prosecutions.—Most unions are on record against the Smith act. The same unions are also for the most part on record against communism, supposed target of the Smith act. The unions oppose the Smith act because it threatens the forcible elimination of a political party from American life. By threatening one party, the law—according to almost all labor lawyers—threatens all parties and the political action of labor in particular.

By 1952 the Justice Department had applied the Smith act against the Communist Party in five separate trials involving the bulk of the Communist leadership.

3. New repressive laws.—Although assured repeatedly that existing laws were more than adequate to protect U.S. security, Congress followed up Taft-Hartley with new repressive legislation in the political field.

In September 1950 more than two-thirds of each house of Congress passed the McCarran bill over Truman's veto. The so-called anti-subversive law greatly extended the repressive features of the Smith act. It made it possible for an attorney general to kill off practically any organization whose views he disliked. It established in law the concept of guilt by association.

On June 27, 1952, a new immigration bill also was passed by Congress over a Presidential veto. This law, known as the McCarran-Walter act, created a special police state for aliens and established the principles of racism in setting up new immigration quotas.

4. GOOSE-STEP for Teachers.—Before the days of Taft-Hartley, teachers in public schools and colleges got by on their records. Teachers sometimes were fired for defending labor and civil liberties, but they had some chance to argue back. Now an increasing number of teachers have been forced to submit to loyalty tests, despite protests from teacher groups that this was insulting and a violation of academic freedom. The Goslin case in Pasadena, Calif., showed that active fascist groups were moving in behind witchhunt hysteria to fire any kind of mildly liberal teachers. In an Oklahoma town early in 1952, books were actually burned because the American Legion opposed them.

5. Blacklists.—The economic pressure of repression was applied widely through use of blacklists in many industries, after passage of the Taft-Hartley law. Chief blacklisting instrument was the House un-American activities committee, which moved into high gear in the fall of the Taft-Hartley year, 1947, and set up a sweeping blacklist system in the entertainment fields through its Hollywood hearings. The blacklists took special forms in different industries, as for example the Coast Guard screening program for waterfront workers.

More Notables Back Korea Peace Poll

THE NATIONAL Peace Referendum on the immediate halting of the Korean war gained momentum this week as additional prominent Americans joined the 43 notables who, together with the American Peace Crusade has launched the poll. The nationwide referendum will poll the public on one question—whether Americans favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with all unsettled matters to be settled at the conference table. Aimed at making the end of the war a key issue in the election campaign, the Peace Referendum was initiated, with the APC, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a member of the U.S. delegation to the founding conference of the United Nations and former U.S. Minister to Liberia; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Philadelphia; executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action, and others.

The results of the referendum are to be submitted to all candidates for public office with the demand that they work for a Korean peace to be obtained before Election Day.

have hereby signed wholeheartedly as one who voiced the opinion of the best thinkers of the American leaders, I am for peace.")

Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Rev. W. Williams, Wild Rose, Wis.; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof. emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Royal W. France, New York; Rev. S. A. Grayson; Rockwell Kent, Ausable Fork, N.Y.; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Marine, Cooks & Stewards, Wilmington, Cal.; Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, O.

Also, Rev. D. D. Randall, Chicago; Willard T. Hazen Jr. Pigeon Cove, Mass.; a Christian youth leader, Rev. George A. Taylor, Baltimore; Saul Kreas, trade union leader, New Haven; W. A. McGirt, Jr., Food and Tobacco Workers Union, Ironton, N. C.; Earl E. Dickerson, president, National Lawyers Guild, Chicago; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; former Congressman John T. Bernard of Chicago and Sol Rotenberg, head of the Philadelphia IWO.

Bernard wrote:

"The time has definitely come when we can no longer afford the luxury of remaining idle while the force of evil, war and fascism work feverishly to enslave and destroy mankind. Let us have the courage to stand up and be counted on the side of peace, and the brotherhood of man."

Also, Harry Gottlieb, artist, New York; Rev. Charles John Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.; Florence H. Luscombe, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Eliot White, New York; Robenia Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. William E. Baird, Chicago, chairman, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Robert Gwathmey, artist, New York; William Harrison, of the "Boston Chronicle"; Prof. C. Sheldon Hart Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Miss Louise Hunt, Portland, Me.; Alfred C. Kuchler, educational director, Northeast Dairy Farmers' Union; Father Clarence Parker, Chapel Hill, N.C.; and the Rev. M. L. Scott, Marion, Ark., president, Arkansas State Baptist Missionary Association.

Sees Jobs in China Trade

RAINER, Ore. (FP).—Trade with China could provide two million additional U. S. jobs, Maud Russell, a YMCA worker in China for 26 years, told a meeting here of the Columbia River District Council, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Miss Russell based her figures on the estimate of an economics expert appointed by the U. S. Government in 1949 to survey the possibilities of postwar trade with the Orient.

ILWU International representative Matt Meehan said despite the virtual ban on east-west trade, American businessmen are trading with China "through the back door. In fact, he said, "it is only the American workers who are getting left out, under our present policies cutting off direct trade channels."

He cited not only the case of the Pillsbury Corp. which recently purchased mills in Ontario and Alberta, Canada, to "do business with former customers in east Asia," but that of another "large exporter of western wheat." Meehan said he learned recently that Kerr Gifford already has two plants in Canada, "larger than any they have here, and is dickering for more."

How Worker Bundle Grew from 20 to 410

CHICAGO.—The story of how one community boosted its Illinois Worker circulation from 20 to 410 papers each week was told this week by the Rev. Lucy Mosely, Chairman of the Near North Side Freedom of the Press Committee.

"The first 20 papers were sold by Mrs. Gertrude Noyes," she said, "but after several weeks she asked some of her customers to help sell the paper. One woman said that she circulated her copy in the building where she lived, and that she could see no reason why she couldn't sell them the paper instead. She decided to take

five copies to start with."

Another, a blind man, said one of his friends came in to read him his paper and then took it back when he left. He felt that he could probably sell him a copy.

A third said she would have her son sell the papers on their block and earn some allowance money for himself.

"Slowly the larger bundle grew," said Rev. Mosely. "At the first meeting of these original 20 readers they had discussed the paper and decided to build it."

A young worker who is also a minister said, "This paper speaks to the working people — tells of

their housing problems and how to improve their living conditions — it calls for unity of all people and for peace."

"The building of this circulation is the most important work I can do."

Over several months, the bundle of this committee has grown from its original 20 to 410.

The Committee feels that the big job they now have is to transfer some of their readers into regular subscribers and extend their routes further into the community. They have pledged to obtain 25 subscriptions in the next six weeks, without dropping any of their bundle.

Harvester Strike Front Held Solid by UE, UAW

CHICAGO.—Harvester picket lines held solid this week at all plants—and didn't even quiver as the House Un-American Committee unleashed its redbaiting blast. A company invitation to the 32,000 Harvester strikers to return to their job got "no takers." The walkout

rates and that they were being "reclassified."

Their new wage rates represented pay cuts ranging from five to 60 cents an hour. Most of the letters informed their recipients that they were being downgraded about 20 cents an hour.

"THOSE letters," declared Fielde, "told the workers better than we ever could that there was no alternative for them but to strike at this time."

The day the strike began, Fielde received a subpoena to appear before the House Un-American Committee. Other Harvester strike leaders who received similar subpoenas were UE district officers Ernest DeMaio, Grant Oakes,

Alice Smith and John T. Bernard.

MEANWHILE, strong solidarity moves developed this week among Harvester workers, regardless of union affiliation. A united stand against Harvester wage-cutting was taken by the UE workers, by the UAW Melrose Park workers and by the McCormick Works toolroom and office workers who are also members of UAW.

A large stewards rally at UE Hall last Friday night indicated the powerful backing of many unions behind the Harvester workers. Officers of unions pledged to support the UE strikers with food and financial aid.

Major demands include a 15-cent an hour wage boost, elimination of inequities for skilled

Plan Picketline 'Welcome' for Un-American Committee Tues.

(Continued from Page 1)

was the militant Ford Local.

HEADING up the Committee here will be Rep. John S. Wood, rabid pro-Klan congressman from Georgia, and Rep. Harold Velde, of Peoria, Illinois, ultra-reactionary former FBI man who is expected to make the hearing a part of his campaign for re-election.

The Committee's opening shot was a strikebreaking blow by Velde at the striking Harvester workers. Members of the UE have struck eight plants and the UAW has walked out of the big Melrose Park plant in protest against widespread wage-cutting.

Velde announced that he would ask the National Labor Relations Board to hold elections "to determine whether workers in the International Harvester plants desire to be represented by communists."

He said he would appeal to the striking workers to throw out their union leadership and elect officials who are "loyal Americans" according to his standards.

HELSTEIN declared the Committee was "another ally of the company, rushing to join the attack on our ranks." He pointed to

the long anti-union record of the Committee, usually arriving on the scene as workers were engaged in a bitter struggle.

"This kind of coincidence has happened many times in the long and anti-labor history of the Committee," the packinghouse union leader asserted. "We will not be deterred by the packers' threats—we will not be frightened or deflected by witchhunting congressmen."

GERALD FIELDE, Harvester strike leader who was among those subpoenaed, presented damaging evidence to show how the Committee timed its assault for the maximum strikebreaking effect.

Fielde said that the Committee had first announced its Chicago hearings for May, shortly before the Harvester contract was to expire. When the contract was extended to the end of August, the

Committee postponed its hearing to Sept. 2.

HILLIARD ELLIS, organizer for UAW-CIO Local 453, also subpoenaed by the Committee, declared that "it's just a matter of time before any and every group of striking workers will have this Committee on their necks, unless we answer this attack effectively."

FRANK MINGO, vice-president of the striking Tractor Works Local 101 told a large strike rally that the Committee was here "to help chisel down the five, ten or twenty cents an hour you've asked for to provide for your family."

THE DEFENSE Committee decided to put out thousands of leaflets and to issue a daily bulletin all through the Committee's hearings, to be distributed at the shops.

Error in Worker Headline on PP

We want to apologize for last week's inaccurate headline in the Illinois Edition of The Worker to the effect that, "PROGRESSIVE PARTY WINS BALLOT OK."

It was re-written at the last minute before press time by an over-zealous copy reader who based himself on an erroneous "flash" that was sent out by United Press.

We are hoping to be able to print an accurate headline to that effect next week, after the Illinois Electoral Board hands down its ruling.

However, there is no assurance now that the board will act favorably, in spite of the more than 40,000 signatures filed by the Progressives.

The headline was especially regrettable since it may have forestalled action by Progressives demanding that the board approve the PP's right to a place on the Illinois ballot.

THE EDITORS

Freedom Opens New Offices in Chicago

CHICAGO.—A modest office on Chicago's South Side this week became the newest station on Freedom's train. Freedom Associates, publishers of the monthly newspaper bearing that name, announced the formation of an Illinois committee, with headquarters at 3935 South Michigan Avenue, adjacent to St. Stevens Baptist Church, to build the paper's circulation in the Midwest.

Officers of the new group, whose national chairman is famed people's champion Paul Robeson, include Mr. Alfred McPherson, Chicago trade unionist, acting chairman, and Miss Ruth Higgins, also of this city, secretary.

First project of the committee will be a drive for 1,500 new subscribers, at the special rate of \$1 for the year.

"We are counting on committees completing this sub drive by October 1," Mr. McPherson declared. He disclosed that over 500 Illinois readers had subscribed prior to the opening of the Illinois headquarters.

"We are counting on committees of unionists, community and church workers, and Committees of One" as well to put the drive over," McPherson said, adding, "We are confident of success."

Featured in the current issue of the paper are articles about two prominent Chicagoans: radio

and day workers, a company-financed health and welfare plan, a strengthened anti-discrimination clause and the elimination of plant differentials.

One of the key demands uniting the UE and UAW Harvester workers was the demand for safeguards to prevent the cutting of piece-work prices and day-work classifications.

commentator Oscar Brown, Jr., and attorney Earl B. Dickerson, whose speech on election issues before a national conference of the Urban League recently frightened the big business press of the East into suppressing mention of it in its pages. "Freedom" tells what the "N.Y. Times," etc. suppressed—and why.

Readers: Get on Freedom's Train

THIS PAPER extends a warm welcome to the newly formed Illinois Committee of Freedom Associates and their dynamic publication—"Freedom."

Illinois needs the special contribution "Freedom" can make in advancing the unity of Negro and white on the issues which inspired Paul Robeson and his associates to launch this paper—liberation for the Negro and colonial peoples of the world and essential to that liberation, world peace.

In its short existence, "Freedom" has thrown a powerful and fearless new light on the oppression of the Negro people in the United States, but even more, it has signalled the road to victory over that oppression—through independent, militant action.

While other progressive publications, our own included, bear a major responsibility in that fight, its chief guidance and leadership can come properly only from those most qualified to offer it—the Negro people themselves. That is why "Freedom" is an indispensable weapon for all who seek greater clarity and stronger unity between Negro and white in our common goal of freedom for all mankind.

We urge every reader of "The Worker" to express his or her personal welcome to "Paul Robeson's paper," as it is popularly known, with a subscription to "Freedom"—right now. Subscribe yourself, and then see that your shopmate, your neighbor, your friend, subscribe too. Get on "Freedom's" train!

What's On?

ATTENTION PLEASE!!!
Advertise Affairs, Parties, Films
Forums, Meetings
in the

WHAT'S ON COLUMN
of the ILLINOIS WORKER
Rates: (Cash With Order) 7 cents
a word \$1.50 minimum

Send money with copy

DISPLAY ADS:

1 inch	\$3.60 per inch
6 inch	2.30 per inch
13 inch	2.33 per inch
26 inch	1.87 per inch

Special rates for 2 or more insertions

Free listing in "What's On" with Display Ads

NOW showing at the Cinema Annex Theatre, Kedzie and Madison: "The Lucky Bride," Russian operetta in color, plus Roberto Rossellini's "Woman."

NEAR NORTH SIDE honors Charles Alexander with a buffet and dance. Collins Inn, 365 W. Oak St. Saturday, Sept. 13, 11:59 includes supper at 8:30 p.m., dancing and entertainment 10 p.m. Oscar Brown Jr., master of ceremonies.

PROTEST the "Pittsburgh Pattern" of American fascism! Rally to free Steve Nelson. Friday, Sept. 15, 8:30 p.m., People's Auditorium, 3437 W. Chicago Ave. Speakers: Peggy Dennis, wife of Smith Act Victim; Carl Marxant, first political prisoner of the cold war. Admission 75 cents. Aupices: CHU, Veterans of Lincoln Brigade, Smith Act Victims Amnesty Committee.

A FORUM on "The People's Mandate in the '52 Elections." Friday evening, Sept. 26, 8 p.m. Speakers to be announced. Curtiss Hall, 419 S. Michigan.

HEAR Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte Ross, Progressive Party candidates. Held changed to Thursday evening, Sept. 27, at Fur and Leather Workers Hall, 221 N. La Salle.

The

ILLINOIS WORKER

Sponsors

A FORUM

"THE PEOPLE'S
MANDATE IN THE
'52 ELECTIONS"

Speakers to be announced

Friday Evening,
Sept. 26, 8 P. M.

CURTISS HALL

Fine Arts Building

410 S. Michigan

"The Lucky Bride"

Russian Operetta in Color

— AND —
ROBERTO ROSSELLINI'S
"WOMAN"

Now showing at

CINEMA ANNEX

3210 W. Madison (near Kedzie)

LABOR DAY IN PA.—1952

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XVII, No. 35 26 Aug. 31, 1952
In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

NEGRO REPRESENTATION

ROBERTS URGES NEW PARTY

PHILADELPHIA.—A demand for a new party, organized by Negroes and liberal whites, was broadcast last Friday night by Lenerate Roberts, prominent Negro realtor.

Mr. Roberts, a leader in the current drive to win immediate appointments of Negroes to judgeships in Philadelphia, declared that after the sellout at both major party conventions, "the Negro people today are practically disenfranchised."

Mr. Roberts described himself as an independent Democrat, in a hard-hitting discussion on the issue of Negro representation with Tillman Oglesby, Jr., associate director of the Progressive Party over the Negro trade unionist and Progressive Party weekly radio program—"Peacemakers on the Air."

NEXT FRIDAY night's broadcast over WHAT at 8:30 p.m. will feature the story of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg.

As Mr. Roberts revealed to thousands of radio listeners the shocking political discrimination both major parties practices in Philadelphia against Negroes, Mr. Oglesby emphasized:

"That's the kind of information that white people in particular ought to know."

MEANWHILE, no white trade unionists or liberals, even among advanced and left progressives, have shown any support to the campaign Mr. Roberts and other Philadelphia Negro church and civic leaders are heading for the appointment of Negroes to vacant state and federal judgeships.

The picture in Philadelphia

today could not be any worse," Mr. Roberts said in pointing out that of 40 Philadelphia judges, only one is a Negro, a member of the Municipal Court.

"It is important that we get Negroes as members of the Common Pleas Court because this court has as much power as the Mayor of Philadelphia."

"THEY APPOINT MEMBERS of the Board of Education, and the record will show that in our schools, there is as much discrimination as in any southern city."

"Also, they appoint the Board of Revision of Taxes, and the Board of Prison inspectors. . . . There is a lot of discrimination going on in our prisons, too. The present judges never think of appointing a Negro."

Mr. Roberts pointed out that of 52 ward leaders, the Republicans have only four, and the Democrats only five who are Negro and that this machinery is used by both parties to count out Negro candidates when they win elections.

"BOTH CONVENTIONS," Mr. Roberts declared, were "a disgrace to the American taxpayers" as he called for "Negroes, together with liberal whites to organize a new party and lick both old parties."

Praising Paul Robeson as "one of the greatest Americans living today," Mr. Roberts congratulated the Progressive Party for its fighting program for Negro representation, and declared:

"I think this year we ought to vote for men and not parties more than any other year because of the way that the Negro people of America were practically disenfranchised at both conventions."

LABOR IN PENNSYLVANIA in the last year has fought back militantly against the employers' program of speedup and wage cuts. Led by the powerful two-months strike of the steel workers, the upsurge of Pennsylvania workers took place also in the building trades and transportation industries.

Both AFL and CIO unions throughout the state conducted bitter struggles against the employers.

All labor is now watching the struggle taking place in the coal industry.

THESE STRUGGLES signified that the workers were beginning to recognize that the so-called "Nation Emergency" was not a real one. The workers of this state are not falling as readily for the Big Lie put forth by the monopolists.

that the Soviet Union threatens their security.

What they do see is attacks by industrialists on their working conditions; bitter struggles for an increase in wages of a few pennies; growing unemployment; continuing rise in the cost of living; and ever higher taxes.

One of the highlights in all of the struggles of the workers was the unbreakable unity of the Negro and white workers who put a united struggle that not only stunned the employers, but showed the white supremacists that the workers, primarily in basic industry, will fight together against the monopolists.

Hallinan at Mass Rally in Phila Sept. 13

PHILADELPHIA.—The election campaign of the Progressive Party of Pennsylvania is expected to move into full speed when its standard bearer for President of the United States, Vincent Hallinan, returns here on Saturday September 13.

The rally will be held at Town Hall, 150 N. Broad St., Phila., on Saturday September 13, at 8 p.m. The Progressive Party announced that tickets at \$1.30 and 65 cents can be secured at 1215 Walnut Street, Phila.

Penna. Peace Convention To Ask Korea Cease-Fire

PHILADELPHIA.—The growing insistence for a cease-fire in Korea will be voiced by the Pennsylvania Peace Convention when it convenes here on Sept. 13, with the noted Negro scholar and historian, D. W. E. B. DuBois, keynoting the convention.

The convention will also feature Vincent Hallinan, candidate for President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket.

Delegates to the convention are being elected by gathering fifteen signatures on a petition which entitles the individual who secures the signatures to represent those who signed.

The committee also calls on all those who wish to participate in the convention to come as delegates, or observers—official or unofficial.

THE CALL issued by the peace

convention stresses the point that the people must "join together in a great political peace movement" of their own.

The convention call invites "all the people for Peace in Pennsylvania . . . We invite religious leaders . . . organized labor . . . Republicans, Democrats, and all other political groupings."

Delegates are expected from Phila., Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Bethlehem, Reading, York and many other places throughout the state.

The convention will convene at 10 a.m. at convention headquarters, the Philographic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St., Phila., on Saturday Sept. 13, and will continue on Sunday Sept. 14.

Progressive Party.

ON CONGRESSIONAL and state levels possibilities of non-partisan coalitions should be explored to elect Negro candidates to office, and to support candidates of either party who have shown they will fight resolutely for labor's program.

Labor's rights and the democratic rights of the people in this state have been betrayed by those Republicans and Democrats who passed the Musmanno and Pechan Bills in the last session of the legislature, and killed a Fair Employment practices Bill.

Labor must lead a powerful coalition representing the workers, farmers, the Negro people, and the middle classes, against the Republican and Democratic party machines whose leaders have resurrected the vicious anti-labor "sedition" law in Pennsylvania under which Steve Nelson was sentenced to 20 years in jail.

This coalition must also fight for the repeal of the McCarran and Smith Acts both of which were passed by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats.

POLITICIANS, Republicans and Democrats, such as State Supreme Court Justice Musmanno, Governor Fine, Mayor Lawrence of Pittsburgh, Judge Montgomery, Senator Edward Martin, Congressman Francis Walter have shown that the rights of labor and the rights of all of the people of this state are not safe in their hands. From them only more Pechan and Musmanno Bill and un-American witchhunts against labor can be expected.

On Labor Day, 1952, labor has the task of forging a democratic coalition in the struggle for peace, economic security, and the rights of the Negro people.



EARL ROBINSON

FIRST STRIKE

The first strike in the U. S. was called in 1786 by Philadelphia printers. They won their demand: a \$8 weekly wage.

EARL ROBINSON AT PICNIC

EARL ROBINSON, world renowned composer and folk singer, Miss Laura Duncan, Miss Beulah Richardson, outstanding Negro poet and artist, Mrs. Margaret Nelson, wife of Steve Nelson, outstanding Pittsburgh working class leader and fighter for the Bill of Rights, are the star attractions at a "Freedom Picnic" sponsored by the West Philadelphia Chapter of the Civil Rights Congress, at Camp Alpine (formerly Nature Friends) on Sunday, Sept. 7, from 10 a.m. on.

The picnic program will also include swimming, all types of sports, dancing and social activities.

This is a family picnic, it was pointed out, and families may bring their own food, or purchase food at the camp dining room, which serves excellent meals, as well as light refreshments.

Those desiring transportation are asked to contact the office of the Civil Rights Congress between the hours of 10:30 a.m. and 4 p.m. at ST 7-1874.

PROGRESSIVES ON TV SEPT. 6

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. Vincent Hallinan, and Mrs. Charlotta Bass, candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States on the Progressive Party ticket will appear on television station WCAU and WPTZ on Saturday Sept. 6, at 1:30 p.m. They will also appear on radio station KYW at the same time.

Free Nelson Drive Needs \$\$

FUNDS ARE URGENTLY required to spur the fight to free Steve Nelson, the Civil Rights Congress announced last week. The CRC explained that there are FOUR different legal cases going on at the same time in Pittsburgh, namely:

1) The fight to free Nelson on bail; 2) the fight to reverse his conviction and 20-year sentence under the state "Sedition" Act; 3) the fight to reverse the "sedition" act conviction of James Dolsen and Andy Onda; 4) the fight against the new Smith Act proceedings against Nelson and five co-defendants in Pittsburgh.

IN THE NELSON case we can

see new and advanced efforts to destroy the Constitutional liberties of the American people; to deny them right to counsel, and to bail, in addition to the continuous efforts to destroy the right to speak and think.

"As long as Steve Nelson remains in jail no Pennsylvania citizen is safe from such persecution."

To meet these frontal assaults, thousands of dollars are needed now, Zucker said, and can be mailed to the CRC office, 205 Hardt Building, Broad and Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, 22, Pa.

Collection cans to aid in raising funds are available on request.

Write DA James Malone, Pittsburgh: 'Free Nelson on Bail'

Foe of Tenants, Consumers Named Price Director

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

PRESIDENT TRUMAN contemptuously ignored the epressed feelings of organized labor and millions of tenants when he appointed Tighe E. Woods yesterday as the new Federal Price Stabilizer. Because the 42-year-old ex-real estate man is a lot better known—and disliked—by his informal title of "Rent Increase Expediter" than by the formal title he is now shedding after four years, "Director, U. S. Office of the Housing Expediter."

Appointed to keep the lid down on rentals, Woods presided instead over hundreds upon hundreds of rent increases, many of them as astronomically high as 125, 150 and even 300 percent, to the enrichment of landlords and the intolerable misery of low-income Americans.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing over 1,000,000 workers, called, as far back as 1948, the first year of Woods' reign as executive of rent ceilings, for his ouster. The national CIO's Rent Committee sharply rebuked Woods for his anti-tenant actions. In the face of top CIO officials' commitment—including Walter Reuther, president of the same UAW which blasted Woods—to the support of Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson, Truman's appointment of Woods to the price control post was seen as a slap in the face to the millions of trade unionists being asked to vote Democrat.

PRICE CONTROL has been nothing but a demagogic farce under the war-bent Truman administration. But Woods' appointment was seen yesterday as an even more cynical admission than usual that the only way prices will continue to be "controlled" is . . . up.

Woods' record as rent "controller" guarantees that he will be as popular with profiteering Big Business as he has been with landlords.

When Truman first appointed Woods as Housing Expediter, pro-landlord Republicans in the Senate stalled for months before permitting his confirmation. They didn't like the rent control law and they wanted to see how Woods would administer. What they saw, they liked, and Woods was confirmed. Reporting on the 1948 law, the GOP Senators candidly admitted that "it is entirely likely that the committee would have recommended further changes in the existing federal rent control law but for the fact that . . . acting Housing Expediter (Woods) agreed to change his instructions and procedures. . . ."

EXAMPLE: Tory Sen. Harry Cain (R-Wash) complained loudly about the actions of Harry Zetzer, area rent director in Cleveland. Woods obligingly fired Zetzer.

Cain objected to the rent controls in Bremerton, in his home state of Washington. Woods ended rent control in Bremerton.

While homeless veterans and millions of other Americans have paid heavily for Woods' services to the real estate interests, Woods himself went out of his way to twist the law to approve the use of scarce building materials by a California race track mob.

An unhappy Woods, testifying during the "five percent" Senate investigation of August, 1949, admitted on the stand that, one day after Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, told him to "hurry up" a building permit for the Tanqueray race track, he issued a "hardship" permit, approving the construction.



This famous shot symbolizes labor's contempt for the Taft-Hartley Act. These striking miners in 1949 showed exactly how they felt when president John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers was convicted of contempt for defying a T-H back-to-work injunction. The union was fined \$1,400,000, Lewis, \$20,000.

5 Years Bear Out Warning T-H Was 'Thrust to Fascism'

By RICHARD SASULY

By Federated Press

ON OCT. 14, 1947, at the AFL convention in San Francisco, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers argued powerfully against compliance with the Taft-Hartley law. Lewis called the law "the first ugly, savage thrust of fascism in America."

Lewis lost the argument against compliance and a few months later led the miners out of the AFL again. But the events of five intervening years have proved his statement right. Fascist-like measures have followed in the wake of Taft-Hartley, along several lines:

1. Government loyalty program. In the Spring of 1947, while the Taft-Hartley bill approached passage in Congress, President Truman readied a system of loyalty investigations for federal government workers. The government loyalty program grew rapidly until it imposed thought control on three million government workers.

Not a single case of espionage or any other violation of law was turned up in the loyalty net. But phones were tapped, mail boxes opened and every government worker's life was made a target for FBI investigation.

Few, if any, Communist Party members were found in the government. When Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) claimed there were more than 200 Communists in the State Department, not one of his cases stood up. But guilt by association became standard in the government. Civil servants were fired for knowing the wrong people, for having the wrong relatives, and for

reading the wrong books. By 1952 the overwhelming majority of strong New Dealers had been cleared out of Washington, and the body of government workers had become political enclaves, scared reactionary or both.

2. SMITH ACT Prosecutions.—Most unions are on record against the Smith act. The same unions are also for the most part on record against communism, supposed target of the Smith act. The unions oppose the Smith act because it threatens the forcible elimination of a political party from American life. By threatening one party, the law—according to almost all labor lawyers—threatens all parties and the political action of labor in particular.

By 1952 the Justice Department had applied the Smith act against the Communist Party in five separate trials involving the bulk of the Communist leadership.

3. New repressive laws.—Although assured repeatedly that existing laws were more than adequate to protect U.S. security, Congress followed up Taft-Hartley with new repressive legislation in the political field.

In September 1950 more than two-thirds of each house of Congress passed the McCarran bill over Truman's veto. The so-called anti-subversive law greatly extended the repressive features of the Smith act. It made it possible for an attorney general to kill off practically any organization whose views he disliked. It established in law the concept of guilt by association. On June 27, 1952, a new imma-

More Notables Back Korea Peace Poll

THE NATIONAL Peace Referendum on the immediate halting of the Korean war gained momentum this week as additional prominent Americans joined the 43 notables who, together with the American Peace Crusade has launched the poll. The nationwide referendum will poll the public on one question—whether Americans favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with all unsettled matters to be settled at the conference table. Aimed at making the end of the war a key issue in the election campaign, the Peace Referendum was initiated, with the APC, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a member of the U.S. delegation to the founding conference of the United Nations and former U.S. Minister to Liberia; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Rev. Kenneth Rappley Forbes, Philadelphia, executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action, and others.

The results of the referendum are to be submitted to all candidates for public office with the demand that they work for a Korean peace to be obtained before Election Day.

THE APC REPORTS a steady influx of additional endorsements since the publication of the initial list of prominent sponsors. Among them are:

The Rev. Gros W. Alexander, Redlands, Cal.; Ivan B. Christman, president, Eastern Division, Farmers Union; Arnaud d'Usseau, New York City, playwright; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Albert W. Kaufman, Lake View, Mich.; Rev. A. W. Klumb, Shawano, Wisc.; William B. Ransom, president Indiana State NAACP, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred W. Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union; Rev. B. B. Strowder, Besemer, Ala.

(The Rev. Strowder wrote: "I

have hereby signed wholeheartedly as one who voiced the opinion of the best thinkers of the American leaders, I am for peace.")

Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Rev. W. Williams, Wild Rose, Wis.; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit; Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof, emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Royal W. France, New York; Rev. S. A. Grayson; Rockwell Kent, Ausable Fork, N.Y.; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Marine, Cooks & Stewards, Wilmington, Cal.; Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, O.

Also, Rev. D. D. Randall, Chicago; Willard T. Hazen Jr. Pigeon Cove, Mass.; a Christian youth leader, Rev. George A. Taylor, Baltimore; Saul Kress, trade union leader, New Haven; W. A. McGirt, Jr., Food and Tobacco Workers Union, Ironton, N. C.; Earl E. Dickerson, president, National Lawyers Guild, Chicago; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; former Congressman John T. Bernard of Chicago and Sol Rotenberg, head of the Philadelphia IWO.

Bernard wrote:

"The time has definitely come when we can no longer afford the luxury of remaining idle while the force of evil, war and fascism work feverishly to enslave and destroy mankind. Let us have the courage to stand up and be counted on the side of peace, and the brotherhood of man."

Also, Harry Gottlieb, artist, New York; Rev. Charles John Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.; Florence H. Luscombe, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Eliot White, New York; Robenia Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. William E. Baird, Chicago, chairman, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Robert Gwathmey, artist, New York; William Harrison, of the "Boston Chronicle"; Prof. C. Sheldon Hart, Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Miss Louise Hunt, Portland, Me.; Alfred C. Kuchler, educational director, Northeast Dairy Farmers' Union; Father Clarence Parker, Chapel Hill, N.C.; and the Rev. M. L. Scott, Marion, Ark., president, Arkansas State Baptist Missionary Association.

Sees Jobs in China Trade

RAINER, Ore (FP).—Trade with China could provide two million additional U. S. jobs, Maud Russell, a YMCA worker in China for 26 years, told a meeting here of the Columbia River District Council, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Miss Russell based her figures on the estimate of an economics expert appointed by the U. S. Government in 1949 to survey the possibilities of postwar trade with the Orient.

ILWU International representative Matt Meehan said despite the virtual ban on east-west trade, American businessmen are trading with China "through the back door. In fact, he said, "it is only the American workers who are getting left out, under our present policies cutting off direct trade channels."

He cited not only the case of the Pillsbury Corp. which recently purchased mills in Ontario and Alberta, Canada, to "do business with former customers in east Asia," but that of another "large exporter of western wheat." Meehan said he learned recently that Kerr Gilford already has two plants in China, "larger than any they have here, and is dickering for more."

H. Patterson, Scottsboro Hero, Dies, Sacrificed to Jimcrow

By WILLIAM ALLAN

JACKSON, Mich.

HEYWOOD PATTERSON, one of the nine Negro youths framed a quarter of a century ago at Scottsboro, Ala., on the Dixiecrat frameup charge of "rape" died one week ago in the Jackson state prison hospital of cancer. It took the white supremacists both in the south and north a quarter of century to get Heywood Patterson. The working class of the world, Negro and white, had saved him and eight other Negro youths from Dixiecrat legal murder back in the early thirties in what became known as the Scottsboro case.

All nine Negro youths received prison terms. Patterson got 75 years. By the early Forties they were all out of prison—except Patterson—due to never ceasing efforts of the International Labor Defense, whose successor is the Civil Rights Congress. But the white supremacists sought unceasingly to kill Patterson before they would ever release him. He escaped in 1949, after being in the living hell of Kilby, Ala. prison for 19 years.

He fled to Detroit, where his three sisters reside.

IN 1950 the FBI arrested him in Detroit, acting for the authorities of Alabama. They announced they were ready to extradite him. The people, Negro and white, led by the labor movement, Civil Rights Congress, NAACP and many other groups in Michigan and the nation demanded and won from Gov. G. Mennen Williams a decision that Patterson would not be extradited back to sure death. He was "free" as long as he stayed within Michigan State borders.

But the white supremacists did not give up. They had their northern counterparts. He was harassed constantly, he was working in Detroit as a construction worker and

witnessed a case of police brutality. He came to the aid of the Negro woman harassed by the anti-Negro Detroit cops. He led a delegation together with the Civil Rights Congress here to the prosecuting attorney's office.

WITHIN 24 HOURS after that, he was attacked in a bar by a gang of hoodlums, some of whom were known police characters. In the struggle to defend his life against attack by six hoodlums, three of whom had knives, one of the hoodlums was stabbed. On his way to the hospital the hoodlum fell of a car and was dead when admitted to receiving hospital.

Police got out a warrant charging Patterson with "murder." He voluntarily gave himself up. Two juries disagreed on finding him guilty. Finally a judge changed the charge of manslaughter and a jury found him "guilty" and he was sentenced to six to 15 years.

Police never produced a witness who could say they saw Patterson stab Willie Mitchell, the man who died. Patterson never pleaded self defense, as the daily press still claim. He denied to the judge that he killed anyone and charged he was a victim of a frameup, that started at Scottsboro, Ala., 23 years before.

THIS REPORTER talked to him in prison a number of times and seldom has seen such indomitable courage and the will to live and be

free. Several weeks ago, when I learned that he was dying of cancer I saw him in the prison infirmary. The cancer he had was in his stomach, it was from the terrible beatings and slop of 19 years in Kilby prison.

He got no breaks in Jackson State Prison. The authorities knew of him and hated him for his long struggle against frameup, his fighting will to be free and his fierce pride that would not allow him ever to bend a knee or give an inch to his enemies or his people's enemies.

For Patterson, the Scottsboro frameup victim, there was no radium treatment. The parole board brutally and callously denied him medical discharge just recently, even when Dr. Russell Finch, the prison physician, said death would come soon.

The anti-Negro daily press in Detroit tried to cover up for the parole board by saying "it would kill him to be moved." What the parole board really said was that he had not served a minimum of 20 months so could not get a medical discharge. That's how they finally got Heywood Patterson. They just left him lay in a prison cot and the cancer killed him.

Then came the hemorrhages that tore apart the 100 pounds of Heywood Patterson that was left. He died Friday night at 9 p.m. He was buried from the Diggins Funeral Parlor, 693 Mack Ave., Detroit, Wednesday afternoon.

Reveal Justice Dept. Fixed Jury to Hide Link to Tax Scandal

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Top Justice Department, it was revealed here by H federal grand jury to hide the national tax scandals because of their links to the Justice Department, it was revealed here today by House investigators. They disclosed that Justice Department officials tried to block a 1951 grand jury investigation of Missouri tax scandals.

Simultaneously, foreman Henry J. Butler of the St. Louis grand jury testified that his group's initial report whitewashing tax fixing in the St. Louis area was prepared by assistants to the late U. S. Attorney at St. Louis, Drake Watson.

Butler also told a House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Department the report was read over the telephone to Ellis Slack, Justice Department attorney, who approved it before it was sent to Federal Judge George H. Moore.

Slack later was promoted to acting assistant attorney general in charge of the Tax division, a post he still holds.

Judge Moore denounced the initial report as "astonishing" and questioned whether it was the jury's "own idea" or "someone else's." He ordered the jurors to continue their investigation to ferret out wrong-doers, even though they were not getting the "cooperation" they should from federal officials.

The jury resumed its work and six months later indicted former internal revenue collector James P. Finnegan on charges of bribery and misconduct. He was convicted

of misconduct last March and sentenced to two years in prison.

The House Subcommittee is digging into charges that certain Justice Department officials used "improper influence" on the jury in an effort to block its investigation.

Assistant subcommittee counsel Daniel C. Kennedy read into the record transcripts of telephone conversations which showed that T. Lamar Caudle, ousted assistant attorney general in charge of tax frauds, once told Watson that "we don't want to be embarrassed by any case."

The transcript showed that Caudle urged Watson to find out what cases Judge Moore wanted prosecuted and "we'll be glad to run them down and advise as to their status."

"It isn't a matter of status," Watson replied. "He just wants them prosecuted."

Caudle subsequently was eased out by President Truman for outside activities incompatible with his official position.

The transcript also showed that Myer Rothwachs, Justice Department attorney in charge of tax appeals, telephoned Watson on Feb. 10, 1951, with a "request that you not present any case to

the grand jury unless requested to by the Justice Department."

In a later conversation with Washington officials, Watson said he was "in the middle" between the department and Moore. He said the judge apparently believed "political pressure" had been brought to bear to slow down tax prosecutions.

Butler, Deputy jury foreman Clinton L. Whittemore and Collins P. Lovely, a jury member, all testified that Watson and other officials who helped the jury in its initial investigation failed to provide full information. Lovely described the jury's initial report as a "whitewash."

Butler said none of the jurors had a hand in drafting the "whitewash" report and that he had the "impression" officials outside the U. S. attorney's office helped draw it up.

He testified that the jury approved it by a close, divided vote and acted in the belief that "the Department of Justice had given its approval and that we actually were acting under their orders."

Butler and Whittemore said the jury got full cooperation from the government only after the judge blasted the original report and demanded a full investigation.

on the SCOREBOARD

Brooklyn's 1st World Champions?

By LESTER RODNEY

IN MEETING THE streaking Cardinals head-on in their own St. Louis lair and crushing them convincingly, the Brooklyn Dodgers made it clear that this is the year. Miracle time is long past for either the Giants or Cards. Last year this time the Giants had won 16 straight and were closing in on a tired, wabbling Dodger crew.

Until it's mathematical, you have to play 'em to win on the ballfield, but Brooklyn fans can be pardoned for starting to look ahead to the World Series.

It was a great series in St. Louis, one of the smashing epics of Brooklyn's baseball history. And it was peculiarly fitting that the game's first democratic club should break the pennant race wide open and show its unquestioned superiority in a ballpark where filthy anti-Negro epithets came from the home dugout earlier this year—and in the only city in the circuit where the players on the league's best team are still forced to split up for their sleeping according to color.

The Dodgers of 1952 put the stamp on themselves with the manner of this victory. They stand as a great baseball team in full maturity, certainly the best of all the National League winners of the postwar era—which includes the Cards of '46, the Dodgers of '47 and '49, the Braves of '48, the Phils of '50 and the Giants of '51. There may be a little argument on the first and last named, but I don't think it stands up. Remember, both the '46 Cards and the '51 Giants squeaked through in playoffs. This Brooklyn team is a stickout, off by itself.

BROOKLYN MAY NOT see the likes of this team for a while . . . players like Robinson, Reese, Campanella in their prime together with such as Cox, Snider, Pafko, Hodges, Shuba and Furillo. Robby, Reese and Campy are all time Brooklyn stars at their position without a close second, and in fact the best second baseman, shortstop and catcher the league has boasted for at least 15 years, if not longer. The club does not have a powerful array of big pitching names, but it has plenty of good winning

pitchers at a time when few clubs can say that.

Here is a hunch that a rested Joe Black—the rookie of the year any way you look at it, and a reliever of the game ending stature of Hugh Casey and Joe Page—will be the Dodgers' first game starting pitcher in the World Series. This will put structure into the starting corps which will oppose either Lemon, Wynn and Garcia or Raschi, Reynolds and Lopat. A hurling lineup of Black, Roe and Erskine, with either Labine or Rutherford in the 4th game depending on how they come down the stretch, and Black ready for extra duty, figures the top pitching lineup for the big games in the first week of October.

Brooklyn has never won a World Series. Peeewe Reese, the oldest Dodger in point of service, played in the losing series with the Yanks as a rookie in 1941, again in 1947 and once again in 1949. He wants to pull off his spikes at the end of a Series and take home the winners' share. Jackie Robinson was on the '47 and '49 team which went down before the Yanks after winning the pennant. So was Carl Furillo. So was Ralph Branca and coach Cookie Lavagetto.

THE '47 SERIES was the closest. In this wild series, in which the Dodgers beat Bevens 3-2 though going to two out in the 9th without a hit, and in which Cionfrido robbed DiMaggio, they took it down to the seventh game before losing.

We've seen a lot of both leagues in action this year. It is our opinion that Brooklyn's splendidly balanced of extraordinary defense, solid hitting, speed and outstanding team spirit is too much for anything in the American League. There is no such solidity of talents all the way around on either the Yanks or Indians. Certainly not on the Red Sox, if you still give them a chance.

You never can tell of course which way the ball will bounce in one given Series, but here's a prediction one month in advance that the banner labelled "World Champions" will fly at last over the ancient embattlements of Ebbets Field.

REUTHER MEN WITHDRAW SLATE IN FORD ELECTION

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., Aug. 26.—Backers of Walter Reuther, UAW president, have withdrawn their slate of candidates in the coming local officers elections in Ford 600 and have charged that Reuther has run out on them.

The right wingers said in an official press statement that they had wanted the election for local officers postponed, but the Reuther administrators refused; they accused the administrators of using gag tactics; they protested because Reuther had not removed the four top officers of Ford Local 600, Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice-president; William Hood, recording secretary, and W. G. Grant, financial secretary.

They said they were not "impressed with the whitewash instead of the housecleaning" that Reuther had promised in Local 600. They said they would wait for the "next election in 1953" and were withdrawing their candidates from this election.

What obviously burned up the

rightwing small fry in Local 600 was that an International UAW organizer Edgar Lee on Reuther's setup was supposed to run against Stellato but did not put his name in to run. The deadline is now past and Stellato is unopposed for president of Local 600.

At the time of writing, candidates who are right wingers are entered against vice-president Pat Rice and recording secretary William Hood.

Dave Moore, Negro Ford leader and co-chairman of the Progressive caucus, told newspapermen last night:

"Reuther withdrew his slate because he received a terrific trouncing in the recent plant elections. He could not stand another defeat so he got cold feet."

He is trying to make a graceful exit from Local 600 to hide his unpopularity and his defeat. The Ford workers will be on guard to prevent a special trick job from being done on vice-president Rice and recording secretary Hood.

The elections are set for Sept. 10-11.

Steel Union, U. S. Steel Withhold Pact Wording

PITTSBURGH.—The details of the final and complete contract between the United Steelworkers, CIO, and the U.S. Steel Corp. were not disclosed when the announcement was released Aug. 23 that the clauses covering management rights and controls over local practices and conditions had at last been agreed upon, thus ending the eight-month dispute.

The interim agreement, under which the workers returned to their jobs over a month ago, had secured them a 12½-cent-per-hour wage hike, across the board, retroactive to March 1; a one-half cent per hour increase in the spread between job classifications; a two-cent hourly increase for the second shift and a three-cent increase for the third; an additional five cents an hour raise for south-

ern employees of the corporation, reducing the North-South differential to five cents an hour, and a three-week vacation after 15 years service, effective last Jan. 1.

The formal announcement of the completion of the contract stated that a "complete collective bargaining agreement" had been "executed" and that "all remaining issues" have been disposed of in the document, which includes the provisions of the interim agreement that ended the strike. The company and union joined in the "hope" that the contract would "assure harmonious relations at all plants."

Just prior to this announcement the Crucible Steel Co. signed a complete contract with the union, thus bringing all basic steel producers in line, except the Sharon Steel Co. A wildcat strike broke out Aug. 20 in the finishing department of that company in Sharon, Pa. Some 500 employees walked off the job, protesting speedup work schedules.

Engineers Say U.S. 'Aid' Not Popular Abroad

PITTSBURGH. — "People in every European country, each nationality much different from the other, will not be changed by American coaxing or money," is what W. L. Russell, Pittsburgh Press Business Editor, writes in that newspaper as the conclusions agreed on by the engineers of the local H. C. Burr Co., who have just returned from a two-week tour of five European countries. The tours were arranged by the concern as a paid vacation for the engineers and their families.

"People in the foreign lands," they learned, according to Russell, "are resentful of U. S. financial aid, but each country wants it if their neighbor is getting it. All appear that they would be happier if the help were universally eliminated. England may be the only exception, for it leans on U. S. assistance like a one-legged man leans on a crutch."

The travellers reported that "Fear of Russia is seldom expressed. A rebuilt Germany is regarded as a more dangerous threat, and Korea is the faraway 'American blunder.'"

Letters to Steve Nelson

PITTSBURGH.—A letter from Jacob "Pop" Mindel, one of the defendants in the second New York Smith Act case, is highly treasured by both Steve Nelson and his wife Margaret, to whom it was addressed. Both knew Mindel as a teacher and a long-time friend. The letter was from his sick-bed in a New York hospital.

Dear Margaret: You have my respect and admiration for the brave fight which both you and Steve are putting up. I am sorry I can do so little for the campaign.

It gives me great satisfaction the way you are carrying on the defense though you are handicapped in legal experience, but I must say that Steve certainly raised the class struggle to the highest degree.

My hearty greetings in the common struggle against reaction and fascism; for peace, progress and socialism.

"I am enclosing \$50, which I want you to use in whatever way you need or think best—for yourself, the children, Steve, the case, or whatever you wish. Plus \$5 from another friend.

With best wishes to all.

A "friend," who is not "free" to tell her name—"things being what there are"—encloses a \$5 bill toward your fight for your husband's release. I'll never know whether or not you receive it," she writes, referring to the fact that she could not give her name or address. We hope she reads The Worker, as she will then know the donation has been received with thanks.

Charge E. Pgh. Attack On UE Was Incited

By ELMER DAVIS

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The mob attack by supporters of the CIO International Union of Electrical Workers on the office here of the rival United Electrical Workers, Independent, following the victory in the National Labor Relations Board union representation election last week, was, according to observers, by no means the "spontaneous" outbreak of "over-enthusiastic" rank-and-filers of the CIO union.

Certain officials of that union, together with the Westinghouse corporation, are accused of having had a hand in the riot, which resulted in a broken back for Ella Piazza, UE office secretary, and injuries to a number of others. Several had to be taken to hospitals for treatment.

Confirmation of these charges is seen in the statement by John Duffy, president of District 6, IUE-CIO, published in the Pittsburgh Press, that "Our fellows at Local 601 mean business when they say the UE is never again going to be allowed to clutter up the gates." This refers to distribution of leaflets at the company gates.

Duffy was expelled as a chronic disrupter, together with a number of his cronies, by the UE before the IUE was established.

JAMES B. CAREY, international president of IUE-CIO, contributed to the incitation to violence in a message to the IUE local congratulating his followers on winning. Repeating the House Un-Ameri-

can Committee's characterization of the UE as "a Communistic organization masquerading as a trade union," he referred to the IUE vote of 6,781 to 4,825 for the UE as a "smashing victory over the slimy Communists."

THE UE, through its national headquarters, issued a statement pointing out that "Though the UE lost and CIO-IUE won, one thing remains unchanged—the problems and grievances of the Westinghouse workers."

The statement thanks the workers and "commends the courage of the nearly 5,000 East Pittsburgh workers who supported the UE program and policy in the face of the campaign of intimidation and threats of Westinghouse and CIO-IUE leaders."

UE WINS WSB O. K. OF AIR BRAKE RAISE

WILMERDING, Pa.—The United Electrical Workers Union, Independent, has secured Wage Stabilization Board approval of an average six-cent hourly raise for 7,000 production and maintenance workers at the Westinghouse Air Brake Co. plant. Salaried employees have been given a general \$10 a month hike. Workers with 15 years of service get a three-weeks paid vacation.

FBI Agents Duck Women's Cameras

THE WOMEN FOR PEACE of Philadelphia held a successful peace picnic at Blue Bell hill in Fairmont Park despite efforts of the FBI to intimidate the participants of the picnic.

The FBI agents pulled their coats over their heads when a group of women attempted to take their pictures. These agents showed surprise, if not consternation, when the cameras of the women were focused on them.

C of C for FEPC

CLAIRTON, Pa. — The local Chamber of Commerce has unanimously voted to support an FEPC for this city, patterned after the Philadelphia ordinance. The local NAACP has won the support of the City Council for such legislation but a bitter feud between Mayor John Mullen and certain council members has delayed action.

Smith Act Defendants Hit Jury Selections

PITTSBURGH. — Reiterating their charge that jurors in the federal court here are "undemocratically" selected, the six defendants in the local Smith Act case, including Steve Nelson, have issued the following statement. Copies may be secured of the Defense Committee for the Pittsburgh "6," P.O. Box 1063, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

The hearing last week before Federal Judge Stewart on the way in which jurors are chosen and the makeup of the Grand Jury which indicted us showed that most of the jurors had been recommended by judges and others connected with the courts, by politically-appointed postmasters who are part of the same political machines to which these judges owe their appointments, by officials of the Chamber of Commerce and Boards of Trade representing the employing class, and by top officials of the American Legion who lead the attack upon the rights of free

speech and labor organization. Such jurors naturally line up with the big corporations and the wealthy and reflect their interests in the jury box. That is why it is so difficult for workers injured in their employment to win damage suits against their employers or obtain redress for wrongs done them, compensating for which would come out of the pockets of such employers.

This class composition of the jurors operates most effectively to prevent a fair trial in the case of Communists and others whose political ideas are considered dangerous to their continued control of the government by the Mellons, Morgans and Rockefellers. This is what explains the frameup convictions of Steve Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen in the recent state sedition trials. This is what the Prosecution relies on to convict the six defendants in the Smith

Act case. This undemocratic system of jury selection results in the practical exclusion of manual workers from the jury panels; although they together with their families are the majority of the population in this district. Likewise, very few naturalized persons are on the panels though they comprise a big section of the population. Just enough Negroes are chosen to meet the charge that they are excluded as a group. The fact is, however, that the number of Negroes on the panels is altogether inadequate to their proportion in the population.

U. S. Marshall Edward Snodgrass, Jr., Federal Jury Commissioner for years until 1950, admitted the names he got for jury service were solicited from officials of the Mellon National Bank, the Mellon-controlled Pittsburgh Railways Co., the Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

He never even thought of asking such names of the unions, or of Catholic, Jewish, or nationality groups or Negro organizations. He thought of Negroes only in the relationship of master and servant. "We also had Negro servants in our home from time to time," he explained.

This hearing exposed the completely undemocratic system of jury selection and showed how grand and trial juries are stacked against the workers and against all who dare oppose the pro-war, anti-Negro, fascistic policies of the ruling class. The facts revealed confirm the conclusion reached by Mr. I. F. Stone, feature writer for the New York Daily Compass, a non-Communist newspaper of large circulation. In a series of articles on the recent trials in Pittsburgh of Communist leaders he urged that "Nelson and his co-defendants deserve the help of all Americans who still believe in decent legal procedure and fundamental liberties."

Pgh. Unions Fight Injunction Banning Peaceful Picketing

PITTSBURGH.—The issuance of an injunction by Common Pleas Court Judge John T. Duff, Jr., forbidding even peaceful picketing by a group of union bakers on the ground that their strike is in the judge's opinion illegal has aroused sections of the labor movement to spirited protests.

The group of bakers belong to the AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 12. They are employed by the Liberty Baking Co. here.

ON AUG. 10 about 200 bakers half the working force—walked off the job at the Liberty Baking Co. Local 12 president Sam Wehofer declared the strike unauthorized and ordered the men back to work.

The corporation immediately applied to Judge Duff for an injunction against the pickets, stating that by circulating about the entrance "heel-to-toe," they were blocking it completely.

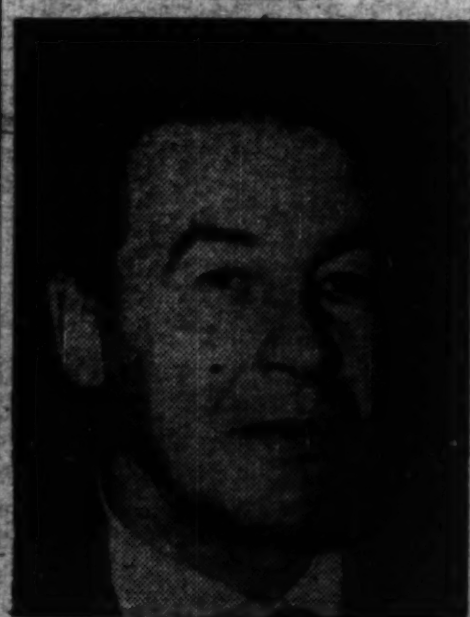
THE STRIKERS refused to believe that such a sweeping order had been issued when it was read to them. Six of them were arrested for "booming the police. Others flocked to the plant gate when they heard of these arrests, with the result that the police arrested 56 more later that same day and carted them off to the police station.

At the station all were ordered held under \$200 bail on charges of disorderly conduct. Only 20 could furnish it. The others remained in custody but were taken in groups to various police stations.

The next morning magistrate Julius Strba fined the six first arrested \$10 each for disorderly conduct in booing and jeering the police. The 56 were fined \$50 each on the same charge and ordered held for the grand jury on charges of inciting to riot. By intervention of Judge Duff they were all released on their own recognizance.

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Launch Fight On Jimcrow In Hiring

PERTH AMBOY.—The Middlesex County chapter of the National Negro Labor Council has launched a campaign to breakdown discriminatory hiring practices in the Perth Amboy, Carteret area. The Council has decided on three immediate steps to challenge jimcrow hiring: 1. Delegations to visit selected plants to lay demands before the employer. 2. Questionnaires to all plants in the area. 3. A mass meeting to be held at a later date.

One delegation visited the Shell Oil Co. The delegation was headed by William Morton, president of the local Negro Labor Council, and vice-president of Local 365, Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, Ind. Included on the delegation was Edward Taylor, New Jersey director of the Council, and Albert Petit-Clair and Luther Graves, international representative of the Mine, Mill Union.

The Shell plant manager and the personnel director disclaimed any knowledge of discriminatory hiring practices, but admitted that Shell had no Negro employees. They agreed to interview and hire qualified workers when openings appeared in the future. The Council expects to hold the company to its promises.

Have YOU Turned in A Worker Sub?

SO FAR NEW JERSEY has obtained some 60 subs in the current sub drive of this paper. Thirty of these were obtained by readers in Essex County, most of the rest from Passaic County and the Farm area. That's a start, but that's all—just a start. We—you—can do much better than that. So we are asking you—every reader of the Jersey Worker—to go out and get us just one sub.

Many of you won't even have to go out. You have friends, relatives, shop mates who visit you at your home. Show them the paper. (Maybe they've seen it already, but no one has ever asked them to subscribe.) Show them the articles on Peace (that appeared in no other paper in N.J.). Show them the articles calling for a fight against jimcrow. (That appeared in no other paper in N.J.) Show them the articles supporting the trade union struggles for higher wages. (That appeared in no other paper in N.J.) Show them the articles on the rising cost of living that gave an answer as to how to meet it. (That's right—such articles appeared in no other paper in the State—only in the N.J. Edition of the Worker.)

How about it? How about YOU making a little pledge to get just one sub for the paper that fights the peoples battles? How about YOU getting that sub between the time you finish reading this appeal and the time you read next week's edition of The Worker?

WAGE BATTLES LOOM AS PRICES SKYROCKET

—See Page 3

JERSEYITES SPEAK OUT vs. JIMCROW

By CHARLES NUSSER

THERE ARE MANY important lessons to be learned from the broad united front struggle in Paterson against Negro discrimination. One of the most important is that white workers, and white people generally, can be won to fight for Negro rights. Every progressive must understand this because it means that victories can be won, and jimcrow discrimination can be smashed now in one place after another throughout New Jersey.

Let me quote excerpts from letters to the Paterson press. Remember, the writers of these letters are of all political beliefs, religious faiths, national origins. Some are obviously conservative. Some are anti-Communist. Many do not see all the basic issues involved. But all express a desire to end jimcrow.

Here's one from an 11 year old girl. "Brotherhood for one thing means friendliness towards all men. Race or religion doesn't count. . . . Negro people are the same as we are, except they aren't the same color. Does it matter? No! . . . They are all American citizens."

HERE'S ONE from a Paterson woman. "Today it seems that discrimination is all too prevalent, although so many people are against it, and one political party, the GOP, thought so little of it they did not even pass a strong Civil Rights Bill for their election platform. I sincerely hope that all the individuals concerned will get their organizations to act. And all those belonging to a political party should get their parties to select and publicize candidates who will stand on strong Civil Rights and anti-discrimination platforms."

A Textile worker writes "If Negro Americans are denied their rights all of us will suffer eventually. This is the way things went in Hitler's Germany. As a white worker and a member of the CIO textile union, I know that all of us must unite for a better more democratic life. I hope all fair-minded citizens of our city will speak out on this important issue."

A missionary to India writes: "Not too long Gov. Dewey, as he was touring the Far East, was shocked when Communist newspapers gave 'extra' space to what appeared to have been only an incidental race disagreement in America. Thoughts came to mind that 'unsound' propaganda had

reached a new low. We immediately pushed the blame on to the Communists on grounds that their editors had given too much space for something that was relatively elementary. Not once in our judging of others did we realize that it was the American people who had erred by permitting the race disagreement to come to pass. Thus, by pushing our wrong on another shoulders we washed our hands off the whole deal. And now, right in the midst of Paterson, we have reenacted our offense!"

"... I believe it would be favorable in the sight of God and all humanity for all members of the Circle pool to abolish their memberships with that organization until such time that it is opened to all people, regardless of race, color or creed."

A MOTHER writes to say "Sunday, July 20th my husband and I were out riding, looking for a cool spot. We happened to pick up three young Negro boys, who had been swimming in a mud lake in back of the Arcola pool in Paramus."

"They had no place to go swimming and were not allowed in Arcola. They could not understand it. As a matter of fact, neither can I."

"If one of these children would happen to go in some polluted water, it would be a life lost, or don't Negro children's lives mean anything until they reach the draft age? . . . I would like an answer for these children."

The president of Local 703 of the International Association of Machinists writes, "If discriminatory practices of swimming pool owners are going to prevent the Red Cross from carrying out its learn-to-swim program, then it is high-time that the Passaic County Board of Freeholders, city and other municipal bodies lend a hand in either erecting county or municipal pools for the use of all citizens regardless of creed or color, or control the policy of those pools within their jurisdictional confines."

A union resolution, signed by the President of the Wright Local 669 UAW-CIO condemns the acts of discrimination and then resolves "That Local 669 bring this intolerable situation forcefully to the attention of Mayor Titus to the end that he give this problem his

immediate attention.

"That the owners of these various swimming pools be notified of the objection of the union to their un-American practices of discrimination, and

"That if these efforts fail to correct the situation, Local 669 embark upon a campaign of publicity designed to discourage decent Americans from using these pools until the deplorable practice of discrimination is discontinued."

ANOTHER WOMAN writes: "Why should a man have to suffer because his skin is darker than others? Or a child be turned away from happiness? God would not turn that child away, but bless his little head, and shed the light of grace on him."

"I for one and tired of being shocked and sickened and angered

by the slights and myths and injustices and unfriendliness and rotten housing and all the rest of it, including the vicious practices still carried on in parts of this country—practices which include wanton murder and tortures unheard of and undremat of by most Americans—practices which include such horrors as to make every decent American rise up in revulsion and disbelief. . . .

"It is about time that we, who care for the welfare and happiness of our fellow beings, did more than be silently sympathetic or shocked; it is time that we act individually as well as collectively, raise our voices and show our friendliness, and really work to wipe out this shameful way of life which we would hate so much and suffer under so cruelly our-

(Continued on Page 16)



The Soviet Plan For Peace, Plenty

—See Page 4

Foe of Tenants, Consumers Named Price Director

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

PRESIDENT TRUMAN contemptuously ignored the expressed feelings of organized labor and millions of tenants when he appointed Tighe E. Woods yesterday as the new Federal Price Stabilizer. Because the 42-year-old ex-real estate man is a lot better known—and disliked—by his informal title of "Rent Increase Expediter" than by the formal title he is now shedding after four years, "Director, U. S. Office of the Housing Expediter."

Appointed to keep the lid down on rentals, Woods presided instead over hundreds upon hundreds of rent increases, many of them as astronomically high as 125, 150 and even 300 percent, to the enrichment of landlords and the intolerable misery of low-income Americans.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing over 1,000,000 workers, called, as far back as 1948, the first year of Woods' reign as executive of rent ceilings, for his ouster. The national CIO's Rent Committee sharply rebuked Woods for his anti-tenant actions. In the face of top CIO officials' commitment—including Walter Reuther, president of the same UAW which blasted Woods—to the support of Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson, Truman's appointment of Woods to the price control post was seen as a slap in the face to the millions of trade unionists being asked to vote Democrat.

PRICE CONTROL has been nothing but a demagogic farce under the war-bent Truman administration. But Woods' appointment was seen yesterday as an even more cynical admission than usual that the only way prices will continue to be "controlled" is . . . up.

Woods' record as rent "controller" guarantees that he will be as popular with profiteering Big Business as he has been with landlords.

When Truman first appointed Woods as Housing Expediter, pro-landlord Republicans in the Senate stalled for months before permitting his confirmation. They didn't like the rent control law and they wanted to see how Woods would administer. What they saw, they liked, and Woods was confirmed. Reporting on the 1948 law, the GOP Senators candidly admitted that "it is entirely likely that the committee would have recommended further changes in the existing federal rent control law but for the fact that . . . acting Housing Expediter (Woods) agreed to change his instructions and procedures. . . ."

EXAMPLE: Tory Sen. Harry Cain (R-Wash) complained loudly about the actions of Harry Zetzer, area rent director in Cleveland. Woods obligingly fired Zetzer.

Cain objected to the rent controls in Bremerton, in his home state of Washington. Woods ended rent control in Bremerton.

While homeless veterans and millions of other Americans have paid heavily for Woods' services to the real estate interests, Woods himself went out of his way to twist the law to approve the use of scarce building materials by a California race track mob.

An unhappy Woods, testifying during the "five percent" Senate investigation of August, 1949, admitted on the stand that one day after Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, told him to "hurry up" a building permit for the Tanforan race track, he issued a "hardship" paper approving the construction.



This famous shot symbolizes labor's contempt for the Taft-Hartley Act. These striking miners in 1949 showed exactly how they felt when president John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers was convicted of contempt for defying a T-H back-to-work injunction. The union was fined \$1,400,000, Lewis, \$20,000.

5 Years Bear Out Warning T-H Was 'Thrust to Fascism'

By RICHARD SASULY
By Federated Press

ON OCT. 14, 1947, at the AFL convention in San Francisco, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers argued powerfully against compliance with the Taft-Hartley law. Lewis called the law "the first ugly, savage thrust of fascism in America."

Lewis lost the argument against compliance and a few months later led the miners out of the AFL again. But the events of five intervening years have proved his statement right. Fascist-like measures have followed in the wake of Taft-Hartley, along several lines:

1. Government loyalty program.—In the Spring of 1947, while the Taft-Hartley bill approached passage in Congress, President Truman readied a system of loyalty investigations for federal government workers. The government loyalty program grew rapidly until it imposed thought control on three million government workers.

Not a single case of espionage or any other violation of law was turned up in the loyalty net. But phones were tapped, mail boxes opened and every government worker's life was made a target for FBI investigation.

Few, if any, Communist Party members were found in the government. When Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) claimed there were more than 200 Communists in the State Department, not one of his cases stood up. But guilt by association became standard in the government. Civil servants were fired for knowing the wrong people, for having the wrong relatives and for

reading the wrong books. By 1952 the overwhelming majority of strong New Dealers had been cleared out of Washington, and the body of government workers had become political enclaves, scared reactionary or both.

2. SMITH ACT Prosecutions.—Most unions are on record against the Smith act. The same unions are also for the most part on record against communism, supposed target of the Smith act. The unions oppose the Smith act because it threatens the forcible elimination of a political party from American life. By threatening one party, the law—according to almost all labor lawyers—threatens all parties and the political action of labor in particular.

By 1952 the Justice Department had applied the Smith act against the Communist Party in five separate trials involving the bulk of the Communist leadership.

3. New repressive laws.—Although assured repeatedly that existing laws were more than adequate to protect U.S. security, Congress followed up Taft-Hartley with new repressive legislation in the political field.

In September 1950 more than two-thirds of each house of Congress passed the McCarran bill over Truman's veto. The so-called anti-subversive law greatly extended the repressive features of the Smith act. It made it possible for an attorney general to kill off practically any organization whose views he disliked. It established in law the concept of guilt by association. On June 27, 1952, a new mini-

gration bill also was passed by Congress, over a Presidential veto. This law, known as the McCarran-Walter act, created a special police state for aliens and established the principles of racism in setting up new immigration quotas.

4.—GOOSE-STEP for Teachers.—Before the days of Taft-Hartley, teachers in public schools and colleges got by on their records. Teachers sometimes were fired for defending labor and civil liberties, but they had some chance to argue back. Now an increasing number of teachers have been forced to submit to loyalty tests, despite protests from teacher groups that this was insulting and a violation of academic freedom. The Goslin case in Pasadena, Calif., showed that active fascist groups were moving in behind witchhunt hysteria to fire any kind of mildly liberal teachers. In an Oklahoma town early in 1952, books were actually burned because the American Legion opposed them.

5. Blacklists.—The economic pressure of repression was applied widely through use of blacklists in many industries, after passage of the Taft-Hartley law. Chief blacklisting instrument was the House un-American activities committee, which moved into high gear in the fall of the Taft-Hartley year, 1947, and set up a sweeping blacklist system in the entertainment fields through its Hollywood hearings. The blacklists took special forms in different industries, as for example the Coast Guard screening program for waterfront workers.

THE NATIONAL Peace Referendum on the immediate halting of the Korean war gained momentum this week as additional prominent Americans joined the 43 notables who, together with the American Peace Crusade has launched the poll. The nationwide referendum will poll the public on one question—whether Americans favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with all unsettled matters to be settled at the conference table. Aimed at making the end of the war a key issue in the election campaign, the Peace Referendum was initiated, with the APC, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a member of the U.S. delegation to the founding conference of the United Nations and former U.S. Minister to Liberia; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Philadelphia, executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action, and others.

The results of the referendum are to be submitted to all candidates for public office with the demand that they work for a Korean peace to be obtained before Election Day.

THE APC REPORTS a steady influx of additional endorsements since the publication of the initial list of prominent sponsors. Among them are:

The Rev. Gros W. Alexander, Redlands, Cal.; Ivan B. Christman, president, Eastern Division, Farmers Union; Arnaud d'Ussau, New York City, playwright; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Albert W. Kaufman, Lake View, Mich.; Rev. A. W. Klumb, Shawano, Wisc.; William B. Ransom, president Indiana State NAACP, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred W. Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union; Rev. B. B. Strowder, Besemer, Ala.

(The Rev. Strowder wrote: "I

have hereby signed wholeheartedly as one who voiced the opinion of the best thinkers of the American leaders, I am for peace.")

Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Rev. W. Williams, Wild Rose, Wis.; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit; Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof. emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Royal W. France, New York; Rev. S. A. Grayson, Rockwell Kent, Ausable Fork, N.Y.; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Marine, Cooks & Stewards, Wilmington, Cal.; Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, O.

Also, Rev. D. D. Randall, Chicago; Willard T. Hazen Jr. Pigeon Cove, Mass.; a Christian-youth leader, Rev. George A. Taylor, Baltimore; Saul Kreas, trade union leader, New Haven; W. A. McGirt, Jr., Food and Tobacco Workers Union, Ironton, N. C.; Earl E. Dickerson, president, National Lawyers Guild, Chicago; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; former Congressman John T. Bernard of Chicago and Sol Rotenberg, head of the Philadelphia IWO.

Bernard wrote:

"The time has definitely come when we can no longer afford the luxury of remaining idle while the force of evil, war and fascism work feverishly to enslave and destroy mankind. Let us have the courage to stand up and be counted on the side of peace, and the brotherhood of man."

Also, Harry Gottlieb, artist, New York; Rev. Charles John Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.; Florence H. Luscombe, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Eliot White, New York; Robenia Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. William E. Baird, Chicago, chairman, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Robert Gwathmey, artist, New York; William Harrison, of the "Boston Chronicle"; Prof. C. Sheldon Hart Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Miss Louise Hunt, Portland, Me.; Alfred C. Kuchler, educational director, Northeast Dairy Farmers' Union; Father Clarence Parker, Chapel Hill, N.C.; and the Rev. M. L. Scott, Marion, Ark., president, Arkansas State Baptist Missionary Association.

Sees Jobs in China Trade

RAINER, Ore (FP).—Trade with China could provide two million additional U. S. jobs, Maud Russell, a YMCA worker in China for 26 years, told a meeting here of the Columbia River District Council, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Miss Russell based her figures on the estimate of an economics expert appointed by the U. S. Government in 1949 to survey the possibilities of postwar trade with the Orient.

ILWU International representative Matt Meehan said despite the virtual ban on east-west trade, American businessmen are trading with China "through the back door. In fact, he said, "it is only the American workers who are getting left out, under our present policies cutting off direct trade channels."

He cited not only the case of the Pillsbury Corp. which recently purchased mills in Ontario and Alberta, Canada, to "do business with former customers in east Asia," but that of another "large exporter of western wheat." Meehan said he learned recently that Kerr Gifford already has two plants in Canada, "larger than any they have here, and is dickering for more."

5-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 13)

cles. And finally with respect to agriculture provision is made for almost complete mechanization of farm labor and expansion of cultural amenities to the countryside.

Now once again the world can see the specific Soviet method of building up situations of strength. The Soviet leaders don't propose to weaken their economy by substituting guns for butter and militarizing the economy. They know they strengthen their defensive capacity by strengthening their peaceful economic progress. Still, fully aware of the dangers that lurk in the militarization of the capitalist lands, the plan provides for doubling the amount of strategic reserves to provide for the country's welfare in the face of any eventualities.

FOR SOME TIME NOW the Alsop brothers have been saying that the Soviet Union suffers from an oil shortage and that woe betide the world when the Soviet Union has enough oil. Of course, when the Soviet Union, and Romania too, offered to sell oil to capitalist countries at the recent Moscow economic conference the Alsops looked pretty foolish. And the proposed five year plan shows that it is precisely in respect to oil that the Soviet Union has made the greatest strides towards the long term goal of absolute sufficiency.

In 1946 Premier Stalin outlined some long term goals with respect to steel, coal and oil. These called for an annual production of 60 million tons of steel, 500 million tons of coal, 60 millions tons of oil. When such production figures

are reached, Stalin indicated, the Soviet Union would be guaranteed against all eventualities. Stalin said it might take till 1960 or 1965 to reach those targets.

What does the proposed plan show with respect to those long term goals? Using the percentage figures for plan fulfillment in 1950 and 1951 it's clear that 85 percent increase means that already in 1955 oil production will surpass the 60 million ton goal. Also with respect to coal, steel, etc., the Soviet people are ahead of schedule even if 1960 is taken as the target date, not 1965. Furthermore, that's based on mere plan fulfillment. But the first post-war five year plan was surpassed. And during the first year and a half of the current plan the quotas have been overfulfilled.

NOW DOES ALL this increased Soviet strength create any dangers now or in the future for the rest of the world? The proposed five year plan writes into the law of the Soviet land the principle of peaceful co-existence of capitalist and socialist countries. It specifically declares the readiness of the Soviet Union to:

"... develop economic relations with all countries desiring to develop trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Rather than creating any dangers it is Soviet strength which has thus far militated against the outbreak of a third world war and its further strengthening improves the prospects of world peace.

Those are matters which come before the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). And this is a program, which in its own words explains the secret of Soviet success:

"The present (fifth) five year plan again demonstrates to the whole world the great living force of socialism, the fundamental advantage of the socialist system of economy over the capitalist system."

NEGRO INCOME

Fifty-nine percent of all Negro families receive less than \$2,000 a year, compared to 27 percent of white families.

Wage Battle

(Continued from Page 3)

Several thousand are also out in a UAW-CIO Harvester plant.

MANY THOUSANDS are out in widely scattered auto and airplane parts and other metal plants under contract with the United Automobile Workers, among them the Borg-Warner.

The New York waterfront is again "explosive" as the Sept. 30 contract deadline draws near. The shipowners have openly expressed fear that a rank and file strike such as the one that tied up the front for 28 days last fall, will break out. They have little confidence in "King" Joe Ryan's ability to hold the longshoremen in line.

Other disputes are building up on the New York Central lines, and other fields of the railroad industry; telephone system (over pensions) and dissatisfaction is mounting rapidly among the nation's textile workers. The northern cotton workers, in face of the rise in the cost of living, have taken a cut of eight and one-half cents an hour by order of arbitrators. Similar concessions were granted the woolen interests. Indications are that in the coming months steam will be working up for a struggle to both win back the cuts and catch up with the high cost of living.

The upsurge in economic struggle will undoubtedly have an influence upon the election. In contrast to previous elections when trade unions allowed the politicians of the two old parties to charge the campaign atmosphere with their pro-war policy, the workers will press on the issues that have a close bearing on economic standards. At least by inference, the workers will resist the war program, by directing fire against the effect of the war program.

'TERRIFYING'

MUNICH.—A phrase terrifying in its simplicity of utter rejection, is becoming a favorite again in Bavaria. Only two words—"Ohne Uns" ("Without Us")—comprise the phrase. . . .

This is the lead of the "Date-line: Your World" column in yesterday's New York Post.

What is so "terrifying" we might ask the New York Post, when Germans make it clear seven years after the Nazis marched that they want to carry no more guns, want no more war and no more killing?

UP 22 TIMES

In 1939 the U. S. spent \$3.5 billion on military preparations. By 1953 the U. S. will spend an estimated \$76 billion for war, 22 times as much.

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Evictions Peril Leaders of Rent Fight

Because the tenants' organization at the 750-family Park Drive Housing development in Queens have forced the landlord to back down on rent increases, its leaders face a possible battle against eviction.

The landlord gave advance notice that he wanted higher rents in the new leases, a three-year lease and painting only after a year and a half.

The local Tenants Association, an active and alert group, met with the landlord, and compelled him to back down on rent increases. He also agreed to cut the lease term

FOUNDING OF AFL

The American Federation of Labor was formally established at Columbus, O., in December 1886. Samuel Gompers was elected president and, except for one term, remained in that position until his death in December 1924.

to two years, but refused to paint. Tenants instructed the Association leaders to demand painting, as well. The landlord not only refused to meet with the leaders, but opened a campaign to oust the Association leaders by refusing to send them renewal leases.

Members of the Association have indicated they recognize the landlord's aim is to deprive them of the right to organize as tenants, and will stick with their leaders in a battle against eviction.

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N. J. Unionists Found No 'Hate America' Drive in Soviet Union

THIRTY-FIVE workers, members of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union, the Furniture Workers, CIO, heard from two New Jersey unionists who toured Europe earlier this year at the invitation of the European Trade Union movement.

Ted Bosak, a member of Local 92, United Furniture Workers of America, CIO and Charles Mobray, secretary of a Packing-house Workers Union local, reported on their experiences and conditions in Europe at Falcon Hall in Carteret. Great interest was expressed by those present concerning conditions overseas. The meeting was arranged so that it was taken up mainly with the speakers answering questions from the workers present.

In answer to a question it was stated that there is no hate American campaign in the European countries or in the Soviet Union. There is a real hatred of the warmongers though, and a tremendous desire for peace, the speakers explained.

One worker who was getting \$15 a month pension asked about pensions in the Soviet Union. The answer given was that workers retire at the age of 60 with full pay there. If they desire to continue working they may do so, in which case the worker draws both his full pension and his salary.

Both speakers announced that they were available for speaking dates. They can be contacted through their local unions.



JERSEYITES ON JIMCROW

(Continued from Page 1) selves. By our silence we seem to condone the bigotries and insufferable impositions of people who would, by their very arrogance have us live by their pitiful and tyrannical mental laws—laws which we neither believe in, feel respect for, nor would practice."

Still another woman says in her letter "I should like to urge you to do everything in your power to see that discrimination in public places is abolished and that funds are set aside for a municipal pool which would be open to all regardless of race, creed or color."

And another letter says "Frequently today (July 4th) I have heard on the radio the beautiful and inspiring strains of 'America the Beautiful' which says in part 'to crown thy good with brotherhood from sea to shining sea.' I have been forced to add, mentally, 'except at Lakeside Park.'"

"Unless I had other information I might not have realized the full import of your short front page article. I would urge to publish the details of this story, and I am certain if this were done the innate good sportsmanship and true Americanism of the citizens of this area would operate to correct this shameful attitude of those responsible for the operation of Lakeside Park."

A LETTER signed by the chairman and five members of the executive committee of the Paterson Coordinating Council, sent to the two pools, said "Arguments

HALLINAN TO SPEAK AT PP RALLY IN NEWARK OCT. 10

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY of New Jersey announced it will hold a State Convention in Newark at the Essex House on Saturday September 13th. Active Progressive Party workers from all over the state will attend to help map out plans for an energetic campaign for PP candidates in the State headed by the National ticket of Vincent Hallinan for President, and Charlotta Bas for Vice-President.

Mr. Hallinan will speak in Newark at a huge election campaign rally at the Mosque Theatre, Broad Street, Newark on Friday Evening October 10th. He will also speak in the Asbury Park area on Thursday September 25th. On Friday September 5th the PP of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, will hold an election rally at the main auditorium of Radio Station WJLK.

We Hate to Say It . . .

WE HATE to say it kids, but all good things must end, and that's just about where things stand with your summer vacation. School days will soon be here again.

In Newark classrooms will start filling up on Monday, Sept. 8. So do schools in Hudson except in Kearny where they start Sept. 3. Throughout the State openings are scheduled from Sept. 3 through Sept. 25. By that time vacation will be just a memory. But there's a bright spot in the picture—next June—and summer vacation is only 10 months away.

for exclusion in your pool have no validity. This is being proven daily in places of employment, theatres, restaurants and hotels.

"Swimming pools in neighboring communities and swimming programs in Paterson demonstrate daily that Negroes and whites share pool facilities harmoniously. Regardless of the method used, any attempt to withhold equal opportunities from any group because of race, color or creed is a bald violation of the rights guaranteed to all Americans."

A Republican Alderman writes "Your well written editorial should be published time and again, so that more honest and sincere people will rally to the Negro problem, and perhaps cause those who, with flowery language, are prone to give lip service to our Constitutional guarantees to actually realize how compelling, urgent and immediate is the need to stamp out the prejudice, bigotry and hate directed toward the Negro."

There are many more—too many to be quoted here. The point is this: White workers can be won to fight for Negro rights, to fight discrimination. NOW IS THE TIME TO FIGHT! The Daily Worker, in an editorial last week, said "It would be too bad if this movement which united all segments of the population on the issue of Negro rights were not duplicated in many American communities." The Paterson development should be duplicated in cities and towns all over New Jersey.

Asbury Park Press Building, Press Plaza, Asbury Park.

Last Wednesday, August 27th, Sidney Stolberg spoke for the Progressive Party of Ocean and Monmouth Counties over station WJLK. Mr. Stolberg's subject was "The Issues in the Coming Election Campaign."

CRC Calls Free Nelson Rally

NEWARK.—The Civil Rights Congress of New Jersey announced this week that it would sponsor a mass meeting for the freedom of Steve Nelson, recently sentenced to 20 years in prison under an old "subversion" statute in Pittsburgh. The meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, Sept. 17, at 8 p.m. at the Masonic Hall, 188 Belmont Ave., Newark. The main speaker will be Margaret Nelson, Steve's wife, who has been valiantly carrying on the fight for her husband's freedom. Other speakers and entertainment will be announced shortly.

Lewis Moroz, State Director of CRC, in urging a large turnout for the meeting said, "The Mellons and the Steel Trust must not be allowed to imprison the best leaders of the people. Steve Nelson has fought for real democracy all his life. Every decent American who believes in the Bill of Rights should get into this fight to win Steve's freedom."

Workers in N.J. Worse Off Than Average in U.S.

NEWARK.—The cost of living went up again during July as government figures showed that the average American family went \$400 in the red in 1950. In Jersey the situation was even worse as evidenced by the fact that in Newark the average family spent \$570 over its income in 1950.

Meanwhile the price of milk went up 1/2c a quart on milk both home delivered and in stores. It was all perfectly legal of course with OPS granting the increases.

'I FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE . . .'

EGG HARBOR, N. J.—A highway worker discovered the body of a man hanging from a V-shaped billboard near here. Papers taken from the dead man's wallet identified him as Carl R. Anderson, 55, Patrick's Place Milltown, N. J. State Police Trooper Frank Trainor of the Hammontown Barracks, said Anderson left a note to Mrs. Anne Anderson, in care of the May Co., Los Angeles.

The message, scrawled on a piece of envelope, said, "because of an injury to my left foot and my age, I find it impossible to get work."

New Jersey SHOP TALK



THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD has ordered an election at Busch & Sons Jewelry store, 875 Broad St., Newark to be held next month. Picket lines have been maintained at the store by members of the CIO Retail union, Local 108 for the past 16 months. The Union is seeking recognition. The NLRB has ruled however, that the eight strikers who have been picketing are ineligible to vote in the election because the company says they were offered reinstatement, and warned that if they did not return to work they would be replaced. The "replacements," i.e. Scabs, will be eligible to vote under the NLRB's ruling. The company petitioned for the election. The strike began in April, 1951. Hugh Caldwell, president of the Essex West Hudson CIO Council said, "After more than 100 years of combined, faithful service, these eight strikers now find that the Taft-Hartley Law deprives them of the right to vote and in effect, deprives them of their right to their job. This particular phase of the Taft-Hartley Law, so enthusiastically supported by Matturri (Republican candidate for Congress, 10th C.D.) and his press agent, contains the seeds of destruction of the high standard of living in the U. S."

POLICE IN HOBOKEN have been "alerted" by Police Chief John F. Reynolds. Against racketeers on the waterfront, gangsters, hoodlums, known criminals? Oh no. The "alert" was issued against the International Ladies Garment Workers Union who are conducting an organizing drive among the 20 to 30 shops scattered throughout the city. "We don't expect any trouble, but we will be ready for it if it comes" said Chief Reynolds. The police were not much interested however, in the complaint of ILGWU representative Irving Horowitz that he had been approached by "gorillas," and told to "go easy on this strike business."

THE STRIKING WORKERS of Mueller Macaroni Company in Hoboken, members of Local 262, Bakery and Confectionary Workers, CIO were still on strike as shop talk went to press. The strikers unanimously rejected a company offer of a package 10 cent an hour raise, and demanded a 30 cent hike plus fringe benefits. Average pay is now \$1.23 an hour according to the union.

ABOUT 200 WORKERS of the Kaywoodie Co., manufacturers of smoking pipes, walked out on strike last week in West New York. The

workers struck for a raise in pay, and also against supervisory tactics in the finishing department. The workers are members of the Smoking Pipe Makers Union, a division of the Furniture Makers of America. This is the first strike against this company since 1931.

IN PLAINFIELD 70 employees of the Wood Newspaper Machinery Manufacturing Company walked out on strike and 200 other employees refused to cross the picket lines. All workers are members of Local 167, International Association of Machinists, AFL. The issue is wages in a contract that terminated last January.

THE WORKERS of the Matayan Undergarment Co. are back at work after a three-week strike. A signed agreement recognizes the International Ladies Garment Workers Union as the bargaining agent, provides pay increases of five to 10 cents an hour, and raises the minimum wage from 75 to 85 cents an hour. In addition, paid vacations, a paid holiday, and time and a half for Saturday and Sunday work and all work done outside the regular working day was won.

THE MONTCLAIR Board of Education refuses to recognize West Essex Local 345, Building Service Employees Union, AFL, as the bargaining agent for the janitors and custodians of Montclair's public schools. According to Harry Schram, union representative, 44 of the 48 school employees in the building service category have joined the union. The local is considering strike action. "We don't want any trouble," Schram said, "we want to talk around the table. But the school board won't let us." The Montclair Board of Education has flatly refused to accept the principle of dealing with a bona-fide union.

SHIPYARD workers in Hoboken may be out on strike by the time you read this. Seven-day strike notices were sent by the CIO Shipbuilding Workers Union to Todds and Bethlehem. Both companies have yards in Hoboken. The union is demanding 20 cents an hour pay increase, six paid holidays, an improved hospital plan at Todds, and retroactivity to the expiration of the contracts. The companies have offered only an eight percent increase and a holiday proposal "loaded with snares set to deprive our shipyard workers of the extra pay to which they are entitled" according to John J. Grogan, president of the Union.

FIGHT FOR RENT CONTROL LOOMS IN JERSEY CITIES

RENT CONTROL becomes one of the biggest topics of the week in New Jersey as Federal rent controls neared an end. Federal controls expire September 30th. In Essex County, Newark, Bloomfield, East Orange and Orange have extended controls. In most Essex communities there is great danger that controls will not be voted my municipal bodies unless the people and their organizations move.

Actions are taking place, but as yet not on the scale required. In Linden, tenants of the Sunnyfield Garden Apartments voted to request the Linden City Council to extend rent control immediately. Abe Weitzman, Republican candidate for City Council from the 9th ward stated, "Rent control is above partisan politics. In the face of the steady rise in the cost of living, we must have rent control if we are to maintain a decent standard of living." Mr. Weitzman was delegated by the tenants to write to the City body for an opportunity

to present tenant petitions being collected by the tenants.

THE N. J. STATE FEDERATION of labor has gone on record for extension of controls by municipal bodies, and has called on all its district officers to urge such controls. Vincent J. Murphy, State AFL Secretary-Treasurer said:

While the two major parties in control of the municipal bodies that can extend rent control, were for the most part quiet, the Progressive Party continued its fight against rent increases. The PP of Monmouth and Ocean counties issued a leaflet and a petition. The leaflet pointed out that in 10 small cities where controls were lifted rents went up from 13 percent to 53 percent. The leaflet called for letters to the Mayor and Councilmen of Asbury Park, and attendance at the City Council meeting on Aug. 26 to "see that rent controls are kept."

Labor Can Stop The Korea Killing

—See Page 3

Complete week-end paper with Magazine section inside

WAGE BATTLES LOOM AS PRICES SKYROCKET

—See Page 3

Labor Day to Election Day

Labor's battle against the affect of the war program are the background against which the workers are beginning to judge the candidates and the parties.

Labor Fights Back

The year since last Labor Day has been a rise in the fight to protect labor's gains. Encouraging signs in this militant record are the many instances of labor's solidarity cutting across all divisions.

The Smith Act And Labor

More and more union leaders recognize that the Smith Act frameups of the Communist leaders are a direct threat to all workers. Fight-back action is underway, notably in the recent conference of the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act.

The War Prayer

A prayer written by Mark Twain.

Low Women's Wages and You

When women are paid less than men for the same work all labor suffers. A recent conference in the electrical industry proved this again and showed what can be done about it.

IN THE MAGAZINE

DRIVE PICKS UP TO PUT BEN DAVIS AND S. W. GERSON ON THE BALLOT

IN A DRAMATIC challenge to the nation's witchhunters, Communists and other progressives in New York have undertaken to place on the ballot for public office a second Communist leader persecuted under the Smith Act.

He is Simon W. Gerson, state legislative director of the Communist Party of New York who is one of the 15 leaders currently on trial at Foley Square because of their militant championship of peace, civil rights and the welfare of American labor.

Gerson, who was once executive assistant to the Borough President of Manhattan and was designated by the Communist Party to succeed to the Brooklyn Councilman seat of the late Peter V. Cacchione in 1947, is running for Congress as an independent in Brooklyn.

Earlier, a nonpartisan group of Negro leaders had designated former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, outstanding Communist spokesman of the Negro people now serving a sentence in Leavenworth for his militant struggle for Negro rights, as an independent nominee for assembly from Harlem's 11th A. D.

PETITIONS TO PLACE both Davis and Gerson on the ballot are now being circulated in their respective district. They must be filed by this coming Friday, Sept. 5. The aim is to obtain at least



DAVIS

5,000 signatures for Gerson and close to this for Davis. Gerson, as a nominee for Congress requires more signatures than Davis, candidate for assembly.

Gerson's campaign opened last Sunday. By Tuesday, nearly 1,000 signatures had been obtained. A spokesman for the Gerson campaign committee estimated that one out of every four or five citizens reached by campaign workers readily signs the petition.

"Canvassers have had very, very satisfying results," she told The Worker. "Despite the vicious red-baiting to which the people have been subjected, there has been not the slightest sign of hostility anywhere. Even where people are reluctant to sign, there is an anxiety to discuss the issues."

"People everywhere appear to be deeply disturbed by the trend of events," she declared. "They respond quickly to discussions of peace, democratic rights, the high cost of living, taxes and increased fares."

SECRETARY of the campaign committee is Dorothy Cacchione, widow of the late councilman, who also appears on the ballot as a member of the committee on vacancies.

"Particularly in the Italian American communities, Cacchione's name is like magic," the campaign

committee spokesman declared. "Though it is five years since he died, his memory is revered. Many know of Gerson's close association with Cacchione throughout Cacchione's councilmanic tenure."

Davis' campaign, which opened a few weeks ago, also is reaching high gear this weekend. Canvassers have consistently reported on the immense regard of the people of Harlem's 11th for Davis, who was Councilman for six years before the pro-fascist elements in the nation succeeded in placing him behind bars.

Though some Harlem citizens do ask what is the use of electing Davis when he is in jail, most recognize that the fight for his

nomination, as well as election, is an important part of the battle for his freedom. Some have remarked that Davis in jail is a far better fighter for the Negro people than most politicians out of it. They want Davis back to give leadership to the struggle for peace, Negro rights and decent living conditions for the people of Harlem.

Gerson campaign workers estimate they need 500 canvassers a day between now and Thursday, when all signatures must be in, in order to reach their goal.

Davis campaign workers declare they require 600 per day for the same period. Progressives and Communists throughout the city

(Continued on Page 16)



The Soviet Plan For Peace, Plenty

—See Page 4

Foe of Tenants, Consumers Named Price Director

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

PRESIDENT TRUMAN contemptuously ignored the expressed feelings of organized labor and millions of tenants when he appointed Tighe E. Woods yesterday as the new Federal Price Stabilizer. Because the 42-year-old ex-real estate man is a lot better known—and disliked—by his informal title of "Rent Increase Expediter" than by the formal title he is now shedding after four years, "Director, U. S. Office of the Housing Expediter."

Appointed to keep the lid down on rentals, Woods presided instead over hundreds upon hundreds of rent increases, many of them as astronomically high as 125, 150 and even 300 percent, to the enrichment of landlords and the intolerable misery of low-income Americans.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing over 1,000,000 workers, called, as far back as 1948, the first year of Woods' reign as executive of rent ceilings, for his ouster. The national CIO's Rent Committee sharply rebuked Woods for his anti-tenant actions. In the face of top CIO officials' commitment—including Walter Reuther, president of the same UAW which blasted Woods—to the support of Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson, Truman's appointment of Woods to the price control post was seen as a slap in the face to the millions of trade unionists being asked to vote Democrat.

PRICE CONTROL has been nothing but a demagogic farce under the war-bent Truman administration. But Woods' appointment was seen yesterday as an even more cynical admission than usual that the only way prices will continue to be "controlled" is . . . up.

Woods' record as rent "controller" guarantees that he will be as popular with profiteering Big Business as he has been with landlords.

When Truman first appointed Woods as Housing Expediter, pro-landlord Republicans in the Senate stalled for months before permitting his confirmation. They didn't like the rent control law and they wanted to see how Woods would administer. What they saw, they liked, and Woods was confirmed. Reporting on the 1948 law, the GOP Senators candidly admitted that "it is entirely likely that the committee would have recommended further changes in the existing federal rent control law but for the fact that . . . acting Housing Expediter (Woods) agreed to change his instructions and procedures. . . ."

EXAMPLE: Tory Sen. Harry Cain (R-Wash) complained loudly about the actions of Harry Zetzer, area rent director in Cleveland. Woods obligingly fired Zetzer.

Cain objected to the rent controls in Bremerton, in his home state of Washington. Woods ended rent control in Bremerton.

While homeless veterans and millions of other Americans have paid heavily for Woods' services to the real estate interests, Woods himself went out of his way to twist the law to approve the use of scarce building materials by a California race track mob.

An unhappy Woods, testifying during the "five percent" Senate investigation of August, 1949, admitted on the stand that, one day after Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, told him to "hurry up" a building permit for the Tanforan race track, he issued a "hardship" paper approving the construction.



This famous shot symbolizes labor's contempt for the Taft-Hartley Act. These striking miners in 1949 showed exactly how they felt when president John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers was convicted of contempt for defying a T-H back-to-work injunction. The union was fined \$1,400,000, Lewis, \$20,000.

5 Years Bear Out Warning T-H Was 'Thrust to Fascism'

By RICHARD SASULY

By Federated Press

ON OCT. 14, 1947, at the AFL convention in San Francisco, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers argued powerfully against compliance with the Taft-Hartley law. Lewis called the law "the first ugly, savage thrust of fascism in America."

Lewis lost the argument against compliance and a few months later led the miners out of the AFL again. But the events of five intervening years have proved his statement right. Fascist-like measures have followed in the wake of Taft-Hartley, along several lines:

1. Government loyalty program.—In the Spring of 1947, while the Taft-Hartley bill approached passage in Congress, President Truman readied a system of loyalty investigations for federal government workers. The government loyalty program grew rapidly until it imposed thought control on three million government workers.

Not a single case of espionage or any other violation of law was turned up in the loyalty net. But phones were tapped, mail boxes opened and every government worker's life was made a target for FBI investigation.

Few, if any, Communist Party members were found in the government. When Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) claimed there were more than 200 Communists in the State Department, not one of his cases stood up. But guilt by association became standard in the government. Civil servants were fired for knowing the wrong people, for having the wrong relatives and for

reading the wrong books. By 1952 the overwhelming majority of strong New Dealers had been cleared out of Washington, and the body of government workers had become political enclaves, scared reactionary or both.

2. SMITH ACT Prosecutions.—Most unions are on record against the Smith act. The same unions are also for the most part on record against communism, supposed target of the Smith act. The unions oppose the Smith act because it threatens the forcible elimination of a political party from American life. By threatening one party, the law—according to almost all labor lawyers—threatens all parties and the political action of labor in particular.

By 1952 the Justice Department had applied the Smith act against the Communist Party in five separate trials involving the bulk of the Communist leadership.

3. New repressive laws.—Although assured repeatedly that existing laws were more than adequate to protect U.S. security, Congress followed up Taft-Hartley with new repressive legislation in the political field.

In September 1950 more than two-thirds of each house of Congress passed the McCarran bill over Truman's veto. The so-called anti-subversive law greatly extended the repressive features of the Smith act. It made it possible for an attorney general to kill off practically any organization whose views he disliked. It established in law the concept of guilt by association. On June 27, 1952, a new immi-

gration bill also was passed by Congress over a Presidential veto. This law, known as the McCarran-Walter act, created a special police state for aliens and established the principles of racism in setting up new immigration quotas.

4.—GOOSE-STEP for Teachers.—Before the days of Taft-Hartley, teachers in public schools and colleges got by on their records. Teachers sometimes were fired for defending labor and civil liberties, but they had some chance to argue back. Now an increasing number of teachers have been forced to submit to loyalty tests, despite protests from teacher groups that this was insulting and a violation of academic freedom. The Goslin case in Pasadena, Calif., showed that active fascist groups were moving in behind witchhunt hysteria to fire any kind of mildly liberal teachers. In an Oklahoma town early in 1952, books were actually burned because the American Legion opposed them.

5. Blacklists.—The economic pressure of repression was applied widely through use of blacklists in many industries, after passage of the Taft-Hartley law. Chief blacklisting instrument was the House un-American activities committee, which moved into high gear in the fall of the Taft-Hartley year, 1947, and set up a sweeping blacklist system in the entertainment fields through its Hollywood hearings. The blacklists took special forms in different industries, as for example the Coast Guard screening program for waterfront workers.

More Notables Back Korea Peace Poll

THE NATIONAL Peace Referendum on the immediate halting of the Korean war gained momentum this week as additional prominent Americans joined the 43 notables who, together with the American Peace Crusade has launched the poll. The nationwide referendum will poll the public on one question—whether Americans favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with all unsettled matters to be settled at the conference table. Aimed at making the end of the war a key issue in the election campaign, the Peace Referendum was initiated, with the APC, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a member of the U.S. delegation to the founding conference of the United Nations and former U.S. Minister to Liberia; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Rev. Kenneth Ryley Forbes, Philadelphia, executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action, and others.

The results of the referendum are to be submitted to all candidates for public office with the demand that they work for a Korean peace to be obtained before Election Day.

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THE APC REPORTS a steady influx of additional endorsements since the publication of the initial list of prominent sponsors. Among them are:

The Rev. Gros W. Alexander, Redlands, Cal.; Ivan B. Christman, president, Eastern Division, Farmers Union; Armand d'Usseau, New York City, playwright; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Albert W. Kaufman, Lake View, Mich.; Rev. A. W. Klumb, Shawano, Wisc.; William B. Ransom, president Indiana State NAACP, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred W. Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union; Rev. B. B. Strowder, Besemer, Ala.

(The Rev. Strowder wrote: "I

have hereby signed wholeheartedly as one who voiced the opinion of the best thinkers of the American leaders, I am for peace.")

Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Rev. W. Williams, Wild Rose, Wis.; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit; Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof. emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Royal W. France, New York; Rev. S. A. Grayson; Rockwell Kent, Ausable Fork, N.Y.; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Marine, Cooks & Stewards, Wilmington, Cal.; Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, O.

Also, Rev. D. D. Randall, Chicago; Willard T. Hazen Jr. Pigeon Cove, Mass.; a Christian youth leader, Rev. George A. Taylor, Baltimore; Saul Kreas, trade union leader, New Haven; W. A. McGirt, Jr., Food and Tobacco Workers Union, Ironton, N. C.; Earl E. Dickerson, president, National Lawyers Guild, Chicago; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; former Congressman John T. Bernard of Chicago and Sol Rotenberg, head of the Philadelphia IWO.

Bernard wrote:

"The time has definitely come when we can no longer afford the luxury of remaining idle while the force of evil, war and fascism work feverishly to enslave and destroy mankind. Let us have the courage to stand up and be counted on the side of peace, and the brotherhood of man."

Also, Harry Gottlieb, artist, New York; Rev. Charles John Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.; Florence H. Luscombe, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Eliot White, New York; Robenia Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. William E. Baird, Chicago, chairman, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Robert Gwathmey, artist, New York; William Harrison, of the "Boston Chronicle"; Prof. C. Sheldon Hart Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Miss Louise Hunt, Portland, Me.; Alfred C. Kuchler, educational director, Northeast Dairy Farmers' Union; Father Clarence Parker, Chapel Hill, N.C.; and the Rev. M. L. Scott, Marion, Ark., president, Arkansas State Baptist Missionary Association.

Sees Jobs in China Trade

RAINER, Ore (FP).—Trade with China could provide two million additional U. S. jobs, Maud Russell, a YMCA worker in China for 26 years, told a meeting here of the Columbia River District Council, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Miss Russell based her figures on the estimate of an economics expert appointed by the U. S. Government in 1949 to survey the possibilities of postwar trade with the Orient.

ILWU International representative Matt Meehan said despite the virtual ban on east-west trade, American businessmen are trading with China "through the back door. In fact, he said, "it is only the American workers who are getting left out, under our present policies cutting off direct trade channels."

He cited not only the case of the Pillsbury Corp. which recently purchased mills in Ontario and Alberta, Canada, to "do business with former customers in east Asia," but that of another "large exporter of western wheat." Meehan said he learned recently that Kerr Gifford already has two plants in Canada, "larger than any they have here, and is dickering for more."

LABOR CAN STOP THE KILLING IN KOREA

An Editorial

THERE CERTAINLY isn't any doubt that the boys dying in Korea, or facing shipment to that bloody battlefield, come mostly from the families of Labor and the farming population.

When we read this week that the casualties have jumped again, we think it is a solemn duty of every family in the trade union

movement, CIO, AFL or independent, to ask how they can bring this killing of our boys to an end.

How we can end the Korean slaughter should be a major issue in the elections.

BUT NEITHER of the old party candidates, Eisenhower or Stevenson, has thus far offered the slightest hope to the American mothers, fathers and sons.

Stevenson and Eisenhower have blessed the "Truman War" which is now so universally detested in the United States. Both support the armaments build-up.

Far from offering any hope of peace, Eisenhower in his notorious speech to the American Legion in New York City, issued a call to America to get ready to cross the seven oceans

of the world to "liberate" the 800,000,000 people of the Soviet Union, China, and the peoples democracies in Eastern Europe. He even listed Korea, Tibet, Outer Mongolia among the places he has decided to "liberate."

Eisenhower went very heavy on the "grave peril" hokey which is standard these days with politicians

trying to fan hysteria and fear.

But he didn't find this peril in the taxes now stealing one-third of every pay envelope.

He didn't find any peril in the soaring cost of living which comes from the ruinous armaments economy which the government has foisted on the nation.

Instead, Eisenhower (Continued on Page 9)

Union Labor Day Messages Note Peril to Workers

FEAR OF NEW UNION-BUSTING legislation is the theme of most Labor Day messages issued by conservative top labor leaders, but only one among them, John L. Lewis, called for unity and a "fight back" movement of all organized 16,000,000 trade unionists to defeat the menace. They all put extraordinary emphasis on a big turnout of workers at the polls next Nov. 4 if the forces of reaction are to be turned back.

The only one of those messages, made public in advance, where

now even an effective challenger. Our labor movement is split asunder. It is a house divided against itself. The leaders of the American labor movement babble and prate and prattle. They view one another askance. They utter petty words of venom.

"But the men and women of the ranks of labor cry aloud for unity. They seek a strong organization with singleness of purpose, policy and action. Their hopes and aspirations are answered with cynical words and viewed with suspicion by those whose policy it seems to be to seek their own salvation at the expense of others.

"The spectacle of the segments of organized labor in America heaving and shoving in all directions—or in no direction—gives aid and comfort to those who would destroy us and institute their own modern version of serfdom.

"For five years now they have made of us second-class citizens through the instrument of their iniquitous Taft slave statute. They have stopped our natural growth and expansion. We are weak. We are disarmed. Like wolves, they are now ready to move in for the kill.

"The United Mine Workers never has ceased to raise the warning cry. We reiterate that call now. We have no choice but to capitulate or fight back. We cannot fight back effectively without unity and singleness of purpose. America's coal mine workers, the (Continued on Page 12)

New Round of Wage Battles Loom as Prices Skyrocket

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE ECHO OF LABOR DAY speeches will no sooner die than a gigantic struggle for a new round of wage increases will get under way in industries with millions of organized workers. Labor will thus be involved in a two-front war—political and economic—

both spurred mainly by the objective of holding back the tide of inflation and union-busting and resisting the ever-rising burden of the war economy.

The new wave of struggles, already under way in many fields, especially in coal, rubber, non-ferrous metal, farm machinery and auto parts, is stimulated by the new upward spurt in prices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living price index for the month ending July 15 showed a jump of 1.3 points to the all-time high of 192.4—13.5 percent above the cost of living in June 1950 when the Korean war began. But, in addition to the well known understatement of the C. of L. in the index, the two tax hikes on pay envelopes are not included.

Only a minority of even the organized labor movement has won as much as 15 percent on top of pre-Korean wage rates. The condition of the unorganized and those with fixed low incomes is far worse.

THE REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS in living standards was even more graphically disclosed in the results of a survey made public last

week by the Department of Labor. It shows that the average family spent \$400 more in 1951 than the average income of \$4,300. Thus in 91 cities studied, after taxes, most families had to either dig into savings, borrow or depend on relatives. The picture for working class families must be much worse because the average includes families with \$1,000 a year or less as well as \$10,000 a year or more. The latter group, drawing higher dividends than average, tended to make the average income higher.

Taking note of the Labor Department's survey, CIO News runs the headline "Profits Climb as Consumers Co. in Hock." The CIO's story notes that for the first seven months of 1952, companies that make public their dividends, showed \$4.4 billion distributed to stockholders, a four percent rise over the same period in 1951. As an example of what's taking place, the CIO cited the 22 percent rise in clear profits for the Chrysler Corp., although its sales for the first six months of 1952 dropped 10 percent compared with 1951 and taxes trebled.

THE WORKERS ARE WORKING for the profiteers and the war budget, while falling behind the cost of living.

The 21 cent package that settled the steel strike, a little above the allowable "stabilization" limit, will undoubtedly become a "floor" for demands being put forth by other unions. First in line in the next break-through move is the United Mine Workers with the contract deadline in the coal fields ranging from Sept. 20 to the 30.

The unaffiliated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers—the union that led off in last year's round with a 21-cent package following the big copper strike—is taking a strike vote of its 90,000 members as wage negotiations broke down with most of the copper and brass companies. Negotiations between the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the IUE-CIO and other unions and the big electrical corporations are not getting far. So far General Electric offered a raise of from seven to 13 cents an hour.

Thirty thousand UE workers of International Harvester plants are on strike over new contract terms. (Continued on Page 15)



LEWIS

the objective of peace is given primary emphasis is that of the three top offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—president Jacob Potofsky, secretary-treasurer Frank Blumberg and executive vice-president Hyman Blumberg.

The messages of William Green and secretary-treasurer George Meany are almost entirely on the urgency of repealing Taft-Hartley, and forestalling new anti-labor laws with no mention of the phony "communist menace."

Philip Murray's message is almost entirely devoted to the so-called "Soviet menace" with Taft-Hartley getting just a secondary treatment.

"AMERICAN LABOR faces an era of danger and of threats to its very existence," Lewis declared. "There are those politicians beholden to reactionary interests and those who are still advocates of the institution of human slavery who would take from us the only effective weapon we have in our struggle for a better America.

"There are those intellectually corrupt corporate interests in this country who would sell a free, democratic and progressive America down the river in their mad gamble for unchallenged control of the economic future of our great nation.

"Those politicians and those moneychangers have no effective opponent. But that opponent could be the American labor movement. Our labor movement is not

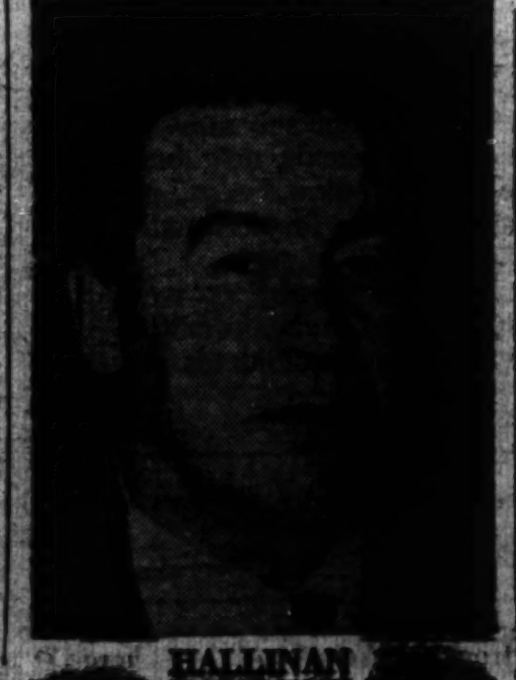
Hallinan Urges Drive for Korea Peace

SAN FRANCISCO.

Vincent Hallinan last night formally opened his campaign in his native city for the Presidency of the United States, with the prediction that "any substantial number of votes" for the Progressive Party in November will "force an end" to the ghating in Korea.

The attorney and Progressive Party nominee, whose father was a San Francisco cable car gripman, lashed out at the Korean war as "a ruinous venture" and "a gangrene eating at the nation's vitals."

He called, in a speech prepared for delivery to a



HALLINAN

"welcome home" rally for peace of 5,000 in the city's Civic Auditorium, for a national postcard campaign to President Truman asking for an end to the Korean war "without any more killings."

Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Negro woman vice-presidential candidate of the PP, introduced Hallinan as "the next leader of the American people."

Mrs. Bass drew a parallel between what she called Ku Klux Klan support of Gen. Eisenhower and Dixiecrat backing for Gov. Stevenson, and said that the KKK is working both sides of the political street, "knowing that if either side wins their bread will be buttered on both sides."

Hallinan declared there are three main issues facing the people of the nation in this critical year of 1952. He listed them as follows:

"Unquestionably, the first and most important issue is that of peace.

"The next most important question which confronts the American people is undoubtedly the emancipation of the Negro people from political, economic and social degradation.

"The third great issue now confronting the American people is the preservation and improvement of their living standards.

Hallinan, who went to prison for his defense of leader Harry Bridges had been imprisoned for four and a half months at the Federal Penitentiary at McNeil Island, declared:

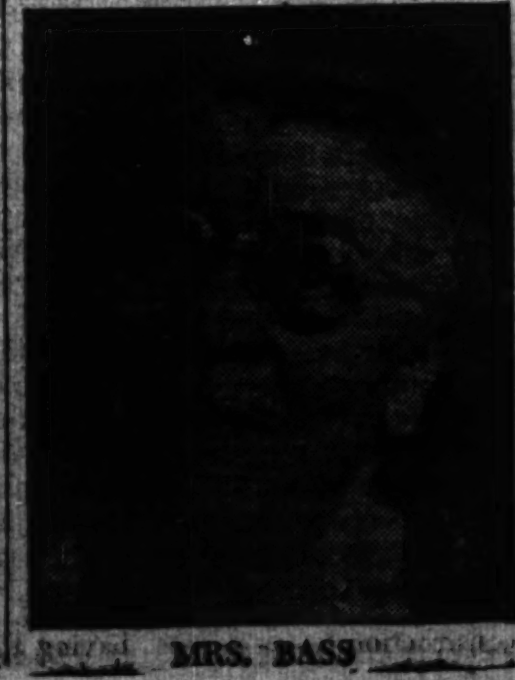
"As war is a bi-partisan policy of the old parties we Progressives make a peace a non-partisan principle. We call upon Americans of all parties to join in the demand to end the Korean war at once. Tonight the Progressive Party is launching a national campaign for that purpose.

"It is not necessary that we win

this election. Every vote cast for the Progressive Party is another stone in a roadblock in the path of war and fascism. Any substantial number of votes will frighten whichever party is elected and will force an end to the Korean war. The more votes we receive the faster and surer will that purpose be attained."

He declared that all progressive elements disappeared from the fed-

(Continued on Page 12)



MRS. BASS

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR PEACE AND PLENTY



Giant new projects for peace, such as Volga-Don Canal (above) feature new Soviet plan.

By JOSEPH CLARK

THE PROPOSED FIVE-YEAR plan for the period 1951-1955 which comes before the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union confirms the basic line of Soviet policy—peaceful construction. In the words of the directive to be considered by the Congress opening on Oct. 5:

"This five year plan is a plan of peaceful economic and cultural construction."

There is no bigger news in the Soviet Union today than the forthcoming Party Congress. There is no more authoritative word on Soviet policy than that of the Congress called into session by a recent meeting of the Central Com-

mittee. And there is no better way of determining Soviet policy than by examining the proposed Five Year Plan.

It was hard to dispute Stalin's declaration in a Pravda interview that no country, not even the Soviet Union could enlarge its mass consumption industry, systematically cut prices, embark on a gigan-

tic power plant, dam, irrigation and canal building program, and at the same time mobilize for war. Now the five year plan proposes an increased emphasis on such peaceful development. It envisions an expansion of economic welfare, a steady improvement of economic and cultural conditions,

(Continued on Page 13)

Calif. '14' Fight Judge's Refusal to Grant Bail

By CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 27.—Attorneys for California's 14 Smith Act victims were to appear last week before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco to appeal a ruling of Federal Judge William C. Mathes denying the mbail pending appeal of their case.

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



GATES

How You Can Campaign For Peace



DAVIS

THE MAGAZINE Editor and Publisher, mouthpiece for those who run the big business newspapers, carried an article the other day describing the big, expensive arrangements made by newspapers throughout the country to cover the campaigns of General Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, major party candidates for President.

Each candidate will have special cars on his train to carry the hundreds of newsmen who will go along with him. There will be special planes to carry the reporters and photographers when the candidates fly. Every step they take will be carefully described by the news services and special correspondents from all over the land.

Naturally in all this elaborate description of how the newspapers will devote pages and pages to the campaign every day, there is not one word of coverage of the candidates of the Progressive Party.

BUT THEY DO NOT stop simply at trying to kill that ticket with silence. They deliberately lie by telling the people there is no such party. Take this typical statement in the New York Times of Aug. 6, a paper which gives the line to many hundreds of smaller sheets throughout the land:

"In 1948 . . . about 500 liberals voted for Henry A. Wallace (in New York) as the third party candidate. With no nationwide third party in the field this year, the (Liberal Party) expects to acquire adherents who are discontented with both the Democratic and Republican Parties."

In 1948, they tried to kill the Progressive Party with red-baiting. Today, there is very little even of that. To red-bait means to let people know there is a third ticket in the field. This is dangerous because, the newspapers well know, there is a very wide feeling among the voters that both major parties offer the American worker, Negro, small farmer or intellectual, very little choice. The newspapers know it because they are constantly getting letters from their readers telling them just that.

We know it because wherever our readers go out to spread The Worker, the people they speak to also tell them this.

WE COULD GIVE dozens of examples of readers who canvass among their neighbors with ten, fifteen or twenty copies, sell them in less than an hour, make friends among their neighbors and come back with subscriptions.

The simple fact is that if you want to know what this campaign is really about—not the miserable, lying hoopla of the major parties but the actual facts—you have to read The Worker and the Daily Worker. It is the one place you can learn that dangerous truth, that there is an honest peace slate in the field.

AND SO EVERY reader should go into our circulation drive for 6,500 Worker subs and 1,000 for the Daily Worker.

If you are not a Worker subscriber, get out your sub now. If you are a subscriber, get a couple of your friends, neighbors, shopmates, relatives to subscribe on the blanks below. Also, get a bundle of two, three, five or ten papers regularly for canvassing or sale in neighborhood or shop.

If you subscribe to The Worker, get your sub, as well, to the Daily Worker so you can get daily material and information on the issues of the campaign, the activities of all candidates and the actual meaning of these activities.

Name _____ Date _____
Address _____ City _____ PO Zone _____
Check One
Daily Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____
The Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____

Write us on your experiences in selling The Worker and Daily Worker.

Loyal Local 600 Men Sweep Building Votes

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN.—Following is the tabulation of the building election results in Ford Local 600, UAW, River Rouge plant, prepared by the Progressive leaders and issued by Dave Moore, co-chairman Progressive caucus.

In 12 of the 19 buildings with a membership of 41,013, or 85 percent of the total Rouge membership, workers elected building chairmen who are united in the Unity Coalition and opposed to the Reuther Administrators. They supported the local program call for restoring democracy in the local by rejecting Reuther's lily-white administrators, fighting speedup, for a peacetime economy, ending discrimination, for a five-power peace pact, wage increases and for scrapping the Reuther five year do-nothing contract.

IN FIVE OTHERS of the 19 buildings with a membership of 4,486 or 9 percent of the total Rouge membership, the workers elected building chairmen who are in the Reuther right wing camp. In none of these units did the Reuther right wing slate identify itself as supporters of Reuther, nor take a position in support of the Administrators over Local 600.

In two buildings with a membership of 3,050 or 6 percent of the total Rouge members, the workers voted into office Building Chairmen who are independents, neither adherents of the Reuther right wing nor participating in the Unity Coalition.

Prior to installation the administrators last March the Reuther right wing caucus controlled the presidency of five buildings with a membership of 11,878 workers. Now they succeeded in electing five chairmen in units with a membership of 4,486, representing a decline of over 7,000 workers. The Reuther right wing suffered its biggest losses in the Foundry with 8,070 workers and the Rolling Mill with 2,295. They retained the same number of building chairmen (5) by virtue of victories in the Glass plant with 973 workers and in the newly established unit, the Specialty Foundry.

dry with 700 workers.

WITHIN THE UNITY Coalition the Progressives (left wing) were victorious in seven buildings with a membership of 24,219 or 49 percent of the total Rouge membership. Center and conservative chairmen within the Unity Coalition were victorious in five buildings with a membership of 16,794 or 35 percent of the total Rouge membership. In the main the local maintained the advances made in the election of Negro leaders. Before the rule of administrators, two units had elected Negro chairmen. This was increased to three Negro chairmen. The publicly made contrast between the lily-white International Executive Board and the record of Local 600 forced even the right wing to include Negroes on their slates in a number of buildings.

This brief summarized statistical analysis reveals that Reuther did not succeed in smashing the Unity Coalition within Local 600. The Ford workers turned out in record-breaking numbers to rally behind their Local 600 program and to repudiate the dictatorial administratorship. The Reuther right wing lost ground and received in the words of President Carl Stellato, "a shellacking of major proportions" and completely failed in the objective of isolating and wiping out the Progressives.

Reuther did succeed temporarily. (Continued on Page 11)

JAPANESE SEAMEN

TOKYO (ALN).—The All-Japan Seamen's Union won its 5-day walkout after the shipping companies capitulated to the strikers' demand for increased retirement allowances. The strike tied up 424 vessels in 55 ports. The strike settlement proposed by the Seamen's Central Labor Relations Board provided for retirement allowances amounting to 37.4 months pay for those who have served 30 years. The shipowners complained that the board's compromise was more favorable to the strikers than an earlier peace plan it had offered, but they were forced to accept in view of the strike's effectiveness.

Mathes' decision was made Monday in defiance of an earlier circuit court order directing him to set bail. He denied bail, he said, because there was "no substantial question" involved in the conviction and because "there is no amount which will insure the presence of the defendant to serve his sentence."

While making no specific recommendations as to the amount of bail the circuit court should set, if it so decides, Mathes suggested strongly it should be "no less than \$50,000."

The defense bail motion to be argued Wednesday challenges Mathes' contention, in his written denial of bail, that "as functionaries of the Communist Party, the defendants are not free to determine whether or where they shall go, but their comings and goings are, as the government contends, subject to superior authority within the party and the rigid discipline of the party."

THE DEFENSE appeal charges "There is nothing in the record to justify the district court's statement."

"There is no evidence in the record that these appellants were ever told by any person or group of persons 'where they shall go or whether they shall go.' There is no evidence in the record that the 'comings and goings' of these appellants were subject to any 'superior authority within the party' or 'the rigid discipline of the party.'"

The defense points out, too, that Smith Act victims in other parts of the nation whose cases are on appeal, have been freed on bail ranging from \$5,000 to a maximum of \$20,000.

The defense appeal, to be argued by Attorneys Leo Branton, Jr. and Ben Margolis, also takes on Mathes' contention that "while membership and the holding the office in the Communist Party are declared by Congress not to be criminal . . . in and of itself . . . it seems fair to say that the evidence here permits the reasonable inference" that the Communist Party is dedicated to overthrow of the government by force and violence "as speedily as circumstances permit."

Such as inference, the defendants claim, itself presents a "substantial question" of possible judicial error.

The "substantial questions" raised in the six months trial are numerous, the appeal motion says, and as such make necessary a circuit court review of the conviction.

NATL LABOR UNION

The first nationwide labor federation in the U. S. was formed in 1868. Called the Natl. Labor Union, its president was William H. Sylvester and its major goal was winning the 8-hour day.

Rail Labor Hits Record of Demos Finance Chief

WASHINGTON (FP).—The Aug. 23 issue of Labor, railroad union weekly which has been pro-administration, says of Beardsley Ruml, just appointed finance chairman of the Democratic National Committee by Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson:

"If you want to know what's cooking in tax cuts for the rich, keep your eyes on Beardsley Ruml. He's the man who back in the second World War put over the Ruml plan, which saved corporations a whole year of war profits taxes."

"He has popped up several times since then and now he is busy again."

"In a talk this week to a group of businessmen in New York, Ruml said federal taxes on corporations will be reduced in each of the next four years. Therefore, he advised, now is the time for corporations to get a lot of public good will for themselves by making large dona-

tions to 'educational' and 'charitable' institutions."

"Most of the money will come out of Uncle Sam's pocket now when taxes are high, because corporations deduct such donations from the profits on which they pay taxes. But if they wait until taxes are lowered, more of the donations would come out of the corporations' own pockets."

Ruml, a director of the Committee for Economic Development and former president of the Federal Reserve Board of New York, developed the pay-as-you-go tax plan, which was partially adopted during World War II and "forgave" corporations a year's taxes. He recently helped prepare the National Planning Association's pamphlet, Corporation Giving, which urged big business concerns to donate five percent of their income to "educational and charitable" institutions to escape taxes and contribute to building good will for industry.

Appoint Board To Review Mine Safety Appeals

WASHINGTON (FP).—President Truman has appointed the three-man board of review which will hear appeals from orders closing down coal mines which are unsafe under the new mine safety act.

Alex U. Miller, who served in the Bureau of Mines from 1917 until his retirement at the age of 70 on Sept. 28, 1950, was named chairman. Charles R. Ferguson, acting safety director of the United Mine Workers, was named to represent the union and Joseph C. Solari, assistant general manager of the Peabody Coal Co. of Chicago, will represent industry.

Previously, federal mine inspectors had been authorized to declare a mine unsafe but were unable to do anything about it. The new law allows an inspector to order a mine closed if it is in danger of a disaster. The board will review cases appealed by management after closing orders have been issued.

Bare Effect Of Low Wages In the South

WASHINGTON (FP).—A recent report by the Commerce Department on per capita income in the U. S. in 1951 highlights the devastating effect of the low-wage policy of the deep south.

The report shows annual income per person in Mississippi was \$771, while in Delaware it was \$2,076.

Though those two were extremes in the list of states, all of the deep south states were at the bottom of the income list.

Labor economists pointed out that generally speaking natural resources of the south are just as rich as those of the north. But for years business interests there have deliberately kept wages down and in recent years this movement has been strengthened by a runaway policy of northern factories. In many cases production of factories in the north is moved south to get low wages.

THE BIG SAVERS

Sixty-five percent of the country's savings are held by only 10 percent of the people.

SURVEY SHOWS HOW BOSSES VIOLATE SAFETY RULES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

SEATTLE (FP).—State regula—though far from enough—protections governing working conditions against speedup and safety for women in industry afford some hazards. But they are almost never

posted on the job and crude violations are commonplace.

This is the picture revealed by a Federated Press check with women workers in a score of industries here.

The women urged as a first step a fight wherever women are employed to get the employer to post the state regulations in a place where workers can study them and know their rights, however limited. Such posting is supposed to be mandatory.

Among rules these women knew to be violated were:

The regulation requiring a warm, comfortable and adequate place to eat lunch. At a local cookie bakery the women sit on boxes and eat. At a fruit packing establishment women working in the packing shed eat in the rest rooms. In many manufacturing plants women eat at their machines.

The rest period of 10 minutes in some industries, 15 minutes in others, which women workers are entitled to on the employer's time twice a day, is "overlooked" in many shops, cut down in others.

The regulation requiring one toilet to every 15 women employees is subject to wholesale violations in larger shops. Often rest rooms are dirty, unsanitary and improperly ventilated, women workers told FP.

Minimum temperature standards are ignored in meat packing plants and fish houses.

Hazardous atmospheric conditions range from lint which fills the air at a sleeping bag firm to carbon monoxide fumes from a Jitney running back and forth in a wire rope factory.

A requirement that the employer provide dry footing goes by the boards in virtually every Seattle cannery. Many women stand on cement floors all day, tending the belt lines on which fruit and vegetables pass endlessly by.

A vague regulation against lifting "excessive" weights is meaningless in the laundry and other industries. Clearly the employer and his women workers often disagree a weight is "excessive."

Complaints of violations can be made to state officials, but the penalties the boss faces if he's found guilty are far from stringent enough, said these women. At worst, the employer gets nicked for a \$25 to \$100 fine for a given violation.

Negro Elected To Shop Unit At Plymouth

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Mich. — For the first time in the history of the CIO United Auto Workers Plymouth local 51, which has 10,000 workers, a Negro, Woody Rustin, has been elected to the Shop Committee.

Rustin was elected from a division in the Plymouth plant that has 1,800 workers, the non-production division. Elected with him to the powerful and leading shop committees were such well known progressive shop workers as Louis De Marco, Ralph Fileccia, and William Manley.

All of the four are on record against the five year do-nothing Chrysler contract. Vigorous opponents of speedup and discrimination, their ticket was an example of growing Negro-white unity in Plymouth plant.

The Shop Committee in Chrysler plants is recognized as the real leaders of the workers and handle all grievances.

EATING LESS

Higher living costs are forcing Americans to eat less. Per capita consumption of meat dropped by three pounds in 1951 as compared to 1950; consumption of milk dropped by 19 pounds, fats and oils by two pounds, vegetables by five pounds.

TRIBUTES POUR IN TO GURLEY FLYNN AS SHE OBSERVES BIRTHDAY IN COURT

THERE'S A LESSON in labor history in everything that happens to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. On trial today under the Smith Act, Miss Flynn can be acquitted and kept out of jail if the lesson she learned in the great battle to free Big Bill Haywood, 50 years ago,

is applied by the hundreds of thousands of people to whom she spoke in her tours around the country since 1906.

She stumped the country speaking in defense of Haywood and other leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, at that time. It was the first time she had ever tried her hand at it. She learned quickly that she stirred people into action to defend the miner's leaders. All she did was tell the people the facts behind the frame-up of Haywood, and the purpose. The support followed, and grew, and led to Haywood's acquittal.

FIFTY YEARS LATER, the same frameup technique that was applied against Haywood is being tried against Miss Flynn. The purpose is the same. Then it was used to break the growing Western Federation of Miners, that later became the Mine, Mill and Smelter workers Union, one of the unions that founded the CIO. Today, it's used to smash the growing peace movement.

The Justice Department makes no bones about that purpose. They indicted and arrested Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in 1951 because she spoke at a 1948 meeting at which she advocated world peace and outlined the methods which the American people should undertake to achieve it.

She's on trial in the Federal Courthouse on Foley Square for talking the same way most Americans are talking today . . . for peace.

The trial has prevented her from making the rounds of the country for the first time in 50 years. She's at the lawyers' table in the courtroom, acting as her own attorney, fighting hard to prevent the battery of ambitious Justice Department prosecutors from sending her and her 14 co-defendants to jail for five years.

It was at the long lawyers' table that she celebrated her 82nd birthday a few days ago. There was no tribute from the government attorneys—they pressed harder to put the veteran labor fighter behind bars.

THE TRIBUTES came from thousands of "Friends of Flynn" reached by the Citizens Emergency



GURLEY FLYNN

Defense Conference, Room 604, 401 Broadway, New York 13, during the CEDC's Flynn Birthday Month. Sam Kanter, CEDC executive secretary, reported that hundreds of her friends contributed over \$3,000 towards her and her co-defendants legal battle.

The contributions, Kanter said, have been raised through house parties, birthday parties and meetings in Miss Flynn's honor. Other events, scheduled for the last two weeks of the birthday month, may bring in more, Kanter predicted.

In the Bronx, a birthday banquet is to be held at the Allerton Ave. Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Saturday evening.

Sept. 6, Miss Flynn will be the principal speaker.

She will speak to garment workers at an after-work meeting in the Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave., Wednesday at 6 p.m., Sept. 10, when the workers will present her with clothing and other gifts made by them.

And she will be guest of honor at the giant picnic arranged by the CEDC in Castle Hill Gardens, Bronx, on Sunday, Sept. 14. Picnic activities will go on from 9 a.m. to dusk, with special events for children and for adults. Two dance bands will play continually, and national foods will be served all afternoon.

But the contributions that have thus far reached CEDC, and are coming in daily from every part of the country, are only a small part of the \$5,000 fund needed weekly just to keep up with trial expenses, Kanter added.

He urged all her friends to "do all they can to defend Elizabeth as she defend hundreds of other workers."

THE LOWELL GIRLS

When textile mill owners in Lowell, Mass., announced pay cuts in 1835, between 1,200 and 1,500 young girls who worked at the looms paraded through the town in a protest demonstration, singing:

Oh, isn't it a pity, such a pretty girl as I

Should be sent to the factory

To pine away and die?

Oh! I will not be a slave

For I'm so fond of liberty

That I cannot be a slave.

GREET CROCKETT IN DETROIT ON RELEASE FROM PRISON

DETROIT. — George Crockett, Jr., Negro attorney who was imprisoned by Judge Harold Medina for his defense of the 11 Communist leaders in the Foley Square frameup trial, arrived back here last Saturday after serving four months of a jail sentence for "contempt." Crockett was in the Federal Correctional Institute at Ashland, Ky.

In a moving welcome home demonstration at Willow Run Airport, 50 people, adults and children, Negro and white, joined with his wife, Dr. Crockett and their children, in welcoming him home.

Many in the airport were attracted by the cheering and greetings and the gathering of Negro and white workers. After a short rest Crockett will return to practice with his partners in the legal firm of Goodman, Crockett, Eden and Robb. A reception will be held for him Sept. 6 at 2705 Joy Rd., 8 p.m.

MALAN'S COURT ROBS MILLION OF VOTE IN SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa. —The "High Court of Parliament," set up by fascist premier Daniel F. Malan to uphold his racial discrimination laws, obediently came through with its decision that the laws removing more than 1,000,000 non-Europeans from the voting rolls were constitutional. The legitimate Supreme Court had previously voided these voting laws.

The Parliamentary court, which met at praetoria, was boycotted by the United Party, which opposes Malan's Apartheid (racial segregation) policies.

Thousands of opponents of the Malan racist laws demonstrated outside a courthouse here yesterday as 20 leaders of the movement against those laws appeared for pre-trial hearings. Led by elderly Dr. James Moroka, head of the African National Congress, and Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, leader of the

Indian National Congress, the defendants are being tried under this country's equivalent of the United States' Smith and McCarran Acts, the "Suppression of Communism Act." In other words, it is the Malan regime's contention that opposition to virulent racial segregation laws is "Communist."

The demonstrators who defied the terror unleashed by Malan against all opponents to his "apartheid" or Jim Crow program, sang the national anthem and chanted slogans so loudly that the hearing was delayed 15 minutes in starting.

Hundreds of men and women marched in the courthouse corridors, while thousands marched outside. Malan's fascist police stood with clubs drawn, ready to charge the demonstrators but no attack materialized. In other instances, police have attacked op-

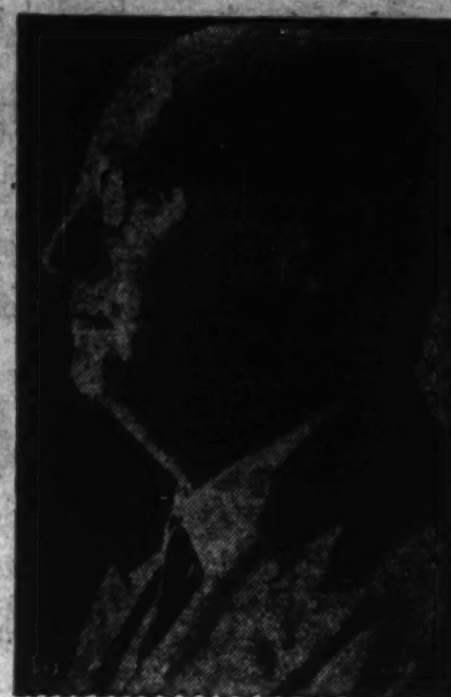
ponents of the racist laws and have arrested some 3,000 since the resistance movement began two months ago.

The hearing yesterday was the first of proceedings expected to take several weeks, the outcome of which will determine whether the defendants are to face trial for "encouraging achievement of the objects of communism" by fighting

the segregation laws.

As the hearing proceeded, Malan's police made new mass arrests in Capetown Port Elizabeth and Rodeport, near Johannesburg.

Twenty-one non-Europeans were fined \$14 each here today for breaking railway segregation laws. Suburban courts fined 51 others \$5.60 each for refusing to produce identity passes.



MALAN

Harvester Strike Front Held Solid by UE, UAW

CHICAGO.—Harvester picket lines held solid this week at all plants—and didn't even quiver as the House Un-American Committee unleashed its redbaiting blast. A company invitation to the 32,000 Harvester strikers to return to their job got "no takers." The walkout

was staged by UE members at eight plants and by members of the UAW-CIO at the Melrose Park plant. Workers in both unions developed friendly relations, united even more closely by the International Harvester Corporation's policy of stubborn resistance to all union demands.

THE WALKOUT by UE on Aug. 21 was a stirring demonstration of unity, with every production worker striking together at three plants in Chicago, three downstate, one in Louisville, Ky., and one in Richmond, Ind.

The strike came as the contract expired and the giant farm implement refused all bids to negotiate union demands.

Said Gerald Fiedle, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board: "Every demand we made was met by a company demand to cut wages."

HE POINTED out that the company was trying to get the union to agree to a contract which would mean a wage cut of 50 cents an hour per worker during the three-year life of the agreement.

The company helped reveal its wage-cutting policy by sending letters to thousands of Harvester workers telling them they had been erroneously classified as to wage rates and that they were being "reclassified."

Their new wage rates represented pay cuts ranging from five to 60 cents an hour. Most of the letters informed their recipients that they were being downgraded about 20 cents an hour.

"THOSE letters," declared Fiedle, "told the workers better than we ever could that there was no alternative for them but to strike at this time."

The day the strike began, Fiedle received a subpoena to appear be-

fore the House Un-American Committee. Other Harvester strike leaders who received similar subpoenas were UE district officers Ernest DeMaio, Grant Oakes, Alice Smith and John T. Bernard.

MEANWHILE, strong solidarity moves developed this week among Harvester workers, regardless of union affiliation. A united stand against Harvester wage-cutting was taken by the UE workers, by the UAW Melrose Park workers and by the McCormick Works toolroom and office workers who are also members of UAW.

A large stewards rally at UE Hall last Friday night indicated the powerful backing of many unions behind the Harvester workers. Officers of unions pledged to support the UE strikers with food and financial aid.

Major demands include a 15-cent an hour wage boost, elimination of inequities for skilled and day workers, a company-

financed health and welfare plan, a strengthened anti-discrimination clause and the elimination of plant differentials.

One of the key demands uniting the UE and UAW Harvester workers was the demand for safeguards to prevent the cutting of piece-work prices and day-work classifications.

W. GERMAN JOBS

HAMBURG (ALN).—Despite a slight decrease in the early part of August, unemployment in Western Germany stands at 1,145,000, the Ministry of Labor announced. Unemployment decreased in Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, North Rhine-Westphalia and Bremen. Unemployment rose in southern Germany, "especially in Baden-Wuerttemberg and Rhineland-Palatinate. In Hamburg the number of unemployed increased by 276 to 96,970.

on the SCOREBOARD

Brooklyn's 1st World Champions?

By LESTER RODNEY

IN MEETING THE streaking Cardinals head-on in their own St. Louis lair and crushing them—convincingly, the Brooklyn Dodgers made it clear that this is the year. Miracle time is long past for either the Giants or Cards. Last year this time the Giants had won 16 straight and were closing in on a tired, wabbling Dodger crew.

Until it's mathematical, you have to play 'em to win on the ballfield, but Brooklyn fans can be pardoned for starting to look ahead to the World Series.

It was a great series in St. Louis, one of the smashing epics of Brooklyn's baseball history. And it was peculiarly fitting that the game's first democratic club should break the pennant race wide open and show its unquestioned superiority in a ballpark where filthy anti-Negro epithets came from the home dugout earlier this year—and in the only city in the circuit where the players on the league's best team are still forced to split up for their sleeping according to color.

The Dodgers of 1952 put the stamp on themselves with the manner of this victory. They stand as a great baseball team in full maturity, certainly the best of all the National League winners of the postwar era—which includes the Cards of '46, the Dodgers of '47 and '49, the Braves of '48, the Phils of '50 and the Giants of '51. There may be a little argument on the first and last named, but I don't think it stands up. Remember, both the '46 Cards and the '51 Giants squeaked through in playoffs. This Brooklyn team is a stickout, off by itself.

BROOKLYN MAY NOT see the likes of this team for a while . . . players like Robinson, Reese, Campanella in their prime together with such as Cox, Snider, Pafko, Hodges, Shuba and Furillo. Robby, Reese and Campy are all time Brooklyn stars at their position without a close second, and in fact the best second baseman, shortstop and catcher the league has boasted for at least 15 years, if not longer. The club does not have a powerful array of big pitching names, but it has plenty of good winning

pitchers at a time when few clubs can say that.

Here is a hunch that a rested Joe Black—the rookie of the year any way you look at it, and a reliever of the game ending stature of Hugh Casey and Joe Page—will be the Dodgers' first game starting pitcher in the World Series. This will put structure into the starting corps which will oppose either Lemon, Wynn and Garcia or Raschi, Reynolds and Lopat. A hurling lineup of Black, Roe and Erskine, with either Labine or Rutherford in the 4th game depending on how they come down the stretch, and Black ready for extra duty, figures the top pitching lineup for the big games in the first week of October.

Brooklyn has never won a World Series. Peewee Reese, the oldest Dodger in point of service, played in the losing series with the Yanks as a rookie in 1941, again in 1947 and once again in 1949. He wants to pull off his spikes at the end of a Series and take home the winners' share. Jackie Robinson was on the '47 and '49 team which went down before the Yanks after winning the pennant. So was Carl Furillo. So was Ralph Branca and coach Cookie Lavagetto.

THE '47 SERIES was the closest. In this wild series, in which the Dodgers beat Bevens 3-2 though going to two out in the 9th without a hit, and in which Gionfriddo robbed DiMaggio, they took it down to the seventh game before losing.

We've seen a lot of both leagues in action this year. It is our opinion that Brooklyn's splendidly balanced of extraordinary defense, solid hitting, speed and outstanding team spirit is too much for anything in the American League. There is no such solidity of talents all the way around on either the Yanks or Indians. Certainly not on the Red Sox, if you still give them a chance.

You never can tell of course which way the ball will bounce in one given Series, but here's a prediction one month in advance that the banner labelled "World Champions" will fly at last over the ancient embattlements of Ebbets Field.

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—SAMUEL SILEN

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Real Need Is T-H Repeal, Not Revision

WASHINGTON (FP).

ON THE EDITORIAL page of the Washington Evening Star June 11, 1952, appeared this question: "What vote would be required to repeal the Taft-Hartley law? Would a simple majority be enough?—B. W. P."

Then answer, supplied by the Haskin Service, follows: "The only way in which a law is repealed by Congress is by the passing of another act which, by virtue of being a later one, supersedes the earlier law. Only a plurality of votes is needed."

Only a plurality of votes is needed.

Federated Press, viewing with concern the mounting cost of Taft-Hartley in fines, lawyers fees and in organizing virility, has talked with a number of top labor legislative representatives about what can be done to wipe the hated law off the U. S. statute books.

A synopsis of their reactions would be: Get a Congress that will listen to the needs of working men and women instead of the profit-hungry backers of Taft-Hartley.

Some see a non-cooperation policy of peaceful resistance as an interim approach pending that time when labor, whose might in a country with a working force of 62 million should be unquestioned, really goes to work politically.

"The unions could ignore Taft-Hartley," one well-known leader suggested. This policy, of course, has been successful to a point with the United Mine Workers under President John L. Lewis and in a more moderate way with UMW Dist. 50. They say they don't need the services of the NLRB.

THE POLICY has cost the mine workers many fines, but they have survived as a mighty union. Dist. 50 has won some elections with its individual technique. When the NLRB takes a vote, Dist. 50 members vote "no union." After the election, if "no union" wins, their negotiators go to the employer and usually get a contract. There are reasons—many of them—why all unions can't do that.

But the real question is how to get rid of Taft-Hartley, not to circumvent it.

Two things are necessary: (1) the will to do it and (2) a Congress which will respond to that will.

Despite official statements from all branches of organized labor, repeated month after month and year after year, that Taft-Hartley must be repealed, there has been evidence from the very beginning of Taft-Hartleyism that organized labor was not quite united in its all-

Greek Unionists Got Life

ATHENS (ALN).—A military tribunal here reimposed life sentences on Tony Ambatielos, leader of the outlawed Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, and five others on charges that they took part in a Communist-led rebellion in 1948. Thirteen other defendants had their sentences reduced. At his 1948 trial Ambatielos was sentenced to death. Worldwide protests delayed his execution and his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment under the pacification act passed last April. A charge that the latest trial was "unsatisfactory" came from Royal France, attorney who flew here from New York on behalf of five American unions. "Four of the five judges were military," France said, "and there was no jury. I believe political views have been treated as evidence of treason. . . . The evidence was meager and I believe Ambatielos should be acquitted."

out effort to wipe the law out.

AGAIN, SINCE last Labor Day, there has been evidence that secondary goals can turn organized labor away from the primary objective of repeal. The October 1951 bulletin of the AFL Building & Construction Trades Dept., citing the Truman administration's "terrible labor record," bluntly accused the President of not wanting T-H repealed so that, "come election time in 1952, they (the Democrats) will rant and holler and promise repeal and expect to get the labor vote on this issue alone."

It looked for a while as though the department's three million membership was hellbent for repeal. But Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) and liberals like Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) got behind a move to exempt the building trades from pre-contract election requirements.

Despite warnings by Reps. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va), Ray W. Wier (D-Minn) and Carl Perkins (D-Ky) that the real cure was to repeal the whole T-H mess, hopes were raised when the Taft amendment passed the Senate, only to be crushed when the amendment was blocked in the House.

Other unions have run into the same problem. Such incidents have led observers to conclude that total repeal is the only solution.

CUBAN STRIKE

HVANA (ALN).—The National Federation of Sugar Workers began a general strike after the government and millowners reneged on their pledge to pay the workers their 1952 overproduction bonus.

H. Patterson, Scottsboro Hero, Dies, Sacrificed to Jimcrow

By WILLIAM ALLAN

HEYWOOD PATTERSON, one of the nine Negro youths framed a quarter of a century ago at Scottsboro, Ala., on the Dixiecrat frameup charge of "rape" died one week ago in the Jackson state prison hospital of cancer. It took the white supremacists both in the

south and north a quarter of a century to get Heywood Patterson. The working class of the world, Negro and white, had saved him and eight other Negro youths from Dixiecrat legal murder back in the early thirties in what became known as the Scottsboro case.

All nine Negro youths received prison terms. Patterson got 75 years. By the early Forties they were all out of prison—except Patterson—due to never ceasing efforts of the International Labor Defense, whose successor is the Civil Rights Congress. But the white supremacists sought unceasingly to kill Patterson before they would ever release him. He escaped in 1949, after being in the living hell of Kilby, Ala. prison for 19 years.

He fled to Detroit, where his three sisters reside.

IN 1950 the FBI arrested him in Detroit, acting for the authorities of Alabama. They announced they were ready to extradite him. The people, Negro and white, led by the labor movement, Civil Rights Congress, NAACP and many other groups in Michigan and the nation demanded and won from Gov. C. Mennen Williams a decision that Patterson would not be extradited back to sure death. He was "free" as long as he stayed within Michigan State borders.

But the white supremacists did not give up. They had their northern counterparts. He was harassed constantly, he was working in De-

troit as a construction worker and witnessed a case of police brutality. He came to the aid of the Negro woman harassed by the anti-Negro Detroit cops. He led a delegation together with the Civil Rights Congress here to the prosecuting attorney's office.

WITHIN 24 HOURS after that, he was attacked in a bar by a gang of hoodlums, some of whom were known police characters. In the struggle to defend his life against attack by six hoodlums, three of whom had knives, one of the hoodlums was stabbed. On his way to the hospital the hoodlum fell of a car and was dead when admitted to receiving hospital.

Police got out a warrant charging Patterson with "murder." He voluntarily gave himself up. Two juries disagreed on finding him guilty. Finally a judge changed the charge of manslaughter and a jury found him "guilty" and he was sentenced to six to 15 years.

Police never produced a witness who could say they saw Patterson stab Willie Mitchell, the man who died. Patterson never pleaded self defense, as the daily press still claim. He denied to the judge that he killed anyone and charged he was a victim of a frameup, that started at Scottsboro, Ala., 23 years before.

THIS REPORTER talked to him in prison a number of times and seldom has seen such indomitable courage and the will to live and be

free. Several weeks ago, when I learned that he was dying of cancer I saw him in the prison infirmary. The cancer he had was in his stomach, it was from the terrible beatings and slop of 19 years in Kilby prison.

He got no breaks in Jackson State Prison. The authorities knew of him and hated him for his long struggle against frameup, his fighting will to be free and his fierce pride that would not allow him ever to bend a knee or give an inch to his enemies or his people's enemies.

For Patterson, the Scottsboro frameup victim, there was no radium treatment. The parole board brutally and callously denied him medical discharge just recently, even when Dr. Russell Finch, the prison physician, said death would come soon.

The anti-Negro daily press in Detroit tried to cover up for the parole board by saying "it would kill him to be moved." What the parole board really said was that he had not served a minimum of 20 months so could not get a medical discharge. That's how they finally got Heywood Patterson. They just left him lay in a prison cot and the cancer killed him.

Then came the hemorrhages that tore apart the 100 pounds of Heywood Patterson that was left. He died Friday night at 9 p.m. He was buried from the Diggs Funeral Parlor, 693 Mack Ave., Detroit, Wednesday afternoon.

Reveal Justice Dept. Fixed Jury to Hide Link to Tax Scandal

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Top Justice Department, it was revealed here by H federal grand jury to hide the national tax scandals because of their links to the Justice Department, it was revealed here by House investigators. They disclosed that Justice Department officials tried to block a 1951 grand jury investigation of Missouri tax scandals.

REUTHER MEN WITHDRAW SLATE IN FORD ELECTION

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DEARBORN, Mich., Aug. 26.—Backers of Walter Reuther, UAW president, have withdrawn their slate of candidates in the coming local officers elections in Ford 600 and have charged that Reuther has run out on them.

The right wingers said in an official press statement that they had wanted the election for local officers postponed, but the Reuther administrators refused; they accused the administrators of using gag tactics; they protested because Reuther had not removed the four top officers of Ford Local 600, Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice-president; William Hood, recording secretary, and W. G. Grant, financial secretary.

They said they were not "impressed with the whitewash instead of the housecleaning" that Reuther had promised in Local 600. They said they would wait for the "next election in 1953" and were withdrawing their candidates from this election.

What obviously burned up the

rightwing small fry in Local 600 was that an International UAW organizer Edgar Lee on Reuther's setup was supposed to run against Stellato but did not put his name in to run. The deadline is now past and Stellato is unopposed for president of Local 600.

At the time of writing, candidates who are right wingers are entered against vice-president Pat Rice and recording secretary William Hood.

Dave Moore, Negro Ford leader and co-chairman of the Progressive caucus, told newspapermen last night:

"Reuther withdrew his slate because he received a terrific trouncing in the recent plant elections. He could not stand another defeat so he got cold feet."

"He is trying to make a graceful exit from Local 600 to hide his unpopularity and his defeat. The Ford workers will be on guard to prevent a special trick job from being done on vice-president Rice and recording secretary Hood."

The elections are set for Sept. 9-10-11.

Justice Department officials tried to block a 1951 grand jury investigation of Missouri tax scandals.

Simultaneously, foreman Henry J. Butler of the St. Louis grand jury testified that his group's initial report whitewashing tax fixing in the St. Louis area was prepared by assistants to the late U. S. Attorney at St. Louis, Drake Watson.

Butler also told a House Judiciary subcommittee investigating the Justice Department the report was read over the telephone to Ellis Slack, Justice Department attorney, who approved it before it was sent to Federal Judge George H. Moore.

Slack later was promoted to acting assistant attorney general in charge of the Tax division, a post he still holds.

Judge Moore denounced the initial report as "astonishing" and questioned whether it was the jury's "own idea" or "someone else's." He ordered the jurors to continue their investigation to ferret out wrong-doers, even though they were not getting the "cooperation" they should from federal officials.

The jury resumed its work and six months later indicted former internal revenue collector James P. Finnegan on charges of bribery and misconduct. He was convicted of misconduct last March and sentenced to two years in prison.

The House Subcommittee is digging into charges that certain Justice Department officials used "improper influence" on the jury in an effort to block its investigation.

Assistant subcommittee counsel Daniel C. Kennedy read into the record transcripts of telephone conversations which showed that T. Lamar Caudle, ousted assistant attorney general in charge of tax frauds, once told Watson that "we don't want to be embarrassed by any case."

The transcript showed that Caudle urged Watson to find out what cases Judge Moore wanted prosecuted and "we'll be glad to run them down and advise as to their status."

"It isn't a matter of status," Watson replied. "He just wants them prosecuted."

Caudle subsequently was eased out by President Truman for outside activities incompatible with his official position.

The transcript also showed that Myer Rothwacks, Justice Department attorney in charge of tax appeals, telephoned Watson on Feb. 19, 1951, with a "request that you not present any case to the grand jury unless requested to by the Justice Department."

In a later conversation with Washington officials, Watson said he was "in the middle" between the department and Moore. He said the judge apparently believed "political pressure" had been brought to bear to slow down tax prosecutions.

Butler, Deputy jury foreman Clinton L. Whittemore and Collis P. Lovely, a jury member, all testified that Watson and other officials who helped the jury in its initial investigation failed to provide full information. Lovely described the jury's initial report as a "whitewash."

Thousands of Brooklynites Study Touring Peacemobile

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

IT SUDDENLY hits you hard when you actually see the high cost of living as illustrated in the Peacemobile.

Right before your eyes you see the items a dollar bought in 1939—a cake of soap, a pound of coffee, a loaf of bread, one quart of milk, three cans of soup, and a dozen eggs!

But in 1952 you get a quart of milk and a pound of coffee!

And then you get real mad when your eyes travel a little to the left of this novel but hard-hitting exhibit.

Those 1951 profits of such big business as General Electric, United States Steel, Standard Oil, duPont, and General Motors—whew!

This is only one feature of the rolling exhibit being sponsored by Brooklyn Peace Council that thousands have seen and will see in the coming months.

"I never saw anything like it before," said a Negro housewife as she left the 60-foot blue trailer during the stop at Franklin and Fulton in Bedford-Stuyvesant. "It really shows you what's happening to folks," she added to her woman companion.

AND THAT is the gist of the feelings of most people who've viewed the Peacemobile. And many

when they leave vote in the Peacemobile poll which asks vital questions facing all U. S. citizens today.

AT FIRST visitors are struck with the beautiful interior soft blue background and diffused light. On the top border is the slogan "Peace" spelled in a score of languages of the world.

Then you begin moving slowly to the right. There are photo montages of newspaper headlines. Next to the food items mentions is a huge photo of a family eating.

"And as for civil rights" there is "fear, hysteria, violence." And you see Negroes menaced by police and the bombed home of the late Harry T. and Mrs. Harriet Moore, murdered NAACP leaders of Florida.

"For our youth an uncertain future," and "In Europe" will the revival of the Nazis power mean more Dachaus?

"Yes, War Means All of This."

"One hundred and fifteen thousand American casualties in Korea. . . . Twelve thousand five hundred prisoners of war. . . . Three million Korean, and Chinese men, women and children killed and wounded."

BUT THE PEACEMOBILE shows people "We can have a truce in Korea now." There are statements from newspapers urging it like the Rochester Times Union.

"And we can have peace in the world" declare Pope Pious, Stalin, Gen. Alfred Gruenther, Rev. William H. Francis, Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, Episcopal Bishop; president Jimmerson and secretary-treasurer, AFL Meat Cutters, and Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Indian ambassador.

A big five peace pact is the key, says the message alongside pictures of President Truman, Premier Mao of China, French Foreign Minister Schuman, Britain's Prime Minister Churchill, and Russia's Premier Stalin.

Peace will mean "our loved ones back home. . . . Three million more jobs, \$10,000,000 in world trade."

"It's good to be alive. . . . Let's stay alive."

And although the ballots in the poll box at the end of the exhibit haven't been tabulated yet, who can doubt what the majority have said to one of the questions, "Are you in favor of creating more job in our country through peaceful trade will all countries?"

ALONG with the exhibit, speakers address passersby on the question of peace and how it can be

won. Tens of thousands of leaflets have been distributed. People from the street have come to say a few words over the public address system.

The rolling visual exhibit has stopped as of this writing in such central communities as at Avenue J and E, 14 St.; Kings Highway and E, 13 St.; Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.; 21 Ave. and 86 St.; Wyckoff and Hoyt Sts.; 42 St. and Second Ave.; Clinton and Central Mall; Franklin and Fulton Sts.; Pitkin and Hopkinson Sts.; and South Third and Havemyer Sts.

The week's schedule beginning Aug. 25 is: Monday, at Nostrand and Avenue W, 1-5 p.m.; and Avenue U and 17 St., 6-10 p.m. Tuesday, Neptune and W. Seven St., 11:30-2 p.m.; 18 Ave. and 86 St., 6-10 p.m. Wednesday, Kings Highway and E, 17 St., 1-5 p.m.; Church and Utica, 7-10 p.m. Thursday, Rockaway Parkway and Rutland Rd., 1-5 p.m.; Regent Pl. and Flatbush, 7-10 p.m. Friday, Summer and DeKalb, 11-5 p.m.; LaFayette and Marcy, 7-10 p.m. Saturday, Graham and Barrett, 11-5 p.m.

PASTOR WHO OPPOSED DRAFT WINS GOP CONGRESS BID

ELMIRA, N. Y.—The Reverend Dutton Peterson of Odessa, N. Y. who has been actively associated with the fight against the draft for several years, has won the Republican nomination for Assemblyman from the 46th District over incumbent Myron D. Albro, the machine backed candidate. Rev. Peterson's victory upset the predictions of all the politicians who expected him to afford little opposition to the favored Albro.

The Methodist minister has become well known in this area for his sermons and speeches against the draft. He has spoken before hundreds of church groups and

other organizations, particularly in rural communities calling first for the defeat of the draft law and then for its repeal.

Farm families in the predominantly rural 46th District are strongly opposed to the draft law, not only because it takes their sons to fight in a war which none of them want, but also because it robs them of desperately needed man power on their farms. It is the deep seated opposition to the draft which undoubtedly swept Rev. Peterson into office in what was termed "the biggest upset of the elections in the Southern Tier" by the Binghamton Sun.

Pgh. Unions Fight Injunction Banning Peaceful Picketing

PITTSBURGH.—The issuance of an injunction by Common Pleas Court Judge John T. Duff, Jr., forbidding even peaceful picketing by a group of union bakers on the ground that their strike is in the judge's opinion illegal has aroused sections of the labor movement to spirited protests.

The group of bakers belong to the AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 12. They are employed by the Liberty Baking Co. here.

ON AUG. 10 about 200 bakers half the working force—walked off the job at the Liberty Baking Co.

Local 12 president Sam Wehofer declared the strike unauthorized and ordered the men back to work.

The corporation immediately applied to Judge Duff for an injunction against the pickets, stating that by circulating about the entrance "heel-to-toe," they were blocking it completely.

THE STRIKERS refused to believe that such a sweeping order had been issued when it was read to them. Six of them were arrested for booing the police. Others flocked to the plant gate when they heard of these arrests, with the result that the police arrested 56 more later that same day and carted them off to the police station.

At the station all were ordered held under \$200 bail on charges of disorderly conduct. Only 20 could furnish it. The others remained in custody but were taken in groups to various police stations.

The next morning magistrate Julius Strba fined the six first arrested \$10 each for disorderly conduct in booing and jeering the police. The 56 were fined \$50 each on the same charge and ordered held for the grand jury on charges of inciting to riot. By intervention of Judge Duff they were all released on their own recognizance.

Appeal of T-H Victim Set for Fall

PHILADELPHIA

Some time this fall the Third Circuit Court of Appeals will hear arguments on the first case arising out of the non-Communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley law.

The defendant in the case is Mrs. Sylvia Neff, an office secretary for Local 80-A, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, which represents 5,000 workers in the Campbell Soup Co. plant at Camden, N. J., across the Delaware River from here.

In a sense, Mrs. Neff is almost an accidental victim of Taft-Hartley and its section 9(b). She was not a responsible official of the local and she was tired and convicted in federal district court not for violation of T-H, but for perjury.

Mrs. Neff was found guilty May 28. The mother of a married daughter and teen-age twin girls, she was sentenced to 10 years in jail. Courtroom observers were stunned by the severity of the sentence.

The case started with a federal grand jury investigation of alleged violations of the Taft-Hartley affidavit section. Business agent Anthony Valentino of Local 80 A has been indicted for submitting an allegedly false affidavit.

Mrs. Neff was questioned in connection with Valentino's affidavit. She was alleged to have perjured when she denied (1) taking part in Communist Party meetings in the local's office, (2) collecting Communist Party dues at the same place and (3) handling Communist Party funds.

Members of the local scoffed at the idea of Communist meetings being held, particularly in times of witchhunt hysteria, in a public union office. A witness against Mrs. Neff admitted that she might have been collecting union dues, a normal function for her.

Local members pointed out that the informers who appeared for the government were members of an opposition group in the plant, engaged in a fight against Local 80-A. The local charged that the Campbell Soup Co. forced a strike by suspending 1,600 shop workers at almost the same time the Neff case came to trial. The strike was won shortly after her conviction.

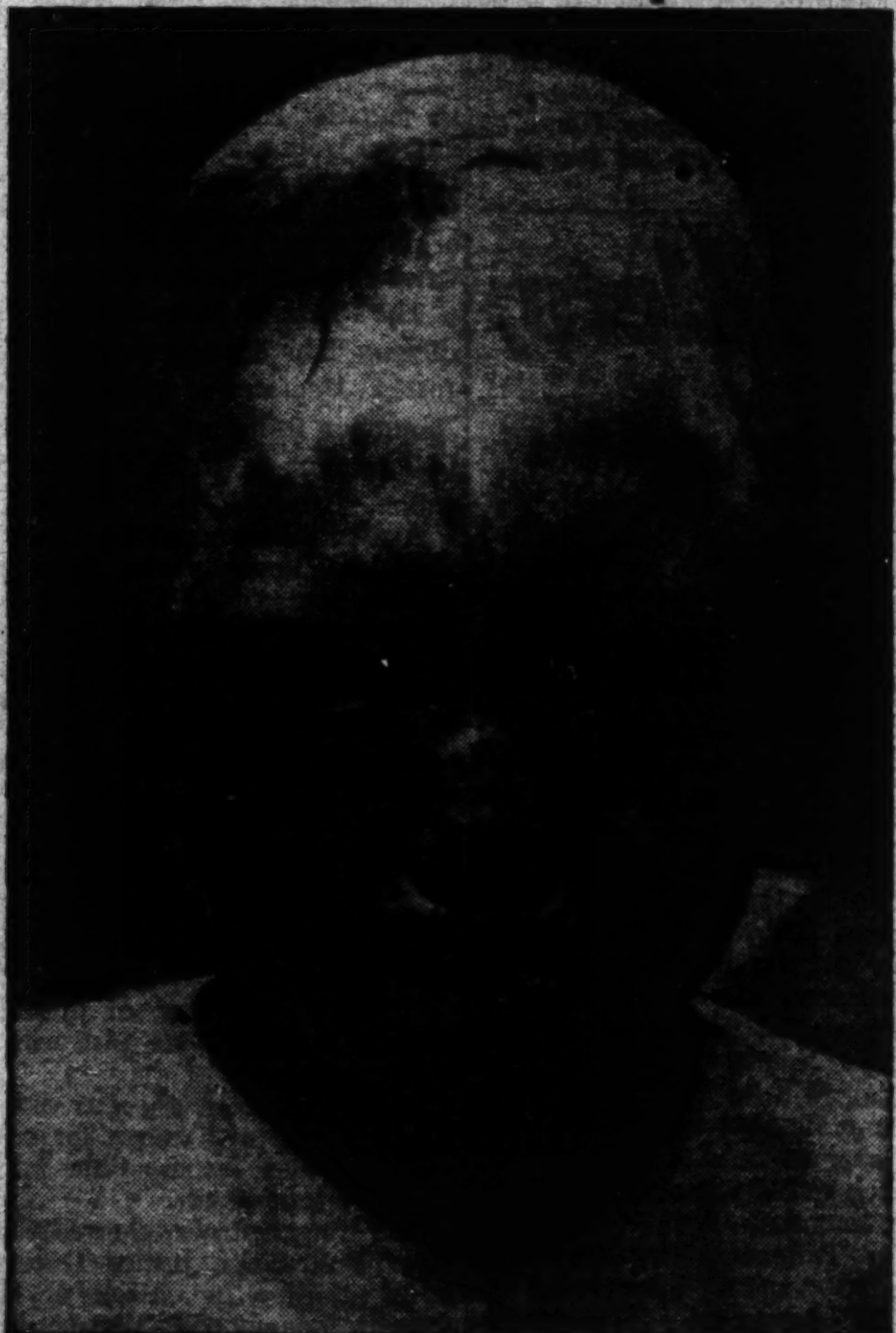
Observers at the trial reported that Federal District Judge Thomas Madden showed strong animosity toward Mrs. Neff and her lawyer, Morton Stavis. Stavis, for example, had difficulty in obtaining use even of the law books in the judge's chambers.

After conviction, Mrs. Neff was held in jail for more than a month. The Judge refused to fix bail while he was deciding on the sentence. He continued to refuse bail after sentencing, but bail was granted by the appeals court.

THE MILITARY DOLLAR

Of every dollar paid in taxes, \$85 percent is earmarked for military expenditures.

CLARK'S 'MILITARY PRESSURE'



THIS IS KIM CHOL YUN, aged 10. He was burned by a napalm bomb in Kaesong, Korea. He has not shut his eyes since he was burned. He can sleep fitfully in darkened room, but always with his eyes open. He is quite bald with a white scalp pitted and blotched with red and blue marks. His face is knotted and crinkled with discolored scar tissue. Multiply him by thousands.

Speedup Since Korea Slays 16,000, Injures 2 Million

Speedup since the Korean War began boosted the 1951 toll of industrial accidents to 16,000 working men and women murdered and 2,000,000 maimed, official government figures have shown. Year after year, the greed of employers takes a grisly toll in workers' lives. But a 12 percent leap in casualties in 1950 and 1951, as reported by the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy

Committee, appeared definitely attributable to the Korean war and its effects.

While the committee preferred to blame the increase in deaths and injuries on the job to the lack of skill of new workers engaged in arms production and the shifting of workers from one job to another, the workers themselves know that intervention.

In 1949, 15,000 workers were

intensified speedup in the drive for greater war profits is the real villain.

Innumerable strikes, slowdowns, flash walkouts and other rank-and-file protests have been carried out by workers in steel, auto and other basic industries against the man-killing speedup which has reached new heights since the Korean inkling in industrial accidents and 1,870,000 lost time because of in-

juries.

While the committee, whose statement was released by war mobilization boss John R. Steelman, acknowledged that the lack of safety measures in some areas

has contributed to the rise in deaths and injuries, it neglected to mention that it is Big Business' greed for profits which is primarily responsible for the failure to provide safety measures.

WALL STREET MURDER, Inc.

Year	Workers Killed	Hurt	Wall Street Profits
1949	15,000	1,870,000	(50) \$23,200,000,000
1951	16,000	2,000,000	\$25,900,000,000

All Labor Fought Penna. Sedition Act

By WALTER LOWENFELS

IN THE ALL-OUT opposition of the national AFL, and every state labor organization to Pennsylvania's "Sedition" Act, Steve McDonald, president of the Scranton Central Labor Union in 1919, told a legislative hearing in Harrisburg: "If Lincoln, Patrick Henry, Roosevelt and others had lived under a law like that proposed, they would have been in a felon's cell most of the time."

On Labor Day, 1952, a working class organizer is sitting in a felon's cell in Pittsburgh under this same 33-year-old law.

He is Steve Nelson, Communist leader, who is winning world-wide support in his heroic fight for freedom against a 20-year Sedition Act sentence, the most savage ever handed a political prisoner in the United States.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor in 1919, and other labor leaders who fought passage of the Sedition Act, were opposed to Communism. But they saw clearly that the Sedition Act was not aimed primarily at "Bolshevism," as the red-baiters of 1919, and the steel companies behind the act maintained.

GOMPERS told the 39th Convention of the AFL at Atlantic City that the Sedition Bill "is aimed at further curbing the rights of workers, and the masses of the people," and denounced it as a child of the steel manufacturers.

A resolution, asking the legislature to kill the bill, was proposed to the Convention by Gompers himself, and unanimously passed.

Thomas J. Kennedy, now vice-president of the United Mine Workers, led 1,000 miners to Harrisburg to demand defeat of the act.

Kennedy, then president of the Hazelton district miners, and later

a Lieut.-Gov. of Pennsylvania, pointed out that under the Sedition law, "critics of the Wilson administration would have rough sledding."

(It is because of his opposition to the Truman Administration's policies in Korea, and his fight for peace, that Nelson has maintained he was railroaded to jail).

The Sedition Act was finally pushed through the legislature by the steel lobby, with only a three-vote margin. But all workers can feel proud on Labor Day, 1952, of the battle that labor waged against it.

It marked a high point in legislative struggles at a time when steel, electrical, auto, and many other mass industries were still unorganized, and the labor movement had not yet become the giant it is today.

A five-hour legislative hearing in Harrisburg was called "remarkable" by the anti-labor press, who reported that "virtually every organized trade was represented."

JOHN PHILLIPS, then a Philadelphia labor leader, and later Pennsylvania CIO president, said "the bill was against the principles of the Declaration of Independence," and that no one should attempt to lower wages by force, if he knew what was good for him.

Phillips charged that the bill was "deliberately devised to make it easier to interfere with, and kill the legitimate efforts of the trade unions."

Morris Phillips, president of the Pittsburgh district miners, said he spoke for 45,000 miners, with 275 locals which had adopted resolutions against the bill.

George Rowan, representing the railroad brotherhoods, declared he spoke for 50,000 men, and that they feared court interpretations.

Other labor leaders who spoke out included John Maurer, presi-

dent of the Pennsylvania AFL, one of the country's most beloved labor officials; John Brophy, then president of the central Pennsylvania miners, now a CIO leader, and M. P. Alifus, of the International Union of Machinists.

THE POWERFUL united labor opposition helped to rally civic, farm, liberal, and many conservative leaders against the act. The Pittsburgh city council was one of the numerous bodies that passed resolutions denouncing the measure.

Gifford Pinchot, a state Grange leader and later Governor of Pennsylvania, asserted the bill makes for the hatred and contempt it seeks to repress.

(Steve Nelson was actually convicted in 1952 for the "crime" of bringing the government into "hatred and contempt" through circulating ideas and books).

Another rural leader, James A. McSparran, master of the State Grange, in opposing the bill, declared "the element of protest is at the very basis of democracy."

Judge Benniwell, of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, the Democratic Party candidate for Governor, condemned the measure as a blow to organized labor and wrote every Democratic state legislator to vote against it.

Other prominent Philadelphians who fought the bill included William Draper Lewis, and Shippen Lewis. The latter warned that the Federalist Party had gone to its grave because of the sedition laws.

An Allentown councilman, Robert Wheeler, maintained that "George Wharton Pepper (later a U. S. Senator), would get a jail sentence every day under this law."

ON THE FLOOR of the legislature itself, a bitter struggle against the steel company lobbyists, who were putting House members under terrific pressure, was led by a labor leader from Lackawanna County, David Fowler.

"The element that is favoring this bill," he declared in one of his numerous fighting speeches, "fear a strike in the steel industry."

Later that year, the great steel strike of 1919, led by AFL organizer William Z. Foster, now Communist Party national chairman, became a high point in the long struggle to organize steel that was finally won in the CIO organizing drive of the 30's.

Once again, in 1952, the steel and coal company executives are leading a nation-wide battle against the gains that labor has won through bitter struggles.

Once again, in 1952, they have brought out the long forgotten Pennsylvania Sedition Act.

Labor's struggle to defeat the use of this act, and to win still greater gains, are tied up with the fate of a working class leader who sits in jail in Pittsburgh.

He has even been denied bail while appealing his conviction.

"If they get away with using the Sedition Act against me," Steve Nelson has warned, "they will use it against others."

Labor has the same stake in fighting the Sedition Act, and helping to win Nelson's freedom in 1952, that it had during its great, historic fight of 1919, when Rep. Fowler, labor's spokesman in Harrisburg, declared:

"The darkest cloud that ever hung over Pennsylvania will hang over it if you pass this Anti-Sedition Bill."

Demands for Steve Nelson's freedom on bail should be addressed: District Attorney James Malone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 30 E. 10th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALexander 4-7004. Cable Address "Dobert," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dorman; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Handley

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DAILY WORKER	4.50	7.50	13.00
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LABOR AND 'LIBERATION'

(Continued from Page 3)

dished up the peril of a non-existent "Soviet aggression."

• This is a very funny kind of "aggression." In the first place it is scheduled for some vague time in the future when the Russians are supposed to figure they are strong enough. In the second place, we have to cross the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to find it among free peoples who have freely chosen a new way of life.

The Eisenhower call for "liberation" made Europe shiver.

IT SHOULD MAKE America shiver too.

Let us not forget that this cry for "liberation" is made by men who refuse to promise that they will not use either the germ or atomic weapons which can massacre hundreds of millions of human beings.

There would be precious little left of Britain and France, Poland, Hungary, or Germany after the Eisenhower "liberators," with the Bonn Nazis as their prime "ally," got through with their terrorist "liberation."

If the Eisenhowers and Trumans could not succeed in "liberating" North Korea as planned by Dulles in cahoots with the puppet Syngman Rhee, how are they going to "liberate" the 800,000,000 peoples of the socialist and peoples democratic states who will fight to the last man, woman and child rather than become slaves of their Wall Street-Nazi "liberators"?

Truman told us that we must re-arm to "contain" the Soviet peoples who are supposed to attack us. Now we are told that if they won't attack us, then by God we will move in and "liberate" them by all the terror weapons at our disposal.

LABOR HAS A DECISIVE part to play in saving America from this raving madness which could cost every family such tragedy.

Labor has the duty of insisting to all candidates and parties that it wants the Korean war to be ended by a cease-fire now, with the POW issue to be negotiated later at the table.

Labor should spurn this "containment" and "liberation" sabre-rattling for a policy of peaceful negotiation, of live and let live, of trade and cooperation to guarantee world peace.

Labor can do much to save America by heeding Progressive Party candidate Hallinan's call for a big PP vote, by all voters demanding a cease-fire stand of their candidates no matter who, and by helping to make a success of the case-fire referendum now being conducted from coast to coast.

IS GERMAN UNITY 'ABSURD'?

LUDWELL DENNY, one of the gents, who make a nice living attacking the idea of peace in the press, says that Moscow's new offer of a Big Four meeting to write a peace treaty for a united Germany is "absurd bait."

Angrily, he says it is the "same bait with which he hooked them into the Paris deputies conference of 1950 and the Moscow foreign ministers conference of 1947."

Poor Mr. Denny of the Scripps-Howard chain. If the Soviet offer for a peace treaty with Germany were "absurd bait" he wouldn't be spluttering so angrily about it. Nor would he have to recall bitterly that Washington's sabotage of the 1947 and the 1950 German treaty talks have clearly failed to bury the Soviet plan for a united Germany, with the occupying armies to go home. The reason is that the Truman-Eisenhower scheme to revive the German Nazi army as America's "ally" has scared all of West Europe, the mass of German people included. For they smell in this a scheme to start an unprovoked and suicidal war.

Now if we Americans come to the aid of the peoples of Britain, France and Germany and help them to defeat this idea of restoring Hitler's war machine, and help the German people to unite their country and rid it of occupying armies, we will be helping to save who knows how many millions of American lives. In the eyes of decent Americans, there is nothing absurd about peace, Mr. Denny.

FBI Stoolie Admits He Would Have Stooled on His Mother

By HARRY RAYMOND

William Cummings, professional FBI informer, told the jury in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists he would willingly act as a police informer against his own mother if given the opportunity. This sordid admission by the government's ninth witness was part of Cummings' testimony brought out during cross-examination by defense lawyer James Wright.

OWN PEOPLE

Cummings admitted that out of a list of 150 names of members of the Lucas County, Ohio, Communist Party which he secretly added to the FBI political blacklist, 60 were those of his own people, the Negro people.

Cummings said he personally recruited 12 of these Negro workers into the party while he was operating as an undercover FBI spy.

Q. After you recruited those 12 Negro workers you turned their names over to the FBI?

A. I did.

Q. You recruited your relatives into the Communist Party, did you not?

A. I did.

Q. Then you turned the names of those relatives over to the FBI?

A. I did.

Q. They included your cousin, her husband, and another in-law?

A. Yes.

Q. Did your mother join the Communist Party?

A. No.

Q. If she had joined would you license?

have turned her name into the FBI, too?

A. I would have.

Cummings said he joined the Communist Party in Ohio, February, 1943, after "two or three talks with agents of the FBI."

Attorney Wright's questions brought additional admission from the witness that he collected expense money from the party treasury at the very time he was receiving financial stipends from the FBI.

Cummings admitted he was denounced from the pulpit and voted out of his own church congregation in Toledo after his treacherous activities against the Negro people were exposed during his appearance as a government witness in the 1949 trial of the 11 national Communist leaders.

Judge Edward J. Dimock forbade Wright to question the informer on his expulsion from his union and his later condemnation by the Baptist Association for his anti-labor and anti-Negro activities.

Wright's examination revealed Cummings was equally deceitful in his marital relations.

His replies to Wright's questions showed he had married his second wife, September, 1931, failing at the same time to secure divorce from his first wife to whom he was wedded in 1929. He reluctantly admitted he lied under oath to secure his second marriage

West Europe Alarmed by Eisenh'er 'Liberation' Talk

British and French newspaper have condemned Gen. Eisenhower's speech to the American Legion as a "violent" threat of aggressive war against the Soviet Union and People's Democracies. The conservative Paris newspaper, "Le Monde," described Eisenhower's speech as "violent." Both the conservative "Manchester Guardian" in Britain and the French progressive paper "Ce Soir" saw in the Republican candidate's speech confirmation of aggressive intentions.

"Ce Soir" also called the address "violent" and said Eisenhower called for "a crusade against the Soviet Union, China and the popular democracies."

The Manchester Guardian warned that too forceful a policy in Western Europe would only confirm the Communists belief that the Western powers are preparing for aggressive war.

The "Yorkshire Post" suggested that Eisenhower was following the MacArthur line of all-out war. Said the general probably was paying a tribute to the spirit of

General of the Army MacArthur. The London Daily Worker termed Eisenhower's speech a "menacing declaration of ultimate war" against the Soviet Union.

Paris observers suggested that Eisenhower's speech would increase the fears of many Europeans that Washington will plunge into an anti-Soviet war when it is better armed.

CO-AUTHOR OF ANTI-JOBLESS LAW DEFEATED IN PRIMARY

BINGHAMTON, N. Y.—State Senator Orlo M. Brees of Endicott, co-author of the anti-labor-Hughes-Brees Unemployment Insurance Law was defeated by nearly 5,000 votes in last Tuesday's Republican Primary in Broome County. Early in the campaign the Republican machine switched from the unpopular Brees to Warren M. Anderson, son of the former State Senator from Broome County, although Brees was the victorious machine choice in a special election for the Senate seat last February.

Bernard H. Chernin, Binghamton Republican leader, explained the switch by stating that it would have been a "defiance" of the will of Republican voters to have backed Brees.

Brees' unpopularity is attributed to his reactionary record in the Assembly since 1940. Besides his

sponsorship of the unemployment bill to take bread out of the mouths of the unemployed just when their numbers are sharply increasing, he has sought to cut payments for those on city and county relief. He has tried to get through the Legislature a Bill requiring the publication of the names of all relief recipients.

Another big factor in his defeat, according to political experts, is the fact that he has admitted former membership in the Ku Klux Klan. This was brought out in the special election campaign last February and almost resulted in his defeat then, in spite of machine backing.

The weakness of organized labor's role locally in the fight to unseat Brees was shown by the fact that Anderson, the victor, was not forced to come out for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law.

Tigers Finally Consider Negro

FLINT.—The first Negro player to sign a contract with the Detroit Tigers may be shortstop Stan Turner, collegiate star. He has been three times to Briggs Stadium for workouts and wants to play pro ball. He is being talked to by Hank Greenberg of Cleveland and has been invited to work out with Cleveland, and if Detroit doesn't look sharp he may sign with them. He goes to Michigan State College.

A jury trial will take place of two of several dozen people who on July 4 distributed score cards, listing eligible Negro players. The charge is they were "loitering" at Briggs Stadium. The trial will take place Sept. 11 in Traffic Court, Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit.

FAMILY INCOME

Twenty-three million U. S. families (51 percent of the total) received less than \$3,000 a year in 1950. Eighty-four percent of all Negro families received less than this amount.

THOUSANDS IN QUEENS SIGN TO PUT DR. BELL ON BALLOT

The campaign of Dr. Frederick Ellis Bell, Negro candidate for State Assembly in the Fifth District, reached its highest peak this week as thousands of petition signatures were collected by his campaign workers striving to put him on the ballot as an independent candidate. It was announced by James Johnson, of 32-43 104th Street, Corona, vice-chairman of the Nonpartisan Committee For Negro And Minority Representation in the Fifth A. D.

Fifteen hundred certified signatures are needed by Sept. 5 to place Dr. Bell on the ballot as

an Independent in November. Johnson was recently placed in charge of the signature-collecting campaign by Rev. Edward E. Jarvis, chairman of the committee, after the first petition drive to place Dr. Bell on the Democratic primary ballot had been disqualified on technical grounds by the Board of Elections.

"Dr. Bell himself has waged a powerful and brilliant campaign," said Johnson. "Not only has he made dozens of street speeches,

Dr. Bell's energetic campaign was climaxed by his appearance Monday night on the stage show of Clarence Roberts, the stage, radio and TV star, now playing at the Palace Theatre, Northern Blvd. and 101st Street.

but he has gone out and bag hundreds of doorbells to meet his prospective constituents."

Last Sunday Dr. Bell was warmly received by his many friends at the NAACP afternoon tea given at the home of Arthur J. Ryland, 32-35 101st St., Corona.

Johnson concluded: "Although Dr. Bell is a registered Democrat, it is becoming clearer and clearer that the broad character of his support is making him the community candidate, not merely a partisan political candidate. He is not merely going to get the votes of Negro people. Our canvassers have met with a warm response from both Negro and white voters throughout the entire Assembly District."

"IMMORAL"

Carpenters who went on strike for a 10-hour day in 1825 were told by their Boston employers that their demand was dangerous to "the morals and wellbeing of society."

Six of today's working-class heroes-- who will be in tomorrow's Hall of Fame

STEVE NELSON
ANDY ONDA

BEN CAREATHERS
JAMES DOLSEN

IRVING WEISSMAN
WILLIAM ALBERTSON

when history records the struggle to maintain and extend Constitutional liberties, civil and human rights for ALL Americans.

"This vindictive sentence is a bitter blow to myself, my wife and children, and to all those who cherish the democratic traditions of our country. It will not—and cannot—do away with my political ideas any more than Hitler and Mussolini were able, by similar use of the courts, and by the use of gas chambers and force and violence, to do away with the political ideas of those who opposed them.

"This sentence and these trials were aimed to shut off opposition to the shameful and criminal 'police action' in Korea. They will not accomplish that objective, for the American people want peace and have the right to advocate it.

"They also have the right to advocate political change and to oppose the policies of those in the seat of government. The outrageous use of the courts to outlaw books and political ideas is a usurpation of these rights."

—Steve Nelson's statement on his vindictive sentence of 20 years under the Pennsylvania sedition law.

ACTION

- Phone, wire, write District Attorney James Malone, Court House, Pittsburgh—

urging that he agree to bail for Steve Nelson; urging that he drop the "sedition" proceedings against Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen.

- Phone, wire, write U. S. Attorney Edward Boyle, Federal Building, Pittsburgh—urging that he drop the Smith Act indictment against the Pittsburgh Six.

- Write to Steve Nelson, 13-X, Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh.

Among the contributors to the above appeal are:

Brooklyn Dentists, M. B. Rhoda, L. D., A. Flushing Family, E. C. Art Shields, Dr. B., H. C., Manhattan Dentists, A. "Steve Nelson" Admirer, Nassau Professionals, Helen L. Alfred, Admirers of "The Pittsburgh Six".

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS needs your help in meeting the \$60,000 budget for this huge national and international campaign and the legal costs of defending FOUR simultaneous actions in Pittsburgh.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

23 West 26th Street
New York 10, N. Y.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ to the \$60,000 Pittsburgh Defense Fund.

I further agree to raise an additional \$_____

Name _____

Address _____

Chaplain Says Army Gagged Talk on Korea

DEDLANDS, Cal. — A Presbyterian minister here who recently returned from a year as a chaplain in the Korean war, has bitterly denounced the authorities for requiring of him before he left a signed pledge to remain silent on the war. Describing the cries of GI's who asked him "over and over again. . . . What are we doing here, Chaplain?" the Rev. J. Wendell Beck declared in a sermon:

"Believe me, thousands of fine men in Korea have lived long—just there. Their only hope to stay alive and to get home. And then—to be told to go home and KEEP THEIR MOUTHS SHUT!"

Speaking before joint services of his church and the First Methodist Church, the Rev. Beck declared:

"When I left Korea less than two months ago, I signed, on orders, and under protest, a certificate to the effect that I would not speak, write, or cause to have published anything respecting the morale, policies, actions, or units in Korea. And, furthermore, that I would not reveal the contents of the certificate nor that I had signed it."

"In the memory of us all, the world is at its worst," he said, and charged that "small men" in big jobs used this small country (Korea) as a pawn in a bigger game."

He compared the needless death of soldiers in Korea to the "glib tongue and the little deeds" of the two big parties' politicians. He said:

"Oh, if you could but know the utter loneliness of sitting on a Korean hillside, reading one of our leading metropolitan newspapers—searching to page 24 before finding nine lines which said 'the front was comparatively QUIET. The action on the 15th was light.'"

"And on the 15th you sweated out one artillery barrage after another. You said prayers over the mangled bodies of seven men—killed. You assisted in giving whole blood. You assisted in the evacuation of 18 wounded men."

"And you faced the questioning and steady gaze of hundreds of battle-weary men who said over and over again:

"What are we doing here, Chaplain?" . . .

"Is there no integrity among those in high places?"

"Is there no humility?"

"Some of you have indicated to me your mingled amazement, disgust, or amusement after having watched the political conventions on TV. The childish antics of the near-great made quite a show. If you were surprised, or disgusted, it is well."

"It was no surprise to me. I have been living under the rule of these people. I have been the victim, along with millions of other men of the childish whims of some of these people."

"I was not disgusted, I have gone beyond that point. I could feel sorry for some, and had utter contempt for others."

"Some of these people you saw in Chicago are those of the glib tongue and the little deeds."

Local 600

(Continued from Page 4)

rarily in arbitrarily barring the five elected officers (Boatin, Lock, Davis, Moore, Gallo) from running for office. If the unity is

maintained and strengthened, the coming local union election for officers, Sept. 9, 10, 11, also for 218 members of the General Council can complete the victory for democratic and militant trade unionism.

UNIT	STATUS BEFORE ADMINIS- TRATORS	NUMBER WORKERS	Unity	ELECTION RESULTS		
				Coalition	Center	Right Wing
				Progressive	Conservative	Victory
Axle (Left Progressive)		1488	✓			
Oasting (Left Progressive)		1082	✓			
Frame and Cold Heading (Left Prog.)		2149	✓			
Maintenance (Left Prog.)		7402	✓			
Plastice (Left Prog.)		1328	✓			
Tool-Die (Left Prog.)		4701	✓			
Iron Foundry (Reuther Right Wing)		8070	✓			
Dearborn Assembly (Center Conservative)		3795		✓		
Dearborn Stamping (Center Conservative)		5550		✓		
Lincoln Mercury (Center Conservative)		328		✓		
Dearborn Engine (New Unit)		1800		✓		
Motor (Left Progressive)		5321		✓		
Glass (Independent)		873				✓
Parts Depot (Reuther Right Wing)		510				✓
Miscellaneous (Reuther Right Wing)		1083				✓
Transport (Reuther Right Wing)		1220				✓
Specialty Foundry (New Unit)		700				✓
Rolling Mill (Reuther Right Wing)		3295				✓
Open Hearth (Independent)		755				✓

What Stevenson Said-- What Sparkman Did

At a press conference August 4 in Springfield, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson said:

"I think everyone who is interested in civil rights and in the more rigid realization of equality of treatment, should feel deeply grateful to Senator Sparkman. I, personally, do."

Sparkman's civil rights record shows:

1. Voted "no" March 10, 1949 on motion to end anti-civil rights filibuster.

2. Voted "no" March 17, 1949 on bill to permit ending of filibusters by two-thirds of Senators present. Voted "no" same day on measure to bring any issue to Senate floor by simple majority vote.

3. Voted "no" April 21, 1949 on proposal to end segregation in future federal housing projects. Spoke against anti-discrimination proposals as chairman of banking and currency subcommittee.

4. Voted "no" May 3, 1949 on amendment to prohibit states which have segregated schools from participating in a \$300 million fund for federal aid to education.

5. Voted "no" May 31, 1949 on bill to permit District of Columbia citizens to vote on proposal to end school segregation.

6. Voted "no" January 18, 1950 on three separate motions to discuss FEPC in the Senate.

'I FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE . . .'

EGG HARBOR, N. J., Aug. 21. —A highway worker discovered the body of a man hanging from a V-shaped billboard near here today. Papers taken from the dead man's wallet identified him as Carl R. Anderson, 55 (Patrick's Place, Milltown, N. J.).

State Police Trooper Frank Trainor of the Hammontown Barracks, said Anderson left a note to Mrs. Anne Anderson, in care of the May Co., Los Angeles.

The message, scrawled on a piece of envelope, said, "because of an injury to my left foot and my age, I find it impossible to get work."

EAST-WEST TRADE

KLAGENFURT (ALN). — The members of the Carinthian executive board of the Austrian Trade Union Federation unanimously called on top leaders of the federation to discuss with the government means of increasing east-west trade. The board pointed to the alarming increase in unemployment and demanded that the province of Carinthia be included in the government's emergency program.

Greetings

to my fellow workers
whom I stand beside in
the fight for
PEACE, SECURITY
and EQUALITY

SID CHRIS

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

from

A Group of Workers in
Downtown, New York

Force Firm to Hire Negroes

CAMDEN. — The Courtland Manufacturing Company has been forced to drop its lily-white hiring policy for the first time in the 5 years it has been located here. The Company employed 200 workers—all white except for porters. In a 3 week period approximately 200 Negro women answered help wanted ads but none were hired. The plant adjoins the Negro community, and its hiring practices have been bitterly resented by the Negro people.

The change came about as a result of Tim Adams, a fur worker, who worked in the same building visiting Negro leaders in the community and discussing the problem with them. As a result Fred Henderson, local head of the Negro Republican club appointed a committee to meet with the owners of the Company. Just two days after the committee met the company hired five Negro women.

Subsequently a layoff took place effecting half the workers including the five Negro women. However, now that Jim Crow has been broken, the Negro community is watching closely to see that the plant does not return to its former Jim Crow practices when the laid off workers are called back.

Labor Day Greetings

to

THE WORKER

We pledge to continue to build the only press that fights all year round for peace, full equality for Negro people and higher standards for all people.

MANHATTAN FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Bronx

Freedom of the Press Association
greet THE WORKER on Labor Day
as the only Truly Free Press

Labor Day Greetings
to a fighting
WORKING CLASS PAPER
N. Y. Waterfront Sec.
Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings
to workers the world over
in their struggle for peace
and security
S. S.

BOB
and
ELLA

Labor Day Greetings
from
M & M FOOD STORE
645 Allerton Avenue
Bronx 67, N. Y.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

to the Paper that
supports the struggles of
labor every day

Members of
Bedding Local 140
United Furniture Workers
of America

LABOR DAY

Greetings

From

Engineers and Architects
who urge jobs for peace

Greetings from

Group of Workers, Members of Local 70

Greek Fur Workers Union

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,
Let traitors turn away;
Whatever we have dared to think
That dared we also say.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

CARL JEFFERSON

SUPPORT THE ADVERTISERS

We Greet Our Fellow Workers this LABOR DAY

may we continue to march
forward in the future to-
wards our bright goal of
peace for all workers the
world over, freedom and
equality for our fellow-
men, and security for all.

CARMENT
MILLINERY
MISCELLANEOUS
DRESS
COAT
CUTTERS and
RANK AND FILE
WORKERS OF N. Y.

Messages

(Continued from Page 3)

shock troops of organized labor, stand ready, willing and able to lend their time, resources, abilities and experience to the end that that goal may be obtained.

"What is the answer? It is up to the leaders of labor. The time to stop uttering words of fear and act in unison is upon us."

"IT IS INCUMBENT on all of us this Labor Day to rededicate ourselves to peace," says the message of the ACW's leaders. In this atomic age, with modern weapons of destruction, there can be no limited war. All will be destroyed. There can be no victor—only the vanquished will remain.

"It is our firm conviction that peace can be won. . . ."

"We can do all of this within a community of nations, while we elevate and improve our living standards at home. We can do all this while we hold our traditional liberties dear and fight to maintain our Bill of Rights as the living breathing instruments of our way of life."

The ACW leaders called for the election of candidates "who do not yield to the dark forces of reaction," and "who believe in more freedom, not less; who reject mounting hysteria which manifests itself in reckless charges of disloyalty" and who "believe in trial by jury and in the presumption of innocence until guilt is proved."

The ACW's statement is also notable among those made public for its call for a fight on "bigotry, hate, discrimination and segregation."

WILLIAM GREEN'S message begins "I summon the 8,000,000 members of the AFL to political action." He reiterates the federation's traditional "nonpartisanship" in politics, but adds that "nonpartisanship does not mean neutrality." He leaves the inference that the AFL convention in New York Sept. 15 may endorse a candidate but thereby still remain "non-partisan" because no party would be endorsed.

Green says that the employers have "switched their offensive." He says:

"Our adversaries seldom attempt any more to employ the brutal methods of the past to break up our organization, because they have learned that the harder we are attacked on the economic front, the stronger we become. Therefore, they have switched their offensive to the political front where we stand exposed and vulnerable because of the inertia and the inattention of our membership."

Pointing to the blows suffered by labor on the price and rent front while the cost of living mounts, taxes and the threat of new anti-labor legislation in top of Taft-Hartley, Green declared:

"If we want to change this trend, if we want to prevent even more serious blows at the welfare of the great masses of our people, there is only one way to do it—by political action. Big business has the money but we have the votes."

MEANY'S LENGTHY message was exclusively based on the idea that repeal of Taft-Hartley is the principal objective, and the heart of labor's election program. He says bluntly "We must vote for the men who will vote for the repeal on the Taft-Hartley Law." Like Green, he says "the only way is on the political battlefield." Unless the repeal drive is waged "you are going to get something more drastic than Taft-Hartley." He says that labor cannot "look for any great improvement in the future until repeal of Taft-Hartley has been accomplished."

James L. McDevitt, director of the AFL's political arm, Labor's League for Political Education, warns that the next move on the part of big business is to begin industry-wide bargaining strikes or

solidarity.

"What many of our people do not realize is that right now anti-labor lobbyists are soliciting large sums from businessmen to promote making it illegal for a union representative to help negotiate a contract for the employees of more than one firm," says McDevitt urging a turnout on election day.

Murray's message was mainly an apology for the fact that living standards are declining. He says, after raising the "Soviet danger" cry:

"We crave the great rises in our standard of living which modern technology makes easily possible—but so long as freedom's cause is under attack, we must support the building of our military defenses." He only asks for "equality of sacrifice."

Hallinan

(Continued from Page 3)

eral government with the death of Franklin Roosevelt, and the two major parties became "like two bottles bearing the same labels—both empty."

Hallinan said, "It must be remembered that before his selection by the Republicans, Eisenhower was offered the Democratic nomination and urged to accept it."

"When he chose, instead, to align himself with big interests which operated through the Republican Party, the offer tendered him was transmitted to the next eligible candidate most nearly resembling him—Stevenson."

Mrs. Bass declared: "One set of bipartisan candidates carries the KKK endorsement. The other is endorsed by the Dixiecrats. What a choice for the American people!" She criticized misleaders of the Negro people who have lined up with the two old parties' machines despite civil rights betrayals and urged support for the Progressive Party "which can build a secure American in a world at peace."

The party's vice-presidential candidate asked how long the Negro people would endure oppression, adding: "We have a right to equality. We have a right to be considered human beings whether white, yellow or brown." She asked of America: "Are we saying that man has certain inalienable rights and that we will fight for these rights for all people?"

Mrs. Bass concluded:

"The only way we can write a future of which we can be proud is to further the aims of the Progressive Party—the only way to safeguard our American life and decency."

Greetings
to a fighting
newspaper

A GROUP
of
NEWSPAPER
WORKERS

83% IN SEATTLE POLL WANT KOREA CEASE-FIRE NOW

SEATTLE, Wash.—Public opinion polls don't tell the complete story of the American people's opposition to the Korean slaughter.

This is the opinion of a modest, middle-aged man who spent three weeks on Seattle's busiest downtown street intersection talking to voters about the candidacy of Mrs. Alice Franklin Bryant, Democratic candidate for Congress-at-large.

The campaigner told the Daily Worker reporter he had been working the corner for three weeks and has kept a methodical record of results. He opens up by asking "are you a voter in Washington state?" If they are he explains who Mrs. Bryant is and says "her program calls for a cease fire—stopping the shooting—in Korea and then discussing the prisoner-of-war and other issues. Do you think it is a good idea?"

Of the 1,138 persons asked that question 951 or 83 percent readily agreed. Those with loved ones in Korea or in the armed services were particularly outspoken in their opposition to the "police action." Many asked "what are we doing there anyway?"

These 951 persons took 2,143 pieces of literature with the extra copies to pass on to others. Only

84 said they were undecided on the Korean cease fire question and 93 expressed disagreement. Of these a few advocated the use of the atomic bomb.

Only one in 20 expressed any curiosity about Mrs. Bryant's partisan affiliation.

"Most people don't seem to care about a party label," the campaigner said.

He said he got started on his "street work" during the Init. 183 campaign. When Mrs. Bryant entered the race on a peace platform he decided to continue. He says you can't beat a car stop for finding plenty of people, who have a moment to spare, to talk to.

The interview ended with the campaigner glancing about at the many "prospects" and saying "I don't know how much good I have done for Mrs. Bryant's campaign but I know what it has done to me to find out what the people are thinking."

In a few seconds he was talking to No. 1139.

CORPORATE HOGS

Government studies show 50 major corporations have been getting about two-thirds of the dollar value of all arms contracts.

We greet "The Worker" on this Labor Day. Because it battles boldly and unceasingly for unity of the working class, for higher living standards, for civil rights and above all, for peace, we wish for it many fruitful years ahead.

Members of
Dist. 65
D.P.O.W.A.

5-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 4)

surpassing anything before in Soviet or world history.

Not even the lowering clouds on the international horizon have budged the Soviet Union from the path it has taken in the postwar period. The direction of that path is described in the proposed plans:

★

THE CARRYING OUT of the fifth five year plan is an enormous stride forward on the path of development from socialism to communism.

A single one of the objectives in this draft directive for the Party Congress give a clear idea of what is aimed at. It states:

"To complete by the end of the five year plan the transition from seven year education to universal secondary education (ten years) in the capitals of the Republics, cities of subordinate republics, in regional, district and large industrial centers. To prepare the conditions for the complete fulfillment in the next five year plan of universal secondary (ten years) in the remaining cities and agricultural localities.

Communism means, among other

things, that all the people are cultured, educated individuals. The Soviet Union has already carried through universal seven year education—four years elementary and three years secondary—in both town and countryside. Under the present plan ten year education will become compulsory in the cities. And that will be a preparation for making it universal throughout the countryside too by 1960. One has to travel the huge expanse of the Soviet countryside to grasp the immensity of such an accomplishment. And one has to recall Tzarist Russia with its illiteracy, with its endless stretches of territory where there were no schools at all, to appreciate this achievement of Soviet power.

★

THE NEW FIVE YEAR plan provides that total production in 1955 will be 70 percent higher than in 1950. Together with this goes an expansion of agricultural output—wheat and cotton 55-65 percent higher. Even greater increases are scheduled for sugar beets, tobacco and tea. The acreage of citrus fruits will be increased four and a half times.

Heavy industry is due for big increases. Steel production will go up 62 percent. That will bring it to at least 45 million metric tons (2,200 lbs.), more than the combined output of western Germany, Britain, France and the Saar.

Machine production, which at the end of the first post-war five year plan was already double that of 1940, is due for even greater increases. Heavy metal working machine will be turned out at a level 2.6 times greater than in 1950.

The Soviet people are already benefitting from the years of emphasis on heavy industry. They benefit in terms of more food, clothing, household appliances and other articles of mass consumption. The fifth five year plan accelerates this process. Thus, while general industrial production goes up 70 percent, meat production will rise 92 percent, butter 72 percent and

canned goods are to increase 2.1 times over 1950. The production of furniture will be three times greater.

To gauge the scope of the five year plan one must take the figure for capital investment. It will be twice the amount invested during 1946-1950. And during that first five year plan the ruined towns and villages of the country were rehabilitated. The first five year plan not only re-established the pre-war industrial level but surpassed it by 73 percent. On top of that higher level the new percentage increase will be the same, which of course means a much greater absolute increase.

★

IN THE PLAN are the great construction works of communism such as the power projects at Kuibishev and Stalingrad on the Volga, Kakhovka on the Dnieper, the Main Turkmen canal, and the South Ukrainian-North Crimean canals. The text of the proposed plan also reveals still other giant power projects under way on the Kama River, the Irtysh in Siberia, and elsewhere.

There's going to be a wide expansion of railroad building. Two and a half times more railroad mileage will be added compared with the increase of the previous five year period. These include the South Siberian line, a long line from Krasnoyarsk to Yeniseisk in Siberia, a line from Guryev to Astrakhan along the northern Caspian, and others.

While Harry Schwartz in the N. Y. Times and others are trying to sell the idea that heavy industry and big construction works mean less emphasis on mass consumption goods the figures for the new plan prove the reverse. Provision is made for unprecedented increase of retail sales. Such sales in 1955 will increase as follows compared with 1950.

Meat products up 90 percent; fish products 70 percent; butter 70 percent; cheese 100 percent; conserved fruit, vegetable and dairy products two and half to three times higher; sugar twice as much; tea doubled; wine doubled; beer up 80 percent; clothing up 80 percent; cotton, silk and wool fabrics 70 percent; shoes 80 percent; stockings and socks doubled; knit goods up 2.2 times; furniture tripled; metal pots and pans 2.5 times; bicycles 3.5 times; sewing machines 2.4 times; radios and television sets doubled; clocks and watches 2.2 times; electric refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners several times over.

★

THE PROPOSED FIVE YEAR plan to be discussed by the Party Congress makes it a law of the land that prices must be reduced in the Soviet Union. It provides that by 1955 Soviet consumers will pay 35 percent less for goods than they did in 1950. Picture that in terms of your own shopping. Say you could look forward to paying 13 cents for a quart of milk, and same for a pack of cigarettes, and similarly reduced prices for everything from an automobile to a pork chop, and you get an idea of a 35 percent price cut. With a fact like that staring them in the face is there any wonder that the Soviet people have such unanimous confidence in the leadership of their Communist Party?

In the same period expenditures for social insurance (old age, sickness benefits, etc.) will go up 30 percent. Thus the pensioner will get higher money payments and pay lower prices for goods. The peasants will receive 40 percent higher income in money and in kind as a result of increased agricultural production.

Enormous as the apartment and home building program was during the first post war five year plan the new ones provides twice as much capital for housing. There will also be a 50 percent increase in municipal facilities, water supply, heating, gas, city transportation, and municipal beautification. The Government is to furnish big increases in the number of vacation and rest homes, sanatoriums, hospitals, nurseries, kindergartens, etc. Construction of schools in

towns and villages will be 70 percent higher than under the first post war plan.

All in all national income will rise 60 percent in the five year period. And a key difference from the capitalist world is that none of the income will go to bankers, landlords and other such leeches.

★

RUNNING THROUGH the entire plan is the process by which the Soviet people are making a gradual transition from socialism to communism. Communism means the lifting of the burden of heavy labor and the elimination of the differences between manual and mental labor—all will be worker-intellectuals. Communism means the distribution of goods on the principle: from each according to his ability to each according to his needs. Communism means the elimination of the differences between town and country life insofar as the latter suffer disadvantages.

If we examine the proposed plan we see how these principles are being approached. No matter

what branch of the economy is under discussion in the draft plan there is always a section which calls for mechanization of heavy labor tasks and the introduction of automatic production processes. Secondly, the wide educational expansion is progress toward the goal of a universally cultured and educated population. Third, the bigger increase of mass production goods advances Soviet society toward the communist goal of absolute saturation of consumer arti-

(Continued on Page 15)

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ARREST WORKERS

CAPETOWN (ALN).—Armed with tommyguns and batons, police arrested 257 striking South African textile workers Aug. 25 as they paraded through a main street shouting defiance of the Malan Nationalist government's white supremacy laws. The workers marched from their strikebound textile plant through King Williams Town demanding the release of a group of strikers who had been arrested the day before.

FOUNDING OF CIO

On Nov. 10, 1935, eight AFL union leaders who were determined to bring industrial unionism to the U. S. met to form the Committee for Industrial Organization, soon to become popularly known as CIO.

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What's On? SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Fido-Frac," Fernandel, Arletty and Michel Simon—spoof the gangster film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

GALA LABOR DAY FIESTA—Aug. 30—8 p.m. Dancing, entertainment, eats, punch. All for \$1 and big surprises. The \$1 is a donation toward the fight for peace and civil rights. Place: 2328 Broadway near 84 St., upstairs.—Ausp.: ALP 3rd A.D. north.

IN THE CITY for weekend. Come to Vets for Peace Party. Contr. \$1. Entertainment, refreshments, dancing. Saturday nite, 257 Seventh Ave.

Brooklyn
IF YOU ARE spending Labor Day in town—join us—Saturday night 8:30 p.m. 402 Kean St. Charlie Chaplin films and dancing. ALP of Williamsburg.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Fido-Frac," Fernandel, Arletty and Michel Simon—spoof the gangster film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.

New Jersey
THE URGENT TRUTH about the Rosenberg Case: Bring your friends to a public meeting by the New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, Thursday evening, Sept. 11, Wideway Hall, 929 Broad St., Newark, N.J. No admission charge. Speakers: Howard Fast, Rabbi Meyer Sharf, Rev. I.O. Collins, David Altman, Mrs. Helen Sobell.

Coming
LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN. Reserve Thursday evening, Sept. 11. Come and bring your friends to a public meeting by the New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at Wideway Hall, 929 Broad St., Newark. No admission charge. Speakers: Rabbi Meyer Sharf, Rev. I. O. Collins, David Altman, Mrs. Helen Sobell. Save the date: Thursday, Sept. 11.

U. S. DEBT

The total U. S. debt is expected to rise to around \$272 billion by the end of 1952. Of the total debt, \$84 billion is held by commercial banks and federal reserve banks, nearly \$27 billion by insurance companies and mutual savings banks, \$31 billion by other corporations and associations, \$86 billion by individuals, mainly in the upper income groups. They will receive the bulk of the \$6.3 billion in interest budgeted for the 1953 fiscal period.

OLD CONSPIRACY

Taft-Hartley did not become law until 1947, but through the centuries employers have been using legal machinery to prevent workers from improving their conditions. As early as 1349 a group of bakers' servants were indicted in London, England. They were charged with "conspiring among themselves that they would not work for their masters except at double or treble the wages formerly given."

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Will it continue down the road to a police state? Or shall it go toward an America of peace and prosperity in a peaceful and prosperous world?

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JESSE GRAY, Campaign Manager for Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Communist leader and candidate for the State Assembly from the 11th Assembly District, N. Y.

AT A MASS

Election Campaign Rally

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CULTURAL PROGRAM

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5-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 13)

cles. And finally with respect to agriculture provision is made for almost complete mechanization of farm labor and expansion of cultural amenities to the countryside.

Now once again the world can see the specific Soviet method of building up situations of strength. The Soviet leaders don't propose to weaken their economy by substituting guns for butter and militarizing the economy. They know they strengthen their defensive capacity by strengthening their peaceful economic progress. Still, fully aware of the dangers that lurk in the militarization of the capitalist lands, the plan provides for doubling the amount of strategic reserves to provide for the country's welfare in the face of any eventualities.

FOR SOME TIME NOW the Alsop brothers have been saying that the Soviet Union suffers from an oil shortage and that woe betide the world when the Soviet Union has enough oil. Of course, when the Soviet Union, and Romania too, offered to sell oil to capitalist countries at the recent Moscow economic conference the Alsops looked pretty foolish. And the proposed five year plan shows that it is precisely in respect to oil that the Soviet Union has made the greatest strides towards the long term goal of absolute sufficiency.

In 1946 Premier Stalin outlined some long term goals with respect to steel, coal and oil. These called for an annual production of 60 million tons of steel, 500 million tons of coal, 60 millions tons of oil. When such production figures

are reached, Stalin indicated, the Soviet Union would be guaranteed against all eventualities. Stalin said it might take till 1960 or 1965 to reach those targets.

What does the proposed plan show with respect to those long term goals? Using the percentage figures for plan fulfillment in 1950 and 1951 it's clear that 85 percent increase means that already in 1955 oil production will surpass the 60 million ton goal. Also with respect to coal, steel, etc., the Soviet people are ahead of schedule even if 1960 is taken as the target date, not 1965. Furthermore, that's based on mere plan fulfillment. But the first post-war five year plan was surpassed. And during the first year and a half of the current plan the quotas have been overfulfilled.

NOW DOES ALL this increased Soviet strength create any dangers now or in the future for the rest of the world? The proposed five year plan writes into the law of the Soviet land the principle of peaceful co-existence of capitalist and socialist countries. It specifically declares the readiness of the Soviet Union to:

"... develop economic relations with all countries desiring to develop trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Rather than creating any dangers it is Soviet strength which has thus far militated against the outbreak of a third world war and its further strengthening improves the prospects of world peace.

Those are matters which come before the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). And this is a program, which in its own words explains the secret of Soviet success:

"The present (fifth) five year plan again demonstrates to the whole world the great living force of socialism, the fundamental advantage of the socialist system of economy over the capitalist system."

NEGRO INCOME

Fifty-nine percent of all Negro families receive less than \$2,000 a year, compared to 27 percent of white families.

Wage Battle

(Continued from Page 3)

Several thousand are also out in a UAW-CIO Harvester plant.

MANY THOUSANDS are out in widely scattered auto and airplane parts and other metal plants under contract with the United Automobile Workers, among them the Borg-Warner.

The New York waterfront is again "explosive" as the Sept. 30 contract deadline draws near. The shipowners have openly expressed fear that a rank and file strike such as the one that tied up the front for 28 days last fall, will break out. They have little confidence in "King" Joe Ryan's ability to hold the longshoremen in line.

Other disputes are building up on the New York Central lines, and other fields of the railroad industry; telephone system (over pensions) and dissatisfaction is mounting rapidly among the nation's textile workers. The northern cotton workers, in face of the rise in the cost of living, have taken a cut of eight and one-half cents an hour by order of arbitrators. Similar concessions were granted the woolen interests. Indications are that in the coming months steam will be working up for a struggle to both win back the cuts and catch up with the high cost of living.

The upsurge in economic struggle will undoubtedly have an influence upon the election. In contrast to previous elections when trade unions allowed the politicians of the two old parties to charge the campaign atmosphere with their pro-war policy, the workers will press on the issues that have a close bearing on economic standards. At least by inference, the workers will resist the war program, by directing fire against the effect of the war program.

TERRIFYING

MUNICH.—A phrase terrifying in its simplicity of utter rejection, is becoming a favorite again in Bavaria. Only two words—"Ohne Uns" ("Without Us")—comprise the phrase. . . .

This is the lead of the "Date-line: Your World" column in yesterday's New York Post.

What is so "terrifying," we might ask the New York Post, when Germans make it clear seven years after the Nazis marched that they want to carry no more guns, want no more war and no more killing?

UP 22 TIMES

In 1939 the U. S. spent \$3.5 billion on military preparations. By 1953 the U. S. will spend an estimated \$76 billion for war, 22 times as much.

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Evictions Peril Leaders of Rent Fight

Because the tenants' organization at the 750-family Park Drive Housing development in Queens have forced the landlord to back down on rent increases, its leaders face a possible battle against eviction.

The landlord gave advance notice that he wanted higher rents in the new leases, a three-year lease and painting only after a year and a half.

The local Tenants Association, an active and alert group, met with the landlord, and compelled him to back down on rent increases. He also agreed to cut the lease term

FOUNDING OF AFL

The American Federation of Labor was formally established at Columbus, O., in December 1886. Samuel Gompers was elected president and, except for one term, remained in that position until his death in December 1924.

to two years, but refused to paint. Tenants instructed the Association leaders to demand painting, as well. The landlord not only refused to meet with the leaders, but opened a campaign to oust the Association leaders by refusing to send them renewal leases.

Members of the Association have indicated they recognize the landlord's aim is to deprive them of the right to organize as tenants, and will stick with their leaders in a battle against eviction.

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GERSON AND DAVIS

(Continued from Page 1)
are volunteering their services.

IN ANOTHER important electoral development trade unionists, liberal Republicans and Democrats in the 22nd senatorial district are seeking to name State Senator William Bianchi on an independent Civil Rights Party line.

Senator Bianchi, an insurgent Republican, is ALP candidate for re-election. His record in Albany is outstanding from the viewpoint of labor, Negro and Puerto Rican citizens.

He ran for renomination on the GOP ticket, but a combination of the GOP machine and the Democratic machine, which placed its entire resources at the disposal of the Republican hacks to defeat him, was too much to overcome.

RUNNING AGAINST this combine, he received almost 14,000 votes of about 4,000 votes cast in the GOP primary, or one-third of the total.

Now many Republicans and Democrats who want him re-elected but are not yet ready to break with their parties down the line, are seeking to put him on the independent ticket.

Running with him on the Civil Rights ticket are two ALP nominees for Assembly. In the 14th A.D., the candidate is Manuel Medina, leading spokesman for the Lower Harlem Puerto Rican com-

munity. In the 16th, it is San Jaquinto, like Bianchi an insurgent Republican running on the ALP ticket. Both A.D.s are part of Senator Bianchi's senatorial district.

Each of the assembly candidates is seeking 2,500 signatures, and Senator Bianchi is aiming for 5,000.

In Harlem's 21st senatorial district, where history was made on primary day with the nomination of a Negro, Julius Archibald, as Democratic nominee for state senate, the ALP has withdrawn its senate candidate to permit the widest coalition behind Archibald. Elected against the sharp opposition of the Tammany machine, he is the first Negro to be a major party nominee for state senate in the state's recent history.

Gerson campaign workers estimate they need 500 canvassers a day between now and Thursday, when all signatures must be in, in order to reach their goal.

Davis campaign workers declare they require 600 per day for the same period. Progressives and Communists throughout the city are volunteering their services. The weekend is viewed as crucial to the success of both campaigns.

IN ANOTHER IMPORTANT electoral development, trade unionists, liberal Republicans and Democrats in the 22nd senatorial district are seeking to name State

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Building in City Down 21% Since Last Year

Building construction valued at \$181 million was started in New York City during the first 7 months of 1952, according to preliminary data released yesterday by Robert R. Behlow, Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The continued lag in most types of building activity this year has resulted in a decline of 21 percent from the rate of operations during the same period last year.

Private residential construction valued at \$60 million was started during January-July, a decline of 35 percent from last year's rate of \$92 million. July housing "starts" were fairly high, however, with 968 new private financed dwelling units begun. These include 310 single-family homes, 350 units in 2P4 family houses, and 308 rental apartments. In addition, 1,081 units were placed under construction in public housing developments.

Private alterations, additions and repairs, valued at \$17 million this year, are down 25 percent from last year's 7-month total. Non-residential construction, however, is up 4 percent to \$31 million—the only type of building activity in New York City to exceed 1951 levels.

Public construction is down 13 percent from the same period last year. Total public construction is valued at \$73 million, of which \$31 million is for housing, \$35 million for nonresidential work, and \$7 million for alterations.

Recall Brutality Of Nazi Pilots

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The Wall Street effort to paint the Korean and Chinese people as an inhumane foe of the American people seems to have fallen short of its goal, a column in the "Rochester Democrat-Chronicle" would appear to indicate.

Parkhurst Whitney, writing in his column of Aug. 18, "In This Corner," compares the brutality of the German and Japanese fascist forces toward prisoners or bailed-out fliers during World War II with the "gentleman's agreement" between American and Korean fliers in the Korean fighting to spare airmen who bail out. He calls this compact "good news," sees "hope" that war between "East and West" can be averted.

He writes, in part: "A jet fighter pilot, home from Korea, reports a gentleman's agreement in the Yalu River sector whereby neither side shoots an airman once he has bailed out. So far as he knows, he says, the enemy has never violated the code."

"This looks like good news in a small way, for as war has become total it has become more cruel and impersonal. It is hardly necessary to speak of the ferocious nature of World War II. The Japanese killed Americans in parachutes as methodically as a poacher pots a sitting pheasant. It was an added hazard in the East that they eliminated chivalry at all points, so that a prisoner was fair game for bayonet practice or for a ceremonial beheading. The Germans surpassed themselves in the execution of hostages, and set a precedent for annihilation at Buchenwald and elsewhere.

"None of the belligerents hesitated to kill civilians behind the lines or to sink merchant ships without warning. If one had used gas all would have used it, for all were

prepared. The land mine was a universal weapon of defense and the flame thrower a universal weapon of attack. The rocket increased the distance at which death can be delivered, and the curtain went down on Hiroshima, a preview of the next general war.

"The certain nature of that one ought to make it impossible. The ultimate in ferocity is war over conflicting ideas of what is right; the right religion, the right form of government. Those are the causes for which men never say die, kill with least compunction, and, if they must die with least regret. If they square off with weapons that can obliterate whole cities, whole populations. . . .

"So there may be a spark of hope for the future in this mutual concession to chivalry along the Yalu. The men who do the killing often find they cannot hate their dirty, lousy opposite numbers. It is good news that it is happening between East and West. We cannot hope much, but we can hope a little."

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From Labor Day to Election Day

By GEORGE MORRIS

LABOR DAY, 1952, will be celebrated, in the main, to the tune of political oratory. The meetings, picnics, radio and TV programs marking the holiday will provide platforms from which the presidential and other candidates of the old parties can profess their love for the workers and to appeal for their votes.

The labor movement is showing a strong political consciousness. Most unions are conducting a strong campaign to bring out the vote in November stressing to their members that tremendous stakes are involved in the outcome. As in the past in its history when the threat from its enemies was greatest, labor turns to political action. But basically it is still the same political action pattern—an effort to back "friends" within the framework of the two old parties of capitalism, with the bulk of its strength mobilized for the Democratic Party.

Most workers are, of course, thinking of politics in terms of objectives closest to them—in the first place their economic conditions. Looking back to 1948, when the labor-endorsed candidate, Harry Truman, was reelected mainly on promises to deliver many of those major demands of the unions, the worker can come to only one conclusion—nothing was delivered. Economic conditions, the threat to peace, the attack upon unions, civil rights and civil liberties, have worsened.

The wage-freeze put into effect since the Korea war began has pushed wages farther behind the

steadily rising cost of living and taxes. The maximum that any worker can expect under the present "stabilization" program is to keep up with the rise in the cost of living. Even most unionists have not been able to keep in stride. The two-thirds of the workers not in unions and persons with fixed low incomes are the most victimized in the present situation.

The most devastating refutation of the false claims that workers are making gains under the war economy is the disclosure by the Labor Department of the result of its survey showing that the average family income in 93 cities under study was \$400 short of actual expenses. The average family had to either draw on savings or go into debt by that amount to get by in the year 1951. If it is taken into account that families in the high incomes (also counted in the average) made out very well in 1951, with profits and dividends at an unprecedented high, then the level of the lower-income people is revealed as at an even worse average. Only the employment of more than one person per family, a temporary possibility for millions of them, is enabling many families to enjoy a "modest but adequate" living standard.

But the workers are especially sensitive to the many signs of a weak basis for the war economy. They see a decline in "full" employment with millions either unemployed or on part time, despite the rise in armament orders. Declining incomes, rising taxes and short weeks for many are cutting deeply into operation of civilian industries.

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The recent steel strike, as so many smaller strikes in other industries, have given clear evidence of the effects of the war program. The workers were forced to wage a long struggle to catch up with the mounting cost of living. They had to wage a nine-month struggle, two months of it on strike against a furious anti-labor drive in which the steel companies spearheaded for all of big business. One of the major objectives of big business, as their campaign in the steel strike showed, was to lay the ground for passage of a super Taft-Hartley law in the next Congress, especially a ban on industry-wide strikes and bargaining.

But the steel strike also showed the change of thinking among the workers and growing resistance to reaction in the four years since the 1948 election and especially since the Korean war broke out. The workers of the most basic of industries showed they have little illusion left in war "prosperity." They showed little regard for the so-called "emergency," proclaimed by the President and the effort to apply a no-strike policy its basis.

(Continued on Magazine Page 9)

He Fathered American Labor's Holiday

Peter J. McGuire, born 100 years ago, also founder of the AFL Carpenters Union.

LABOR DAY, 1952 will mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of Peter J. McGuire, the New York-born carpenter who successfully campaigned for a day of tribute to working people. McGuire Centennial Year will have particular meaning for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, which McGuire organized in 1881. Resolution No. 1 unanimously adopted at the carpenters 1950 convention provided for memorial meetings and special events throughout the last six months of 1952 in honor of the union's founder.

In an editorial tribute to McGuire, *The Carpenter*, the union's magazine said: "He lived to see the AFL become the mighty fortress he visualized and long before he died every state in the union had recognized Labor Day as a legal holiday."

Born of Irish parents in New York City July 6, 1852, McGuire went to work while still a child. He joined his first

union at the age of 15. By 1881, when he founded the carpenters union, he was a dedicated unionist and organizer. He was elected secretary-treasurer at the union's first convention and held the post for a quarter century.

From the outset he was convinced that America's workers needed a strong central labor organization to represent them in their daily battles with the trusts. Five years after the formation of the carpenters union, he emerged as one of the organizers of the American Federation of Labor and was elected secretary of the AFL's founding convention in 1886.

A Socialist and believer in political action, McGuire traveled to all parts of the United States, organizing and speaking at public meetings as well as in union halls. His friends once estimated that he spoke at 2,500 meetings in his lifetime.

McGuire conceived the idea



PETER J. MCGUIRE

of Labor Day in 1882. He introduced a resolution in a New York Council Labor Union meeting recommending that "a day should be set aside as a festive day (for) a parade through the streets of the city."

His proposal was enthusiastically received and the central labor body set Sept. 5, 1882,

Socialist and labor leader started his work for national holiday 70 years ago.

as the date for its first parade. The employers didn't share in labor's enthusiasm. Many workers were bluntly warned they would be fired if they joined in the march. The daily papers printed disapproving editorials. But the parade was an outstanding success.

Over 30,000 men and women marched down New York's fashionable Fifth Ave. and into Union Sq. Among them were carpenters, bricklayers, printers, painters, railroad men, cigar-makers, blacksmiths, seamstresses and other skilled workers.

Prominently displayed on the banners carried by the paraders were demands for the 8-hour day and higher wages. The New York Herald commented acidly the next morning that the "turn-out appears to have been intended as an expression of supreme dissatisfaction."

The carpenters' editorial foe, the American Architect & Build-

ing News, wrote: "Labor Day . . . the very name of which should make every true American blush, ought to be abolished." Instead, it said, there should be "a procession of scabs (which) would contain the best, the most independent and ambitious part of workingmen."

There is no record of scabs ever taking up this proposal, but Peter McGuire's idea quickly caught on. Local groups in other states began holding their own parades. In 1886, as one of its first actions, the AFL officially approved Labor Day. By 1894 the first Monday in September became a national holiday, celebrated not only by labor but by all sections of the population.

McGuire died in 1914 at the age of 62. On his grave in Arlington cemetery near Camden, N. J., a monument was erected by the carpenters union in honor of their founder. It was dedicated on Aug. 9.—Federated Press.

Unionists Say: We are the Target

The men and women who built their unions from the ground up are now building an organization to fight back against the Smith Act.

BIG things start in a small way, and 175 delegates from 79 local unions in nine states know this from their own experience. They, who had helped build their unions up from the ground up, are now building again to defeat one of the greatest threats to the existence and continued growth of their unions—the Smith Act. The 175 were delegates to the Trade Union Committee for Repeal of the Smith Act. They came out of the mines, clothing shops, the railroad yards, smelter works, packinghouses, off the ships, and away from the carpenters benches to set up the committee and begin organizing the nationwide disgust against the 1952 version of the

Alien and Sedition Law.

This was on June 21. Today, their work has resulted in wider support. The work of just one group, the AFL Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators locals who participated in the formation of the committee, tells that story.

After the June 21 conference, seven delegates from Painters locals in New York City, upstate New York and Pennsylvania redoubled their efforts to put the story of the Smith Act repeal movement before hundreds of other local unions. In a month more than 175 painters locals notified the committee that resolutions urging repeal of the Smith Act had been adopted.

Thousands of copies of the committee (Continued on Magazine Page 6)



LEON BEVERLY, president of CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 347, delivered the main report at the conference. Seated is Robert Schrank of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

What Labor Said About Smith Act

FREEDOM OF SPEECH is our most cherished heritage; its exercise down through the years has brought progress and happiness to our nation. Yet year after year we have seen a threat on the civil liberties front. Reactionaries in both political parties must share the blame for this retreat. During the past year the trend has been accelerated. Today the twin brothers of 'fear' and 'smear' run rampant in the land. . . . The Supreme Court's decision upholding the conviction of the Communists leaders was a grave blow to America's precious heritage of freedom of speech."

—Resolution adopted unanimously at national CIO convention, Nov. 5-9, 1951.

"Lately the bosses are even saying in so many words that the union which fights to break the wage freeze so working people can escape the trap of inflation is playing footsie with the 'reds.' Sounds crazy, doesn't it, but you might get into trouble, maybe under the Smith Act, one of these days, for advocating an end to frozen wages."

—Pres. Hugo Ernst of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees International Union (AFL).

"OUR CIVIL rights are insidiously being impaired, restricted and curbed. A wave of legislation, beginning with the Taft-Hartly Act and the Smith Act and embracing the McCarran Act and similar measures, has created, in effect, a parallel legal system superseding the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and our traditional body of law. This is a dangerous movement toward fascism representing a real threat to labor and liberal elements in the community. This reactionary movement is deliberate and being engineered by those who would substitute fascism for democracy even though they seek to create the impression that it is being directed against the Communists."

—Vice Pres. Frank Rosenblum of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers (CIO).

"THE LOCKING up of Communists is a 'clear and present danger' to labor. Any violation of

the civil liberties of this country by its government, any violation of freedom of speech, of thought, of the press, is a 'clear and present danger' to labor. A genuine labor movement cannot exist unless every union man in it has the right to his beliefs and to express them. It is the sheerest folly for any man to think that the Supreme Court decision will affect Communists only. If you are a member of any organization fighting for better working and living standards, you are a member of a subversive organization in the eyes of the Truman Administration. Unless the people in this country act now against the Communists arrests, every one of us in the labor movement will be shackled, some of us our bodies, all of us our minds."

—Pres. Hugh Bryson of National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards.

"The Smith Act is among the most vicious laws ever foisted upon the people. To me it seems only yesterday that we in the trade union movement were considered subversive. Economic winds start blowing in a different direction tomorrow and again sincere men in the trade union movement may be branded subversive."

—Sec. Treas. Patrick Gorman of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workman.

"The Smith Act is thought control. It has introduced into our way of life a dangerous precedent, striking at our fundamental freedom of press and opinion. . . ."

"The Smith Act and the McCarran Act have created, in effect a legal system superseding the Bill of Rights, the Constitution and our traditional body of laws."

—Resolution adopted unanimously by the CIO Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union convention, May 13, 1952.

Congress should "review and revise . . . the Smith Act and the Subversive Activities Control Act" to stop persecution "merely on the basis of speech and advocacy of unpopular ideas."

—CIO Textile Workers Union convention, April 30, 1952. (Continued on Magazine Page 6)

The Fight for FEPC Begins at the Shop Gates

Lily-white industry—textile in the South with 125,000 workers of whom only 6,000 are Negro; aircraft in Texas with 10,000 workers of whom only 300 are Negro, and those as janitors. FEPC means to make jobs available to every Negro who qualifies.

By ABNER W. BERRY

DRIVING at night from Danville, Virginia, on U.S. Highway 29, on down through Charlotte and Gastonia and Greenville, in the Carolinas, and Atlanta, Ga., the fluorescent lights of the giant textile mills create the illusion of a perpetual dawn. Shifts of workmen tend the shuttle and looms around the clock producing sheets, underwear, stockings, towels and the host of cotton-made commodities which fill our great department stores.

Just before daybreak the neat little cottages on the outskirts of the towns blink their lights on, and soon afterwards one can smell wiffs of the bacon aroma and coffee wafted to the roadside from cottage kitchens. Only a little, later workers can be seen emerging from these homes to make their way to a bus-stop. Other can be seen walking the short distance to the factories, while still others drive small cars filled with fellow-workers travelling as share-riders. This is the textile country located in the piedmont area of Virginia, the Carolina, and Georgia.

The workers one sees are white. The neat little cottages are theirs. This is the way it has been since the 1870's when the textile industry began its southward march from the New England where the weather was harsher and the workers understood the good of unions. Back in those days the industrialists had an unspoken slogan which almost every southern historian comments upon in one way or another: "Put the hill whites in the factories and keep the Negroes in the cotton patch."

The slogan was realized through the use of jimcrow laws, the Ku Klux Klan and the studied dissemination of white

supremacy propaganda. Textile, more than 70 years after the first experiment, remains to this day a "white man's industry" in its operational end. Cotton has given way to manufacturing as the source of income in the area, but that development has not elevated the former black-plantation hands to the level of the white textile worker. This is one way of looking at the FEPC demand as a paramount political issue.

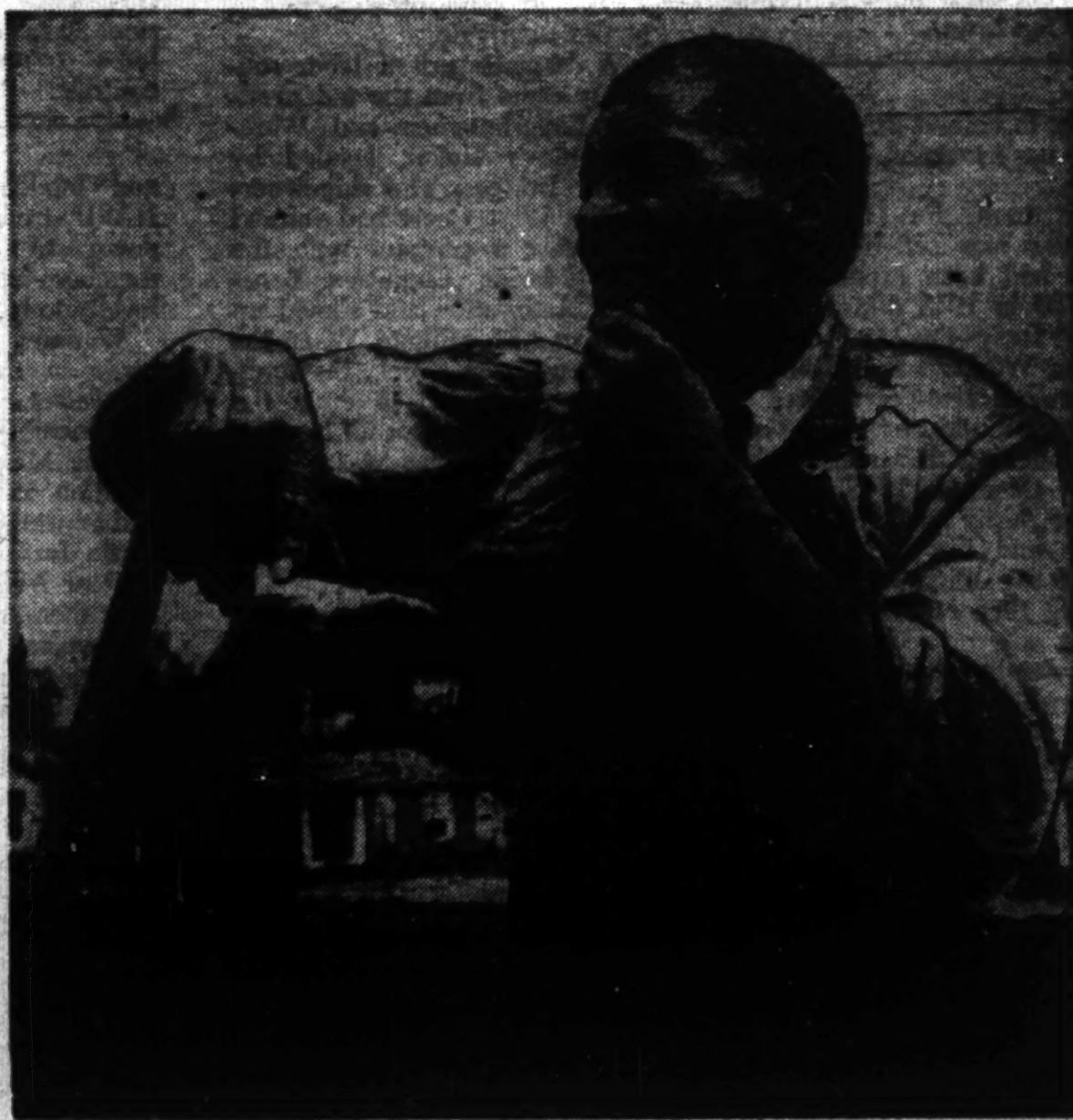
Let us take South Carolina, for example. Better than three-fourths of the state's wages are paid to textile workers who create a similar proportion of the state's annual product, according to the 1951 report of the S. C. Department of Labor.

In 1951, the same report informs us,

Cannon (towels and sheets) and James F. Byrnes' Dixiecrats, is the seat of the white supremacy political movement.

With the present jimcrow arrangement, the owners of the big southern industries are shielded from the power which a united working class—Negro and white—could exert. And they are guarding this privileged position. By placing the Negro workers in the position of servants of the white workers, the bosses are daily, even hourly, indoctrinating the white workers with white supremacy. And through governmental coercion and intimidation the white supremacy rulers are making it "safer" for the workers, Negro and white, to accept their formula. And it means enormous profits.

The average annual pay of a white



75,000 white males and 6,000 Negro males were employed in textiles. And this disparity exists despite the fact that Negro workers are just about one-half of South Carolina's labor force. But even this gets worse when the position of Negro women in the textile industry is revealed.

There were 49,395 white women employed throughout the state in the textile factories in 1951 and only 288 (that's right, 288) Negro women.

Both Negro men and women workers are hired in "service" capacities, maintaining the pattern of white supremacy in the largest southern industry. Negro men work in custodial jobs, doubling sometimes in smaller mills as "helpers" of white operators. But the Negro women in South Carolina have been held to the position of matron, serving the white women workers during rest periods and making herself generally useful in the plants' powder rooms.

It is no wonder that South Carolina, present center of the southern textile industry, ruled over by Textron, duPont,

industrial worker in South Carolina was \$2,700 while the average pay of the Negro South Carolinian in industry was a few dollars above \$1,800. In the fertilizer industry, where a majority of the state's workers are Negroes, the average annual pay was even lower—\$1,600. In other words, if the South Carolina Department of State is accurate in its reports, the Negro workers of that state are being paid below one-half of what United States agencies say is a subsistence wage. And the wage of the Negro workers undoubtedly has something to do with the fact that the \$2,600 average wage of all textile workers is considerably below the figure which the Bureau of Labor Statistics says is needed for minimum requirements.

The next time a comfortably placed politician sounds off on the need to compromise on civil rights, when a southern "liberal" explains about how fast the South is changing and asks for more time, just think of thousands of Negro workers toiling for \$30 and \$35 a week. Think of Negro women doomed to a life-

time of being chambermaids, even in the factories. Think of the neat little houses along the side of U. S. Highway 29 which obscure from view the unpainted shacks on unpaved streets, the locations set aside for Negro workers.

Think of the Negro wives who must wash and iron the clothes and nurse the babies of white boss and white worker, alike to add to the inadequate wage earned by the Negro husbands. Multiply South Carolina by 20, or maybe a hundred, and you'll get the human side of this political debate around FEPC.

Or look at another angle of it. Between Dallas and Fort Worth, in north Texas, there has been built during and after World War II the country's largest concentration of aircraft factories. Some 10,000 workers are employed in the area. At the last check they were a little more than 300 Negro janitors and service employees. And these plants are supposed to be making the weapons with which to defend freedom!

A professor at Atlanta University told this writer recently that the South was being industrialized, "but on a lily-white basis." Southern officials, whose task it is to keep labor statistics, bear out this assertion. This is true of the aircraft plant now being built in Tulsa, Oklahoma. It is true of the Lockheed plant in Marietta, Ga. It is true of the government-sponsored atomic energy plant in Aiken where Negro construction mechanics are barred along with Negro scientists, clerical workers and executives.

All southern papers are filled with "help wanted" ads for every conceivable type of industrial worker. Some of them openly ask for "white workers," but most of them seem to rely on local customs to keep away Negro applicants. In many of these same papers there are separate columns of "Help Wanted (colored)" ads. These are seeking maids, chauffeurs, pressers, porters, pin-setters, caddies and the like.

The struggle for an FEPC, then, is not a contest as to who can write the most convincing words or make the most stirring speech; the FEPC issue involves the fight to turn black maids and pressers and porters and matrons and caddies into mechanics and operators. It means to make Negroes eligible to any and every job for which they are qualified.

And if the political parties cannot solve this campaign issue with a safely-worded plank, then the labor movement cannot cover its responsibility with convention resolutions and political endorsements of politicians who do the bidding of the jimcrow industrialists. To expect the South Carolina textile barons to give up their right to exploit the white workers and super-exploit Negro workers is to expect Utopia. It will never come. It is equally futile to expect a promise made by the political spokesmen of these employers to be worth little more than the paper it is written on.

Throughout the South today, the one noticeable effect of Truman's civil rights declarations is the response they have evoked among the Negro people. The President was seeking votes, but the Negro people sought first class citizenship. It is tragic—and more—that the southern wings of both the CIO and AFL were closer to the traditional southern stand-patters than to the mild program of Truman. For the labor movement, joined with the freedom movement of the Negro people, represents the only force capable of translating the Civil Rights words into action.

Labor Day, the day of Negro and white labor, could be a good starting point from the routine resolution to meaningful action to put into force the essence of FEPC where it counts—at the factory gates and the employment offices.



A white textile worker. She is one of 49,395 white women employed in the south's textile factories in 1951. Yet in that same year only 288 Negro women were employed in the textile industry.



LABOR FIGHTS BACK

The note of labor unity rose stronger in a year of struggle against the impact of the war economy

A HANDFUL of pickets stationed on a Calumet, Ind., drawbridge watched the oil tanker swing free of the dock and begin lumbering forward in midstream.

"Here she comes!" they chorused.

The pickets, members of the CIO Oil Workers Union, had an important assignment: to keep that tanker from getting past the bridge. The plan was to stick on the span and dare the draw operator to lift it.

Hoarse warning hoots of the ship's whistle split the air.

"Clear out you guys!" shouted the drawbridge operator from his roost.

The pickets' rejoinder was drowned out by another series of frantic hoots from the Standard Oil tanker.

Clutching the bridge rail, the oil workers didn't budge. All eyes were focused on the approaching ship. Suddenly it seemed to skid, sloshing up a muddy wake on either side. Then it stopped.

The pickets cheered. The tanker turn disconsolately away and crept back to its dock, there to remain until the oil workers had won their strike.

This episode in the year's labor history symbolizes the determination and militancy with which the American working class fought these past twelve

TAXES

Federal, state and local taxes will add up this year to \$81 billion—or \$530 for every man, woman and child. The Tax Foundation, a private research group estimated that a family of 3.2 persons with an income of \$3,500 paid \$798 in indirect taxes and \$299 in direct federal income taxes. A family with an income of \$4,500 paid \$1,039 in indirect taxes and \$455 in direct taxes. (That's about one-third of total income going for taxes).

months to defend its unions and shore up its crumbling buying power.

The tone for the year's struggles was set by a union which had been expelled from the CIO in 1948 during a red-baiting foray—the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers. It had emerged from a two-year series of raiding assaults by CIO and AFL unions with a membership larger than in 1948. Then, linking arms with six AFL unions and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, it took on the Big Five of the copper industry.

Fifty-eight thousand copper miners hit the bricks. They stayed out nine days, returning only when President Truman invoked the Taft-Hartley law

and slapped them with an 80-day injunction. But, while going back, they warned that they would go out again if the industry and the hostile Wage Stabilization Board did not approve a 20½-cent-an-hour package wage increase. The package, although partly in excess of the amount apparently allowable under the wage freeze, was approved.

This note of united action was a highlight of the year. All the unions in the oil industry—CIO, AFL and independent—united in their struggle.

A dramatic act of labor solidarity came from the independent Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, headed by Harry Bridges. The shipowners on the West Coast had refused to renew a contract with the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and signed up with an AFL affiliate. When the CIO engineers struck, the longshoremen refused to cross the picket line. "I've got no love for the CIO," Bridges was quoted as saying, "but there's a trade union principle at stake here." The paper of the CIO engineers replied:

"In these days, when wives, jackals and hyenas abound in the labor movement and a legitimate strike is a signal for the phonies to strikebreak and scab, an act of honest trade-unionism is something to be appreciated

RENT

Six million families face higher rents after Sept. 30, with increase amounting to from 20 percent to 100 percent, according to Rent Stabilizer Tighe E. Woods.

Under the Defense Production Extension Act passed by Congress, rent control expires Sept. 30, except in areas declared to be critical defense housing zones, or in communities where local government specifically request an extension. So far only 18 communities have requested extension of controls.

and lauded. . . . The entire ILWU from president Bridges down to every rank-and-file member has demonstrated its loyalty to trade union principles."

Wausau, Wis., was a milestone in the unity-from-below movement. That's where 600 UE members were locked out by the Marathon Electric Corporation in April of this year and appeared to be facing a lone battle for survival. Would the CIO or AFL unions of Wausau back them, morally at least?

They were not sure until late one snow-stormy night a knock rattled the door of the home of Emil Muelver, UE local president. He threw open the door and there stood a working man,

a member of the AFL Boilermakers, and he held out to Muelver a bundle of money—\$146.75—that had been collected at the Boilermakers meeting that night for the UE people.

All the CIO and AFL unions of Wausau rushed to the support of the locked-out workers. When the AFL Electrical Workers tried to raid the sore-pressed UE local, the AFL Central Labor Union hammered out a resolution pledging full support to the Marathon workers and warning IBEW "to cease their efforts at raiding this local and withdraw from this area."

At almost the same time, in Naugatuck Valley, Connecticut, the Mine-Mill union (independent) issued a call to the AFL and CIO locals to join them in a struggle for wage increases and union conditions in the valley's brass industry. Would the other unions respond? They did. The CIO Steelworkers and Textile Workers and the AFL Building Trades took part in the fight-back conference. In Erie, Pa., five CIO, two AFL and five independent unions sat down together and mapped a campaign to crack the wage freeze. The CIO Auto Workers at American Brass invited Mine-Mill and the AFL to join them in a wage action. And so it has gone, from city after city, industrial valley after industrial valley.

The examples above point to a revival of the old slogan "An Injury to One Is an Injury to All."

A strike movement was slowly picking up steam after Labor Day, 1951. Wage dollars, frozen in quantity for more than a year on the pretext of a defense "national emergency," were being bled white by hikes in income and excise taxes, by zooming prices.

King Joe Ryan of the AFL Longshoremen's Union, characteristically blind and deaf to the aspirations and voice of his membership, rushed through a thin dime-an-hour wage settlement in a "fast-count" referendum. Thirty thousand dockers gagged on the dish, although served up as "the maximum obtainable under the wage freeze." The rebellion tied up all ship-

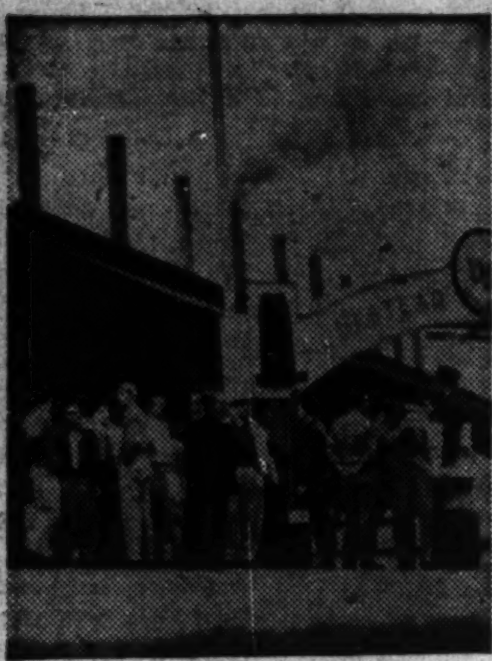
SPEEDUP

Last year's Labor Department survey of 26 industries showed that in 1950 the output per man hour was the highest on record; in nine, the increase was 10 percent or more.

Increase in coking was 22 percent; in rayon and synthetic yarn, 19 percent; in steam railroads and copper mining, 14 percent; in paper and pulp 11 percent.



WSB offices in San Francisco are picketed by members of various unions, including the United Electrical Workers, Marine Cooks and Stewards, Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and others, protesting the wage freeze. The WSB offices were picketed in all major cities in an effort to break through the wage freeze order which was holding up wage increases in hundreds of plants.



The wage freeze kept pay down (photo above, 1) but rising prices and higher taxes emptied workers' pockets. Led by heroic wives of strikers, (3) who battled scabs, a 15-month strike at New Jersey Zinc Co. in New Mexico was won by international union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. Ring-around-a-scab (3) go striking Philadelphia CIO phone workers who were among thousands of white collar workers striking for higher pay during the year. Women weep (4) for 119 miners killed in explosion at West Frankfort, Ill., pit. Tragedy led to enactment of new federal mine safety law. Like thousands of other consumer goods workers, this auto worker (5) was unemployed during the year. Farce of federal seizure of railroads was shown when this New York Central executive (6) doffed his army coat after lengthy rail case finally was settled. Pay raises and modified union shop ended 54-day steel strike, winding up nation's most serious labor crisis (6).

ping in the New York City area for 25 days and crippled operations in three other East Coast ports. For a while King Ryan's plush throne tottered. But hunger and the foldup of the conservative strike leadership on the spurious promise of the State Labor Mediation Board to reform Ryan's plug-ugly dictatorship cut the revolt short.

However, the strike served to warn tight-fisted employers and union bosses of the sellout school that the rank-and-filers were not taking any more wooden nickels.

A few months later William F. Schnitzler, international pres-

and power department. When the three dumped a can of torch oil on Godwin, Local 1010's leaders exploded. The three were brought up on charges of charges of racial discrimination and found guilty of violating the local and international union constitutions. Myzejewski, the ringleader, was expelled from the union; the other two were put on probation for 90 days.

Myzejewski still has his job; the company has refused to can him. Meanwhile, he filed an appeal against the expulsion with the national officers of the Steelworkers who have yet to act on it.

The way to fight for equal pay for equal work for women was demonstrated by the UE local at the Hrvell Manufacturing Co. plant at LaPorte, Ind. It racked up a 15-cents-an-hour extra wage increase for the women and wiped out the plant's sex wage differential. UE women at Westinghouse Air Brake and the Union Switch & Signal plant won upgrading and transfer to jobs heretofore reserved for men.

The rank and file drive to thaw the wage freeze was boiling up in scattered strikes from coast to coast. The peak was hit in May and June when more than 1,000,000 workers went out—and stayed out—until their major demands had been met. The strikers included 665,000 steel workers, 70,000 CIO Communications Workers; 40,000 CIO woodworkers; 90,000 CIO, AFL and independent union oil workers; 3,500 West Coast bus drivers; 1,700 New England bus drivers. Then there were 75,000 California AFL Carpenters who put a burr under the pants of their leaders and forced through a substantial wage increase and jettisoned the wage differential which has split San Francisco carpenters from those in the rest of the state.

The year's biggest demonstration of union discipline and militancy was staged by the CIO steel workers. When the steel trust refused to grant the wage increase and the union shop recommended by Wage Stabilization Board panel, the 665,000 downed their tools. Two days later Truman ordered the steel plants seized and the workers returned. But when the Supreme Court ruled the seizure illegal three weeks later, the workers quit again. This time they stayed out for 54 days; the longest steel strike since the 1919 industry-wide walkout led by William Z. Foster, present chairman of the American Communist Party.

At no point did the solidarity of the steel workers break. The steel trust didn't dare import scabs. Their Republican and Democratic puppets in Congress

NEGRO LABOR COUNCIL

Ten hundred and fifty delegates from 22 states met in Cincinnati, Ohio, (8,520 Negro—200 white), to establish a permanent organization that will be satisfied with "nothing less than the full freedom of the Negro people and an end to the era of second class citizenship."

The program:

- Campaign for one million signatures on a petition demanding a presidential order to establish FEPC.
- FEPC clauses in union contracts.
- A campaign for 100,000 new jobs for Negro workers.

responded to the pull of their strings and gave voice to loud noises about "sabotaging national defense" but they did not dare push through legislation to break the strike.

The workers won a 16-cents-an-hour raise and 5.4 cents in fringe benefits plus a somewhat watered-down union shop. In many locals there was extreme bitterness expressed at the refusal of Philip Murray and the other union leaders to push through for improved incentive rates, paid holidays, premium pay for Saturday and Sunday work and an FEPC clause, but the opposition was not sufficiently organized to wage an effective battle for these sections of the bargaining program.

The sole "dead spot" in the general picture of labor militancy was in textile. There the CIO Textile Workers leaders, locked in civil warfare over union leadership, retreated at the first show of employer resistance. First they accepted greater work loads for their members. Instead of electing to lead a militant picket-line war, Emil Rieve chose to smother the workers fighting spirit and accept wage cuts.

Seven thousand Maine employees at the Bates Manufactur-

ing Co. had to swallow a 7.7-cents-an-hour wage slash. Later, 14,000 workers in 13 cotton-rayon mills in the New Bedford-Fall River area had to take a cut of 8½ cents an hour from an arbitrator.

Labor Day 1952, finds the nation's workers slowly awakening to the realization that a war economy offers neither job security nor better living standards. Tens of thousands in the auto, textile, clothing, shoe and other consumer goods industries have been thrown out of work or put on short-hour rations. Those still at work find their purchasing power cut to a new all-time low and are being driven into debt to purchase the bare necessities.

Meanwhile the Taft-Hartley Law, now five years old, continues to hobble the organizational progress of the labor unions, to drain their treasuries and restrain labor from exerting its maximum fighting power.

Labor union membership still stands at 14,500,000, just where it stood in 1946, before T-H. Meantime the nation's working force has grown from 40,500,000 to 46,200,000.

The financial strain on union funds has been fantastic. It is said that the National Associa-

tion of Manufacturers spent \$3,500,000 to put over the T-H Act. The first five years of T-H has cost less than a dozen American labor unions more than \$20,000,000 in fines, damage judgments and strike benefits paid out to defunct union conditions. The International Typographical Union estimates the cost of its war with T-H at \$11,000,000. The United Mine Workers have paid out nearly \$6,500,000 in fines and damage judgments. Yet suits for \$45,000,000 are still pending against AFL and CIO unions.

The absence of genuine independent political action, the custom of "tailing after" the old-line political parties for hand-outs has undercut labor's fight for T-H repeal and set the stage for even more serious anti-labor legislation.

A "union receivership" bill is now before the House of Representatives, introduced by the author of the Smith Act of Communist-persecution ill-fame, Rep. Howard Smith of Virginia. His bill would make an 80-day injunction mandatory whenever either the President or Congress decides that a strike "imperils the national defense." If the strike cannot be settled in 80 days then the Attorney-General of the U. S. would be required to seize union as well as plant, take over union funds and property, and force the union to cough up half the cost of operating the "receivership."

Another Congressional red-hunter, Senator McCarran, Nevada Democrat, has submitted two bills—S 1995 and S 2548—to give employers the power to fire militant unionists as "reds" and to kill the bargaining rights of any union which elects, or employs persons suspected of being Communists.

But all these moves can be defeated. Labor has shown in the past year that it has the capacity. And its weapon—but it must be used everywhere—is united action.



LIVING STANDARDS

The Joint Committee on Economic Report found that 10 million U. S. families—one out of every four—are living on \$38 a week or less. Half of U. S. families are living on \$57 a week or less.

ident of the AFL Bakery and Confectionary Workers, told a San Francisco press conference: "Today there are strikes in industries where there hasn't been a walkout in 50 years. . . . There is a growing militancy among the rank and file. . . . For years the membership went along with whatever the leaders recommended. Now they vote down officials."

A forerunner of the big steel strike to come was given Inland Steel at East Chicago, Ind., in November when 18,000 walked out to protest an incentive rate change which would lower wages.

In late December the biggest white-collar strike in the nation's history exploded under the Prudential Insurance Co. Ten thousand once-docile agents in 35 states quit work under the aegis of the AFL Insurance Workers and displayed a solidarity and fighting spirit once believed alien to white-collar workers. Their remarkable solidarity saved their union from extinction and won a number of economic gains. The compromise settlement barely squeaked through in a referendum vote.

while, unionists were battling speedup, piece-rate and job beefs, and in a few instances—too few—were resisting discrimination against Negroes and women employees.

Three race supremacists got their come-uppance from the from the scrappy Inland Steel Local 1010 of the CIO. Jesse Godwin, a Negro, had been badgered and insulted by Ted Myzejewski, Paul Newlin and Joe Bellamy ever since his promotion into the lily-white steam

UNION SHOP

Do organized workers want the union shop?

The authors of the Taft-Hartley Act thought they didn't and required a membership referendum to approve every union shop clause.

But in 46,119 union shop votes conducted by the National Labor Relations Board the union shop won 44,795 or 97.1 percent. The elections cost the U.S. government more than \$3,000,000.

The Taft-Hartley crowd finally gave up and helped push through an amendment Oct. 22, 1951, dropping the referendum requirement.

What Labor Said About Smith Act

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

The Smith Act has "developed a full scale attack against the civil liberties of the American people, and restrict labor's freedom to organize, to bargain, to protest, to speak freely, and to vote."

—Resolution by the CIO Intl. Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery

Workers convention, July 14, 1952.

Persecution under the Smith Act "are a forerunner of general attacks upon the people"...urges repeal of the Taft-Hartley, McCarran and Smith Acts and any other thought-control legislation."

—Resolution of the United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers convention, Sept. 19, 1951.



JOHN D. MASSO of the AFL Glass Bevelers Local 528 speaking at the conference against the Smith Act.

Unionists Are the Smith Act Target

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)

tee's "Open letter to the labor movement" have been circulated throughout the United States. The letter declares "as long as the Smith Act is being enforced, as long as men are persecuted for their ideas, as long as there is intimidation and the denial of free speech, we can not effectively fight back and protect the best interests of the workers."

The letter merely states what union members have not put into words themselves. It adds up the story of high prices, high taxes, speedup, and anti-labor laws. It traces this four-day squeeze back to the Smith Act and the witchhunt against Communists.

Wherever it goes, it finds ready acceptance among union members.

Conferences on a local union basis in towns and areas of New Jersey and Massachusetts are now being organized by committee executive board members. These are two of the states from which delegates came. The other states represented at the June 21 conference were from Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Louisiana and Connecticut. State-wide conferences in those states are still in the process of organization.

Along with the conference, however, the committee decided to communicate and visit every candidate for congressional office to determine the candidate's position on repeal of the Smith Act and all other anti-labor legislation.

On top of these activities was the aim to bring 1,000 local unions behind the movement to repeal the Smith Act. Leon Beverly, president of the CIO Packinghouse Workers Local 947 at the Armour plant in Chicago, and elected chairman of the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act, underscored that aim in presenting the committee's program of action.

Beverly maintained that the 1,000 additional unions would make a great impression on the new Congress in January, when the committee scheduled a nation-wide crusade to Washington to demand repeal of the Smith Act and an end to the reactionary drive against labor.

Beverly related the action of his union. "Every man who stands up for the right of Negroes today is called a Communist. When our union opposed the Smith Act, the FBI sent us a packet of pictures of Smith Act fugitives and asked us to post it in our union hall. The FBI never asked us to help them

find the 5,000 lynchers who have never been brought to justice or those responsible for the murder of three packinghouse workers during our strike in 1948.

"Our local had a meeting and voted to return the pictures to the FBI. We will not help them find men persecuted for their political beliefs. Our job is to fight for the rights of all people, not to turn our union into an instrument of stoolpigeons," Beverly declared.

It was this kind of fighting back against the repression served up by the bosses in the shops, against the hardships imposed upon working people by living costs, low wages, high taxes, that built the unions of the nation to their present strength. It is the labor unity achieved by the rank and file from the shops and industrial towns of the country in their present battle to preserve their rights from the encroachments of anti-labor legislation like the Smith Act that will succeed in strengthening the labor movement once again.

FROM LABOR DAY TO ELECTION DAY

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)

The workers also saw the futility of depending on an old-party political administration to gain such modest objectives like those presented by the steel workers. After seven months of dependence on such "help" the workers had to strike.

The struggle in the steel industry has also helped arouse the working class in general to the serious danger of more union-busting legislation and that the danger, is as bipartisan as were the votes that passed the Taft-Hartley Bill.

The brutal truth is that the 1948 policy of hitching labor's program to the bipartisan war program has not advanced the labor movement but retarded it. Experience in the four years gave a clear demonstration that it is impossible for the labor movement to support a war program and at the same time to successfully struggle against the economic and social effects of that war program. The net effect of that policy since 1948 was that while the war program (backed by the union officials) advanced with seven-league boots, the economic conditions of the workers, civil rights for Negro people, and civil liberties in general deteriorated.

But even more serious is the fact that the threat of war has not eased but has sharpened since the 1948 election, although labor was told that its support of the Marshall Plan, the Korea war and the greatly stepped-up armaments drive, would "secure the peace."

No one can seriously make the claim today that the policy of tying labor's needs to the war program paid off. Even on the basis of the pro-capitalist line political action of the top labor leaders, of concentrating support for the so-called "friends" of labor, the pro-war line had the reverse result for labor. It has repelled a tremendous support for labor-endorsed pro-war candidates from the ranks of people who have become most concerned with the threat to peace, who understand that the struggle for peace must take precedence if even the most elementary interests of the people, like higher living standards, more democracy and civil rights are to be won. On the other hand, some of the most rabid enemies of labor among the Republicans and Dixiecrats, have been able to confuse voters and defeat labor-endorsed candidates by demagogically and cunningly playing up to the peace sentiment of the voters. That was how the arch reactionary Senator Nixon, now vice-presidential candidate of the GOP, won over the labor-endorsed Helen Gabagan Douglas in 1950. That was how Senator Taft drew many votes even among steel and other industrial workers in Ohio.

Labor can neither be consistent in its struggle nor mobilize its vast voting strength if it campaigns both for a war and welfare program. The two contradict each other. An endorsement of

either a Stevenson or an Eisenhower, both of whom basically support the same pro-war line, is an invitation by labor for more of what it had since 1948.

Many unions, among them some of the largest, like the ladies garment, automobile, textile, have repeatedly acknowledged in convention resolutions that labor should break with the old parties and build its own independent political party. But the resolutions were forgotten and the workers this year were left in the same confusion as in 1948 to do the best they can within the same old-party framework. The problem for 1952, therefore, is not whether labor will win or lose. Labor won't win whether Eisenhower or Stevenson gets elected.

The problem is for labor to show the kind of an influence in the election that will be most effective from the standpoint of showing its independent strength and pressure for the real needs of the working class.

The most advanced workers will express this sentiment by voting the Progressive Party ticket in all states where it is on the ballot. This is the only party with the FULL pro-labor program—both for peace and for the most advanced welfare program. A large vote for the Progressive Party's candidates will be the most powerful evidence to the country of a trend for peace and to get away from dependence upon the old line politicians.

Another form is to build a unity of all possible forces in support of Negro candidates of all parties for Congress and other office and cement Negro-white unity through greater representation for the Negro people. Where labor candidates are in the field, they should get vigorous backing.

Every worker will agree with one statement made recently by the CIO Board about the desirability of electing a Congress "firmly committed" to such objectives as Taft-Hartley repeal and enactment of a strong civil rights program. But can such a Congress be obtained by merely relying on the heads of a ticket who themselves are opposed to such commitments?

What is needed, clearly, is united action, especially on a local scale, around the ISSUES closest to labor—civil rights, T-H repeal and various aspects of the fight for peace. Labor may have little to say in the selection of the candidates, but it can at least act vigorously to compel candidates to commit themselves on a minimum program.

The above approach can bring a maximum of unity and most effective political action in our very much confused and divided labor movement and lead to further advance towards independent political action in the days to come.

Shop Workers' Letters

See Steel Trust Stockpiling Coal

WHEELWRIGHT, Ky.

Editor, The Worker:

Inland Steel's coal empire in the thirty mile Dony Valley is again humming with activity. Coal is being moved, and stacked up in vast quantities in preparation for the expected winter long coal strike.

For the past three months most of the miners of the coal rich area have been unemployed, or only partly employed. The mines reopened last Monday, Aug. 4th and by Tuesday the roads were kept busy by miners' families carrying home badly needed groceries. Previously they had been living almost entirely out of small garden patches. But standing around the stores one became aware that they were buying only staples—flour, coffee, sugar, beans and bacon. Most of the miners talked to were aware that this period of comparative prosperity will last no longer than the twentieth of September. They are expecting a long strike, and stated that that is why the company is trying to lay by a sufficient stock of coal to last until late next spring.

STEELWORKER.

Kentucky Miners See Pay Fight Ahead

Elkhorn City Ky.

Editor, The Worker:

Coal is again moving, and the mines of the upper reaches of the Big Sandy River are again working full blast — after more than three months partial shut down. The feverish activity can mean but one thing — since there is already plenty of coal above ground — preparations for a long coal strike, starting on the 22nd in this area. The miners speak of an expected hundred days strike, and of trying to save up for it in the six weeks ahead. Many expressed the opinion that Phil Murray had signed too soft a contract with the steel companies, and expressed sympathy with those steel workers of Ashland and the Ohio Valley who are holding out for a better contract. They feel that Phil Murray has weakened the bargaining position of all labor — to bail his boss Harry Truman out of a tough political hole. Many — most of whom we had never seen before — expressed disgust with the candidates Wall Street has selected for both the old capitalist parties.

J.C.

Steel Workers Want Added Demands

ASHLAND, Ky.

Editor, The Worker:

Phil Murray's capitulation to the Truman Administration and Armco Steel has been rejected by the steelworkers in the Armco plant here. They are holding out for a union shop, and against the no-strike clause. For the past two weeks the union and the company have been in almost constant negotiations—with no result. The company has threatened to keep the Ashland plant closed till next year, since its other plants reopened under the Murray contract. The steel workers have declared their determination to remain on strike until they secure an iron-clad shop agreement, and the elimination of the no-strike clause. Since many of the steelworkers live outside the city? But they will need help from other unions. Those I talked to were quite concerned about this; chiefly as a measure to maintain morale. I have never seen the workers of Ashland more militant since the stirring struggles of 38 incident to the unionization of Ashland.

Fraternally
STEELWORKER

'When a Child Dies in Korea A Cash Register Rings in Wall St.'

Below is the text of Karen Morley's stirring speech at the great peace rally at Triboro Stadium, Randall's Island, New York on Aug. 20.

Miss Morley, a distinguished actress, has appeared in such notable films as "Our Daily Bread" and "I Am A Fugitive From a Chain Gang."

At the conclusion of her remarks she recited "The War Prayer" by Samuel L. Clemens, author of "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court," "Tom Sawyer" and "Huckleberry Finn."

"The War Prayer" which is an excerpt from "A Connecticut Yankee," is reprinted elsewhere on this page.

By KAREN MORLEY

I was asked to say a few words before reciting "The War Prayer" as to how I happened to be at such a meeting.

I would just like to say that I am here because I am an ordinary everyday garden variety American.

I was a very ordinary little girl raised in a very ordinary little town in an ordinary state in the middle west.

And I suppose I was brought up in what you might call the American tradition.

We kind of took the first amendment for granted.

I don't think we called it that, but we believed we had a right to speak our mind and anybody who didn't like it should go to hell.

And from the youngsters I grew up with I gained a few convictions.

The first one was that the grownups had no idea of how to run the world. They worked too much and they worried too much.

Any child knows that the world should be run for children and for fun and for friendship.

Another thing we all believed was that there shouldn't be any poor kids. There were some who used to come to school with no shoes under their rubbers. And this embarrassed them very much. And it embarrassed us too.

The last conviction was that a squealer is the lowest form of animal life.

Now if there was one thing which I had carried through from my childhood it was the



belief that if a great many people out of their own experience all say the same thing, it's probably worth listening to. Because it's probably wise and probably true.

For instance when I was overseas with a USO unit I listened to GIs by the hundreds and I found that some, from the rank of Captain down, almost without exception said, "Not me, never again."

These were the men who had seen combat and who had cleared the concentration camps and they said before they'll get me again, they'll have to come to the hills and get me.

But I found that men from the rank of Colonels up were already talking about another war. The right war, they said, and next time, they would say with a twinkle, the Germans will be on our side.

But I didn't pay much attention to them because I remembered the hundreds and hundreds of GIs who don't agree.

Now, recently, I have traveled from one coast to the other and everywhere I heard people saying, what are we doing in Korea.

Why don't we leave those poor people alone. We wouldn't like anybody interfering in our affairs and nobody did, though our history includes revolution and civil war.

Now a few days ago I was coming over the Manhattan Bridge from Brooklyn. It was

that wonderful time of evening when the sun had gone down and the air is still blue. And all the lights were yellow and I could see the tall slender graceful buildings on Wall Street rising like something in a child's fairytale. And way down at the left, as tiny as the tiniest child's doll, the Statue of Liberty was almost lost in the fog.

And it must have been my imagination, but I thought I heard the sound of bells chiming, and I shivered because in California we have a superstition that when one of our children or one of theirs dies in Korea a cash register rings in Wall Street. That is why I am here tonight because if a meeting like this can stop the agony even two seconds sooner I must be at such a meeting.

If there is one thing that Americans love as much as their independence it is humor and of all America's funny men no one is more loved than Samuel L. Clemens.

So I have chosen to read for you tonight his "War Prayer," although it is not very funny; he turns his bitter, sardonic wit against those who would dare pray for war.

The scene is a church filled with soldiers and the chaplain is praying for victory. There is a crash of thunder and a flash of lightning. A bright white-robed messenger appears in the pulpit, interrupts the Chaplain and finishes his prayer.

THE WAR PRAYER

By SAMUEL L. CLEMENS

(The War Prayer, withheld from publication until after Mr. Clemens' death, pictures the assembling of soldiers in church, and the prayer of the chaplain for victory. In answer to the prayer, God sends down a white-robed messenger, who voices the unspoken meaning of the prayer.)

"O Lord our God, help us to tear their soldiers to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to drown the thunder of the guns with the wounded, writhing in pain; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief; help us to turn them out roofless with their little children to wander unfriended through wastes of their desolated land in rags and hunger and thirst, sport of the sun flames of summer and the icy winds of winter, broken in spirit, worn with travail, imploring Thee for the refuge of the grave and denied it—for our sakes, who adore Thee, Lord, blast their hopes, blight their lives, protract their bitter pilgrimage, make heavy their steps, water their way with their tears, stain the white snow with the blood of their wounded feet! We ask of one who is the Spirit of love and who is the ever-faithful refuge and friend of all that are sore beset, and seek His aid with humble and contrite hearts. Grant our prayer, O Lord, and Thine shall be the praise and honor and glory now and ever, Amen."

(After a pause.) "Ye have prayed it; if ye still desire it, speak! — the messenger of the Most High waits."



SAMUEL L. CLEMENS

Scenes from 'Grand Concert' New Color Film at Stanley



Galina Ulanova (top) world famous ballerina is seen in Prokofiev's 'Romeo and Juliet.' This is one of the 4 Russian operas presented in the magnificent new Soviet color film 'Grand Concert' which opened yesterday at the Stanley Theatre. The other operas are Borodin's 'Prince Igor,' Tchaikovsky's 'Swan Lake,' and Glinka's 'Ivan Susanin.' Marina Semyonova, ballerina appearing in Tchaikovsky's 'Swan Lake' is seen in the still at the bottom.

An International Film Festival for Peace

LONDON.—Czechoslovakia's Seventh International Film Festival has just ended. A special correspondent of the London Daily Worker who attended, writes:

Progressive film technicians, artists and journalists from 20 nations came to this greatest and most important of all film festivals.

The best creative artists of the Socialist and the capitalist countries presented their contributions in the noble theme of the Festival—"For Peace, For a New Man and a Better Mankind."

From Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, China and the German Democratic Republic this year there were at least a dozen films of exceptional quality.

Czechoslovakia showed The Emperor's Baker, a brilliant historical satire in color, and Miklas Ales, a prestige picture, depicting the life of the great Czech national artist and distinguished for its perfection of atmosphere, acting and music.

Poland's The Young Chopin, a great historical drama with a broad canvas and wonderful music, was one of the artistic successes of the Festival, and won the prize for screen biography.

Romania's Mitrea Cocor, only the fourth feature film to be made in Romania, is an amazing achievement. In two hours, the film succeeds in recording graphically a whole epoch.

From the German Democratic Republic came Friendship Prevails, the great color film of the Berlin Youth Festival and a powerful peace film, The Condemned Village. Both shared the Grand Prize with the Soviet film The Unforgettable Year 1919.

The latter film was made by the director of The Fall of Berlin, Chiaurelli. This time his satire is directed at the Versailles Peace Conference, where Lloyd George and Clemenceau tried to parcel Russia out between the "victorious" powers and Churchill actively supported the interventionist armies.

Mongolia sent the best color documentary of its type ever made—a fascinating coverage of the life, arts, sports, agriculture and industrial achievements of this Republic.

There were short films, documentaries, popular science films, cartoons and puppet film in profusion with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia well in the lead.

Czechoslovakia is making many films of special appeal to children. The Treasure of Bird Island is a delightful full-length puppet film in color, with the narrative spoken by children. The Proud Princess is an acted fairy story of infinite charm for children of all ages (and I suspect, a good many grown-ups too).

From the Western countries came a fairly representative selection of films, led by the Italian Achtung, Banditi! made cooperatively on funds raised by the workers of Northern Italy.

woman today...

"I WORK to support my son and myself."

"I have to support my mother and myself."

"I have four children and I'm their sole support."

"I work to support myself."

"I support three children."

"I am a widow and have to support a family."

"My husband's salary doesn't take care of all the things we need."

This is what a group of women who work for the General Electric Company told Schenectady radio audiences in a series of broadcasts sponsored recently by Local 301 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America.

Stepping up to the microphone and telling their stories, these women brought to life a set of statistics which might otherwise have been consigned to the dusty archives of Washington. What these statistics and the women's stories add up to is women work because they have to make a living.

A recent Labor Department survey of 8,500 women workers, conducted with the cooperation of their union locals, revealed that more than half of the women must spend all the money they earn to meet daily living expenses.

Three out of four spend 75 cents of every dollar earned for daily living expenses. Nearly all (98 percent) put some of their earnings into daily family expenses.

Six out of ten women reported they supported not only themselves but other members of the family. One out of seven was the sole support of a family. Some were the only wage earners in families of four or more.

The radio broadcasts were the opening gun in the UE's nationwide campaign to raise the pay rates of women workers. Some shocking facts about women's wages and working conditions at GE were disclosed on the air by the UE women.

A woman worker at GE (as at Westinghouse, Sylvania, or any of the other corporations of the electrical industry) is rated lower than male common laborer, regardless of her skill. She may be doing the work involving greater physical strain and skill than many of the higher-paid jobs done by men—yet she is paid less than the sweeper.

Because women's rates are so low, they are forced to speed up to make a living wage. One worker told the radio interviewer that she fainted frequently and lost seven pounds in one week at a machine in a building that was unbearably hot. She contrasted GE's callous disregard of working conditions for its women employees with its production of shiny gadgets and appliances to lighten women's work in the home.

On another program, the announcer interviewed a man and a woman doing identical jobs at GE, in the same building. They are both high speed punch press operators, working at identical machines, lifting identical weights. But the woman operator is paid 5 cents per thousand, while the man gets 8 cents—a 40 percent differential in take home pay. On another job in the same building, a man is getting \$1.35 per thousand units while the woman working be-



Low 'Women's Rates' Helps to Cut All Pay

A women's conference in the electrical industry shows how lower wage rates and working conditions pulls down the standards for all the workers. It points up the need for all labor to wipe out the discrimination against women in industry.

sides him is getting only 75 cents a thousand for the same work. (The average differential between men's and women's rates for the same work at GE is about 32 cents an hour).

What about when you're not working, the announcer asked. When there's a lull in production, and the workers are waiting around for materials, are men and women paid equally for waiting time—for not working? Nothing doing. The man is paid \$1.55, the woman \$1.27. "He must be a more skillful waiter than you," the announcer remarked to the woman worker, "or maybe he stands on both feet and you only stand on one foot."

"No," the union brother replied, in no mood to kid about it. "The only thing is, I'm a man and she's a woman—that's all."

The situation of Negro women workers is even more shocking. "Even more than white women," a recent UE pamphlet points out, "Negro women have to work to live. For the discrimination that keeps Negro men at

the bottom of the pay scale forces their wives to work to supplement the pitifully inadequate income of the family.

"But Negro women are barred from almost all jobs except low-paying domestic service in private homes, or menial outside jobs as janitresses and scrub-women. In the basic sections of the electrical, radio and machine industry, as in industry generally, Negro women are not employed. In lamp plants and others where Negro women have been hired as a source of cheap labor, they suffer the exploitation of all women working under discriminatory rates of pay because of their sex."

What this policy of discrimination and double discrimination means to the companies the UE points out in no uncertain terms. In just one year, U. S. corporations made five billion, four hundred million dollars in extra profits from their exploitation of women. (It's hardly a coincidence that corporations make an almost identical super profit from the exploitation of Negro workers.) In the lamp industry, for example, which em-

Union members from United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers District 4 (New York and New Jersey) at the Syracuse conference. The UE held similar conferences in other parts of the country.

ploy mostly women, the corporations rake in a profit of \$2,019 per employee, as compared to \$1,540 per employee in the motor and generator industry, employing mostly men (1947 U. S. Gov't Census figures).

To protect this extra profit on sex, GE and the other companies must persuade both men and women workers to accept this double standard of pay scales. Company propaganda pits men against women, seeking to make the men believe that discrimination against women workers is to their advantage, that the demand for equal pay threatens their jobs.

Yet, through the efforts of the UE, more and more men are beginning to find out that the lower rates paid women are being used by the companies to cut men's rates. Sylvania has begun to put men into production jobs, originally designated for women, at rates below common labor. In GE's Locke Insulator plant in Baltimore, the company is attempting to lay off 13 men with top seniority in a large department by putting in new machines to be run by

women at below the common labor rate. Other companies are taking the cue, introducing new processes and new machines to be run by women at lower rates, with the higher paid men to be laid off.

GE in Schenectady uses a special gimmick against the men. Young men under 21 are classified as "boys" and paid women's rates—something they couldn't get away with if there were no such things as "women's rates."

The UE has already begun to chip away at this inequitable system. First step toward equal pay for equal work is the raising of women's rates to the level of male common labor, and the elimination of double seniority lists and segregation of "women's jobs." These demands are the basis of UE's current negotiations with GE.

At Westinghouse Airbrake in Pittsburgh, UE Local 610 eliminated the dual seniority list, guaranteeing to both men and women the right to bump into any job in any department for which they had seniority, regardless of sex. This provision was quickly put to the test, when the company laid off 1,500 workers. The union had to beat down a company move to transfer women only into "women's jobs"—which would have resulted in layoff of many long-service women. Instead, 150 women were transferred into jobs and departments where no woman had ever worked before.

In the West Pullman plant of International Harvester in Chicago, the UE saved 160 women from layoff and won them transfer to jobs formerly held only by men. The company had tried to hire from the street rather than recall these women according to their seniority.

At the Harvell Manufacturing Co., La Porte, Indiana, UE Local 912 UE set the pace for locals throughout the industry, winning a special 15-cent wage increase for women workers to bring their minimum pay above the common labor rate and wipe out differentials between men and women. The local had to counteract company propaganda which had spread dissension among the men. The whole question of wage discrimination against women and its use by the company to divide the workers and hold down the entire wage structure was aired at a membership meeting. Men and women workers then staged a united shopwide demonstration to inform the management of their unity—which won wage gains for the men as well as for the women.

The discrimination which women workers meet is dramatically shown by the agreements which the IUE-CIO has unfortunately signed with many shops. These agreements in places like Pittsburgh and Sharon, Pa., provide for layoff and firing of single women who marry. The agreement with the Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh deprives married women of their seniority.

There is an urgent need for the unions within each industry and for the labor movement generally to unite on a campaign to wipe out the various forms of discrimination against the women workers of our country.



Biggest Napalm Raid Made on Pyongyang

Story on Page 2

Vol. XVII, No. 35

26

Aug. 31, 1952

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Labor Day to Election Day

Labor's battle against the affect of the war program are the background against which the workers are beginning to judge the candidates and the parties.

Labor Fights Back

The year since last Labor Day has been a rise in the fight to protect labor's gains. Encouraging signs in this militant record are the many instances of labor's solidarity cutting across all divisions.

The Smith Act And Labor

More and more union leaders recognize that the Smith Act frameups of the Communist leaders are a direct threat to all workers. Fight-back action is underway, notably in the recent conference of the Trade Union Committee to Repeal the Smith Act.

The War Prayer

A prayer written by Mark Twain.

Low Women's Wages and You

When women are paid less than men for the same work all labor suffers. A recent conference in the electrical industry proved this again and showed what can be done about it.

IN THE MAGAZINE

10,000 at Los Angeles Rally Hail Peace Party Candidates

By CHARLES GLENN

LOS ANGELES.—The Southern California campaign of the Independent Progressive Party opened with a bang Wednesday night when 10,000 partisans of the IPP, who filled the Culver City stadium to capacity, roared their greetings to national party leaders, Presidential candidate Vincent

Justice Tom Clark Linked By Probe to Fraud Case

WASHINGTON.—House probers of the Justice Department disclosed Friday that Supreme Court Justice Tom C. Clark—then attorney general—interested himself in a contract fraud case in which a Detroit businessman escaped prosecution. The case involved Norman

E. Miller, head of a now defunct Detroit firm, and was cited by a House Judiciary subcommittee as a "typical example" of "unsavory inferences" found in Justice Department files.

Department records showed that Clark sought to arrange a Washington conference requested by C. Cyril Bevan, a Democratic national committeeman at the time and one of Miller's many attorneys.

Franklin Knock, Justice Department attorney from Detroit, told the subcommittee the conference would have served no useful purpose because "we are all ready to go to trial." It was not brought out whether the conference actually was held.

At any rate, the charges eventually were dropped and the Justice Department returned \$7,500 Miller had offered to settle the government's civil suit.

Knock said one key government witness after another "fell by the wayside" during the delays in the case and that he suspected Miller had a hand in what happened to them.

The case finally was dropped six years after Miller was indicted in 1944 on charge of defrauding the government of \$14,000 on a military engineering contract. The \$38,000 civil claim was unpaid.

One of the letters made public by the subcommittee showed that one of Miller's attorneys thanked

Clark for suggesting that both sides agree they would not mention that Miller has been convicted of robbery at Davenport, Ia. Clark was in charge of the Justice Department's criminal division at

(Continued on Page 15)

Hallinan, Vice-Presidential candidate Mrs. Charlotta Bass, Paul Robeson, and California Senatorial candidate Reuben Borrough.

The party leaders emphasized that this campaign is to be one of a drive for peace, a drive for full citizenship for the Negro people, a drive for civil liberties for all and for the economic security of the working class.

And the nature of the struggle was emphasized by Mrs. Bass who revealed that, prior to her appearance, she had received telephone calls threatening her if she made an appearance at the rally. That threat she threw back into the teeth of those who had made it, and she had little doubt that the FBI was behind the act.

The audience was hushed as Robeson sang "Ol' Man River,"

(Continued on Page 11)

TOP FRANCO AIDE TOURS WEST PT. TO LEARN TRICKS

WEST POINT, N. Y.—One of Fascist Dictator Franco's high-ranking army officers toured the U.S. military academy today to familiarize himself with army training methods of the corps of cadets.

Lt. Gen. Camilo Alonso-Vega, director general of the Spanish Civil Guard, was greeted on arrival by Maj. Gen. Frederick A. Irving, superintendent of the academy.

He visited cadet training centers, class rooms and points of interest on the academy grounds.

DRIVE PICKS UP TO PUT BEN DAVIS AND S. W. GERSON ON THE BALLOT

IN A DRAMATIC challenge to the nation's witchhunters, Communists and other progressives in New York have undertaken to place on the ballot for public office a second Communist leader persecuted under the Smith Act.

He is Simon W. Gerson, state legislative director of the Communist Party of New York who is

one of the 15 leaders currently on trial at Foley Square because of their militant championship of peace, civil rights and the welfare of American labor.

Gerson, who was once executive assistant to the Borough President of Manhattan and was designated by the Communist Party to succeed to the Brooklyn Councilman seat of the late Peter V. Cacchione in 1947, is running for Congress as an independent in Brooklyn.

Earlier, a nonpartisan group of Negro leaders had designated former Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, outstanding Communist spokesman of the Negro people now serving a sentence in Leavenworth for his militant struggle for Negro rights, as an independent nominee for assembly from Harlem's 11th A. D.

PETITIONS TO PLACE both Davis and Gerson on the ballot are now being circulated in their respective district. They must be filed by this coming Friday, Sept. 5. The aim is to obtain at least 5,000 signatures for Gerson and close to this for Davis. Gerson is

a nominee for Congress requires more signatures than Davis, candidate for assembly.

Gerson's campaign opened last Sunday. By Tuesday, nearly 1,000 signatures had been obtained. A spokesman for the Gerson campaign committee estimated that one out of every four or five citizens reached by campaign workers readily signs the petition.

"Canvassers have had very, very satisfying results" she told The Worker. "Despite the vicious red-baiting to which the people have been subjected, there has been not the slightest sign of hostility anywhere. Even where people are reluctant to sign, there is an anxiety to discuss the issues."

"People everywhere appear to be deeply disturbed by the trend of events," she declared. "They respond quickly to discussions of peace, democratic rights, the high cost of living, taxes and increased fares."

SECRETARY of the campaign committee is Dorothy Cacchione, widow of the late councilman, who also appears in the ballot as a member of the committee

vacancies.

"Particularly in the Italian American communities, Cacchione's name is like magic," the campaign committee spokesman declared.

(Continued on Page 10)



GERSON



DAVIS

4000 Gallons Burning Napalm Dropped On City of Pyongyang

Four thousand gallons of flaming, jellied gasoline and 697 tons of high explosives were dropped Friday on Pyongyang, the Korean capital, by Gen. Mark Clark's bombers, it was announced by Clark's headquarters in Tokyo. Bombers, the report said, hit the city

with 82,000 rounds of ammunition, and made 1,403 sorties in three waves. (A sortie is one flight by one plane.)

The attack on the Korean capital and its residents was the biggest yet, Clark's spokesman boasted.

To answer the world's protests that they knew would be coming against this latest flaming horror launched on a populous city, Clark's officials declared that the Seoul radio gave the prospective victims in Pyongyang a 15-minute warning before launching the tons of explosives and the torrents of flaming jellied gasoline.

Airmen reported they could not estimate the damage immediately because of the billowing smoke that arose from the stricken capital.

"The town was blowing up all over," Lt. Robert G. Candy, of Santa Monica, Cal., reported.

Cape Court Overrules Malan Gov't

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—The Cape Province Supreme Court in a unanimous decision today declared invalid the government-sponsored act setting up a high court of Parliament.

The action stayed at least temporarily the removal of the colored voters from national electoral rolls under government-sponsored white-supremacy policies.

The Cape court is one of four provincial courts. The pro-fascist government reacted swiftly to the decision and within two hours appealed to the national Supreme Court.

The provincial decision came after four colored voters challenged the government's law removing colored voters from the polls. They obtained an injunction Wednesday restraining electoral officials from removing their names.

The government of Premier Daniel F. Malan originally introduced legislation removing "coloreds" from the rolls. The Supreme Court held this unconstitutional and Malan pushed through parliament a bill setting a high court with powers to overrule the Supreme Court.

The parliamentary Court was to have been composed of all parties, but the opposition, led by the United Party, boycotted the Court.

The Court met for the first time Monday and on Wednesday gave its first ruling—one overruling the Supreme Court decision on the electoral laws.

While the Court proceedings have been going on, the leading African and Indian organizations in South Africa have organized a "defiance to unjust laws" campaign.

More than 3,000 people have been arrested in the larger towns for breaking jimcrow regulations by using "European only" entrances to railway stations, sitting on "European only" park seats or using "European only" post offices.

All have refused to pay fines when brought into court. This is part of an overall campaign to fill the jails to overflowing so the government will be forced to listen to their demands.

ADMIT SLAYINGS OF POWs IN KOREA IN JULY, AUGUST

Spokesmen at Gen. Mark Clark's headquarters in Tokyo on Friday admitted killings and wounding by guards in the prisoner-of-war camps in South Korea during July and August. They put the number of prisoners slain at six, and the number of prisoners wounded at 77.

One prisoner of war killed last Sunday, they said, when "flying stones from a blasting explosion" reached the compound. They said a South Korean guard "accidentally" shot a prisoner last Monday. Last Tuesday, they admitted, tear gas

was used against POWs, and nine prisoners were injured when tear gas was launched against POWs on Koje Island.

FIRST LABOR STRIKE

One of the first labor trials in the U. S. occurred in Philadelphia in 1805, when eight shoe workers were convicted and fined \$8 apiece on charges of forming "a combination and conspiracy to raise wages."

FLAME COSTS

The cost of building one B-36 bomber is \$3.5 million.

10,000 at Rally In Teheran Hit U.S. Oil Mogul

TEHRAN, Iran.—The presence in Iran, to "assist" in oil production, of W. Alton Jones, chairman of the board of the Cities Service Co., was denounced at a Tudeh Party rally of 10,000 here Friday.

The rally, held to mourn the martyred Iranian workers who were shot down by government troops in last month's civil conflict, branded Jones as a Wall Street agent, and insisted that Iran can run its own oil industries without outside domination. Nationalist groups held their own memorial meeting elsewhere in the city.

The government of Premier Mosaddegh temporarily lifted martial law under which Tehran has been administered off and on for the last 16 months, to permit the meetings to be held.

Mine Journal Urges Defeat of UMT Candidate

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON—A vote in favor of Universal Military Training was a "wrong vote," and how Congressmen voted on this issue must be taken into account in determining labor support in the November elections, the United Mine Workers Journal said in its Sept. 1 issue.

In contrast to the voting records issued by the AFL and CIO, the listing released Friday by the UMW attaches importance to the vote on Universal Military Training.

The UMT bill, which was re-committed last Spring by the House 236 to 162, was described by the UMW Journal as "unnecessary" and "unworkable."

"It was brought out to take advantage of the fear and hysteria of the times. All labor opposed this foreign-born idea," said the Journal.

In its Labor Day editorial, the UMW Journal calls for the election of Congressmen and Senators who will refuse to vote large appropriations for the arms and foreign aid programs.

"High taxes to provide wasteful spending by the Government in the conduct of our present day re-armament and foreign aid is the root of the trouble upon which unstable money revolves," said the editorial.

RATE OF PROFIT

Manufacturing corporations in 1951 made an average \$12.50 in profits after taxes for every \$100 in net worth. At that rate, the corporations' net worth could be doubled in eight years.

FBI Stoolie's Provocations Stricken From Record of Trial

By HARRY RAYMOND

Highly inflammatory provocations by an FBI informer, offered as government evidence in the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists, were stricken from the court record Friday by Judge Edward J. Dimock following a dramatic two-hour legal battle between

defense and government counsel. The FBI provocation was voiced on the witness stand Thursday by the professional anti-labor spy Thomas Younglove, of St. Louis, a cement contractor. He fabricated a story of having heard a man at the 1945 Missouri Convention of the Communist Political Association state persons who believed in the U.S. Constitution were "no good" while another person was alleged to have hugged the "Communist flag to his heart."

Judge Dimock, bowing to argument by defense lawyers John T. McCarran, Frank Serri and James Wright, declared he had "doubts and difficulties in receiving such evidence" which showed "no connection with the defendants."

He ordered it stricken and said he would advise the jury to disregard it. "This is the most important development of the trial," said McCarran. He observed that if the judge's ruling was not reversed 90 percent of the prosecution's evidence presented by 10 professional FBI spies would have to be stricken from the record.

Assistant Prosecutor David L. Marks was obviously shaken by the defense victory.

"You are imposing a harsh rule," he told the court. "The rule has very serious implications for the government's case and we wish

to present further argument on the law."

Judge Dimock replied he was still "open to conviction" and said he would hear more argument from the prosecution when court reconvenes Tuesday. But he warned that unless the government testimony 3 times removed from the defendants could definitely show the defendants had conspired to commit a crime he would not admit it.

Meanwhile, McCarran pressed a motion for a mistrial, declaring Younglove's statements from the witness stand created prejudice in the minds of the jurors which

(Continued on Page 10)

Stevenson Bows to McCarran Witchhunt Attack on ADA

By ROB F. HALL

WASHINGTON.—"Are you now or have you ever been a member of Americans for Democratic Action?" This was the question which in effect was recently put to Democratic Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson by Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev), chairman of the

Senate Internal Security Committee, the Senate counterpart to the House Un-American Committee.

"As for Americans for Democratic Action, I have never been a member of it," replied Stevenson, in a letter to McCarran, which the chief witchhunter of Stevenson's party made public in Reno Friday.

As a result, McCarran told newsmen he has now decided to support Stevenson.

"It was a very good letter," said McCarran, "and it gave me a different slant on Stevenson—of course I'll support him now."

The importance of these developments arises from two facts.

First, McCarran is to the Democratic Party what Sen. Joe McCarthy is to the GOP. He was the main sponsor of the McCarran Act, which is aimed at outlawing the Communist Party and subsequent-

ly other progressive organization. He is the major author of the McCarran-Walters Act which has been denounced by Sen. Herbert Lehman (D-NY), Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY) and many others as a monstrosity directed against all foreign-born and containing provisions for the persecutions of Jews and other minorities.

Under McCarran's leadership the Senate Internal Security Committee has engaged in the sort of "character assassination" that has made McCarthy a national stench.

Secondly, Americans for Democratic Action is a mildly liberal organization which supports the Truman-Dulles war program, and which advertises its "non-communism" widely. It includes in its ranks such people as Eleanor Roosevelt, former attorney general Francis Biddle, Sen. Paul Douglas

(D-Ill) Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-APPEASEMENT)

The irony of the situation is that while Stevenson has eloquently and justifiably criticized the Eisenhower crowd for failure to disavow McCarthy, he has himself failed to disavow the equally fascist activities of McCarran. His letter to McCarran is outright appeasement of the Nevada Senator.

Stevenson's haste to clear himself of the McCarran charge that he is identified with the ADA, and his failure to defend ADA's right to exist as an independent political movement, is very similar to Eisenhower's hedging evasions with respect to McCarthyism.

McCarran entered the lists openly against Stevenson early in August, shortly after the Democratic candidate had named Wilson Wyatt, former mayor of Louisville and one-time housing expeditor, as a campaign aide. McCarran wired a protest to Stevenson, charging that he had thereby become a "captive of ADA" because of Wyatt's former connection with that organization. In an interview with newsmen at the time, McCarran threatened to withhold support for the Stevenson ticket.

Stevenson apparently hastened to reply to McCarran in a letter which was released Friday in Reno. Stevenson explained that he had named Wyatt because he was an old friend. "He was not selected because of his association with any organization," Stevenson wrote. He denied he was "a captive" of any group and added, "as for ADA, I have never been a member of it."

250 GERSON CANVASSERS REPORT PEOPLE INTERESTED

Election workers for Simon W. Gerson's candidacy for Congress from Brooklyn reported Thursday night "cordial and interested" reception from the registered voters being visited and urged to sign petitions to put him on the ballot. Gerson will make the race on the Peoples Rights Party line.

At a meeting at the Brighton Community Center, 3200 Coney Island Ave., Gerson addressed an enthusiastic gathering of more than 250 canvassers assembled after finishing canvassing. The meeting was sponsored by the election

campaign committee.

Gerson told the political workers that a Communist on the ballot in November would "strengthen the entire progressive vote." Gerson now on trial in Foley Square under the Smith Act declared that this would provide for a radio, television method of getting the "true facts of Foley Square across to the people."

Canvassers have reported no red-baiting or hostility and declare that all are eager to discuss and consider the issues.

LABOR CAN STOP THE KILLING IN KOREA

An Editorial

THERE CERTAINLY isn't any doubt that the boys dying in Korea, or facing shipment to that bloody battlefield, come mostly from the families of Labor and the farming population.

When we read this week that the casualties have jumped again, we think it is a solemn duty of every family in the trade union

movement, CIO, AFL or independent, to ask how they can bring this killing of our boys to an end.

How we can end the Korean slaughter should be a major issue in the elections.

BUT NEITHER of the old party candidates, Eisenhower or Stevenson, has thus far offered the slightest hope to the American mothers, fathers and sons.

Stevenson and Eisenhower have blessed the "Truman War" which is now so universally detested in the United States. Both support the armaments build-up.

Far from offering any hope of peace, Eisenhower in his notorious speech to the American Legion in New York City, issued a call to America to get ready to cross the seven oceans

of the world to "liberate" the 800,000,000 people of the Soviet Union, China, and the peoples democracies in Eastern Europe. He even listed Korea, Tibet, Outer Mongolia among the places he has decided to "liberate."

Eisenhower went very heavy on the "grave peril" hokey which is standard these days with politicians

trying to fan hysteria and fear.

But he didn't find this peril in the taxes now stealing one-third of every pay envelope.

He didn't find any peril in the soaring cost of living which comes from the ruinous armaments economy which the government has foisted on the nation.

Instead, Eisenhower (Continued on Page 9)

Union Labor Day Messages Note Peril to Workers

FEAR OF NEW UNION-BUSTING legislation is the theme of most Labor Day messages issued by conservative top labor leaders, but only one among them, John L. Lewis, called for unity and a "fight back" movement of all organized 16,000,000 trade unionists to defeat the menace. They all put extraordinary emphasis on a big turnout of workers at the polls next Nov. 4 if the forces of reaction are to be turned back.

The only one of those messages, made public in advance, where

now even an effective challenger. Our labor movement is split asunder. It is a house divided against itself. The leaders of the American labor movement babble and prate and prattle. They view one another askance. They utter petty words of venom.

"But the men and women of the ranks of labor cry aloud for unity. They seek a strong organization with singleness of purpose, policy and action. Their hopes and aspirations are answered with cynical words and viewed with suspicion by those whose policy it seems to be to seek their own salvation at the expense of others.

"The spectacle of the segments of organized labor in America heaving and shoving in all directions—or in no direction—gives aid and comfort to those who would destroy us and institute their own modern version of serfdom.

"For five years now they have made of us second-class citizens through the instrument of their iniquitous Taft-Hartley statute. They have stopped our natural growth and expansion. We are weak. We are disarmed. Like wolves, they are now ready to move in for the kill.

"The United Mine Workers never has ceased to raise the warning cry. We reiterate that call now. We have no choice but to capitulate or fight back. We cannot fight back effectively without unity and singleness of purpose. America's coal mine workers, the shock troops of organized labor, stand ready, willing and able to lend their time, resources, abilities and experience to the end that that goal may be obtained.

"What is the answer? It is up to the leaders of labor. The time to stop uttering words of fear and act in unison is upon us."

"IT IS INCUMBENT on all of us this Labor Day to rededicate ourselves to peace," says the message of the ACW's leaders. In this atomic age, with modern weapons of destruction, there can be no limited war. All will be destroyed. There can be no victor—only the vanquished will remain.

"It is our firm conviction that peace can be won. . . .

"We can do all of this within a community of nations, while we elevate and improve our living standards at home. We can do all this while we hold our traditional liberties dear and fight to maintain our Bill of Rights as the living breathing instruments of our way of life."

The ACW leaders called for the election of candidates "who do not yield to the dark forces of reaction," and "who believe in more freedom, not less; who reject mounting hysteria which manifests itself in reckless charges of disloyalty" and who "believe in trial by jury and in the presumption

(Continued on Page 12)

New Round of Wage Battles Looms as Prices Skyrocket

By GEORGE MORRIS

THE ECHO OF LABOR DAY speeches will no sooner die than a gigantic struggle for a new round of wage increases will get under way in industries with millions of organized workers. Labor will thus be involved in a two-front war—political and economic—

both spurred mainly by the objective of holding back the tide of inflation and union-busting and resisting the ever-rising burden of the war economy.

The new wave of struggles, already under way in many fields, especially in coal, rubber, non-ferrous metal, farm machinery and auto parts, is stimulated by the new upward spurt in prices.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics cost of living price index for the month ending July 15 showed a jump of 1.3 points to the all-time high of 192.4—13.5 percent above the cost of living in June 1950 when the Korean war began. But, in addition to the well known understatement of the C. of L. in the index, the two tax hikes on pay envelopes are not included.

Only a minority of even the organized labor movement has won as much as 15 percent on top of pre-Korea wage rates. The condition of the unorganized and those with fixed low incomes is far worse.

THE REAL STATE OF AFFAIRS in living standards was even more graphically disclosed in the results of a survey made public last

week by the Department of Labor. It shows that the average family spent \$400 more in 1951 than the average income of \$4,300. Thus in 91 cities studied, after taxes, most families had to either dig into savings, borrow or depend on relatives. The picture for working class families must be much worse because the average includes families with \$1,000 a year or less as well as \$10,000 a year or more. The latter group, drawing higher dividends than average, tended to make the average income higher.

Taking note of the Labor Department's survey, CIO News runs the headline "Profits Climb as Consumers Co. in Hock." The CIO's story notes that for the first seven months of 1952, companies that make public their dividends, showed \$4.4 billion distributed to stockholders, a four percent rise over the same period in 1951. As an example of what's taking place, the CIO cited the 22 percent rise in clear profits for the Chrysler Corp., although its sales for the first six months of 1952 dropped 10 percent compared with 1951 and taxes trebled.

THE WORKERS ARE WORKING for the profiteers and the war budget, while falling behind the cost of living.

The 21 cent package that settled the steel strike, a little above the allowable "stabilization" limit, will undoubtedly become a "floor" for demands being put forth by other unions. First in line in the next break-through move is the United Mine Workers with the contract deadline in the coal fields ranging from Sept. 20 to the 30.

The unaffiliated Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers—the union that led off in last year's round with a 21-cent package following the big copper strike—is taking a strike vote of its 90,000 members as wage negotiations broke down with most of the copper and brass companies.

Negotiations between the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, the IUE-CIO and other unions and the big electrical corporations are not getting far. So far General Electric offered a raise of from seven to 13 cents an hour.

Thirty thousand UE workers of International Harvester plants are on strike over new contract terms. (Continued on Page 15)



LEWIS

the objective of peace is given primary emphasis is that of the three top offices of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers—president Jacob Potofsky, secretary-treasurer Frank Blumberg and executive vice-president Hyman Blumberg.

The messages of William Green and secretary-treasurer George Meany are almost entirely on the urgency of repealing Taft-Hartley, and forestalling new anti-labor laws with no mention of the phony "communist menace."

Philip Murray's message is almost entirely devoted to the so-called "Soviet menace" with Taft-Hartley getting just a secondary treatment.

"AMERICAN LABOR faces an era of danger and of threats to its very existence," Lewis declared. "There are those politicians beholden to reactionary interests and those who are still advocates of the institution of human slavery who would take from us the only effective weapon we have in our struggle for a better America."

"There are those intellectually corrupt corporate interests in this country who would sell a free, democratic and progressive America down the river in their mad gamble for unchallenged control of the economic future of our great nation."

"Those politicians and those moneychangers have no effective opponent. But that opponent could be the American labor movement. Our labor movement is not

EISENHOWER THREATENS WAR, MOSCOW PAPER SAYS

MOSCOW. — The newspaper "Pravda" Friday charged that Gen. Eisenhower in his speech to the American Legion had threatened war against East Europe and Asia if he is elected in November.

"Pravda" published on its front page a two-column editorial on the Eisenhower speech.

"Pravda" said Eisenhower's speech frightened all Europeans.

"Eisenhower has earned the appellation of the most energetic propagandist of hate, contempt and hostility of the American aggressors and warmongers," Pravda said.

As for his threats against the Soviet Union, "Pravda" said, the policy based on threats is a policy of weak and frightened persons, adding:

"Let the Eisenhower scarecrows frighten the crows in the vegetable garden if he likes a policy of intimidation so much."

"Pravda" said Eisenhower sketched in bold strokes his foreign policy if he were elected—"a policy of returning to American domination by force of arms a considerable part of Europe."

It said he would like to detach Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia from the Soviet Union, then capture Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and Albania, and finally East Germany and Austria.

"What stands in the way of the bellicose Ike?" Pravda asked, and answered:

"The United States easily could have grabbed the aforementioned countries but for the Soviet Union. Therefore, war against the Soviet people is implied. Such is the logical conclusion of his boastful verbiage."

Asking "what could have caused such a hysterical outburst?" Pravda compared Eisenhower's thinking with that of the late Defense Secretary James V. Forrestal "before he jumped out of the window of a mental hospital."

FAMILY INCOME

Twenty-three million U. S. families (51 percent of the total) received less than \$3,000 a year in 1950. Eighty-four percent of all Negro families received less than this amount.

Negro Carried Into Court to Tell of Torture

BOWLING GREEN, Ky.—Joseph Simmons, 39, a Negro, who was so severely burned that he could not walk, was carried into court at the arraignment of the two white men charged with setting fire to his gasoline-saturated overalls.

The outrage occurred June 14 at a feed mill where, Simmons said, the men—James Chaffin, 30, and James Cherry, 25—grabbed his arms and saturated his trouser legs with gasoline. Simmons said Chaffin applied his lighter to the overalls. Both men were held for the Grand Jury.

Burned severely on both legs, Simmons has spent almost six weeks in a hospital.

FIRST CLOSED SHOP

The first closed shop agreement in the U. S. dates back to 1794, when a group of Philadelphia shoemakers obtained a pledge from their employers to hire only union members.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN FOR PEACE AND PLENTY

By JOSEPH CLARK

MOSCOW, USSR.

THE PROPOSED FIVE-YEAR plan for the period 1951-1955 which comes before the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union confirms the basic line of Soviet policy—peaceful construction. In the words of the directive to be considered by the Congress opening on Oct. 5:

"This five year plan is a plan of peaceful economic and cultural construction."

There is no bigger news in the Soviet Union today than the forthcoming Party Congress. There is no more authoritative word on Soviet policy than that of the Congress called into session by a recent meeting of the Central Committee. And there is no better way of determining Soviet policy than by examining the proposed Five Year Plan.

It was hard to dispute Stalin's declaration in a Pravda interview that no country, not even the Soviet Union could enlarge its mass

consumption industry, systematically cut prices, embark on a gigantic power plant, dam, irrigation and canal building program, and at the same time mobilize for war. Now the five year plan proposes an increased emphasis on such peaceful development. It envisions an expansion of economic welfare, a steady improvement of economic and cultural conditions, surpassing anything before in Soviet or world history.

Not even the lowering clouds on the international horizon have budged the Soviet Union from the path it has taken in the postwar period. The direction of that path is described in the proposed plans:

THE CARRYING OUT of the fifth five year plan is an enormous stride forward on the path of development from socialism to communism.

A single one of the objectives in this draft directive for the Party Congress give a clear idea of what is aimed at. It states:

"To complete by the end of the five year plan the transition from seven year education to universal secondary education (ten years) in the capitals of the Republics, cities of subordinate republics, in regional, district and large industrial centers. To prepare the conditions for the complete fulfillment in the next five year plan of universal secondary (ten years) in the remaining cities and agricultural localities."

Communism means, among other things, that all the people are cultured, educated individuals. The Soviet Union has already carried through universal seven year education—four years elementary and three years secondary—in both town and countryside. Under the present plan ten year education will become compulsory in the cities. And that will be a preparation for making it universal throughout the countryside too by 1960. One has to travel the huge expanse of the Soviet countryside to grasp the immensity of such an accomplishment. And one has to recall Tzarist Russia with its illiteracy, with its endless stretches of territory where there were no schools at all, to appreciate this achievement of Soviet power.

THE NEW FIVE YEAR plan provides that total production in 1955 will be 70 percent higher than in 1950. Together with this goes an expansion of agricultural output—wheat and cotton 55-65 percent higher. Even greater increases are scheduled for sugar beets, tobacco and tea. The acreage of citrus fruits will be increased four and a half times.

Heavy industry is due for big increases. Steel production will go up 62 percent. That will bring it to at least 45 million metric tons (2,200 lbs.), more than the combined output of western Germany, Britain, France and the Saar.

Machine production, which at the end of the first post-war five year plan was already double that



Giant new projects for peace, such as Volga-Don Canal (above) feature new Soviet plan.

of 1940, is due for even greater increases. Heavy metal working machine will be turned out at a level 2.6 times greater than in 1950.

The Soviet people are already benefitting from the years of emphasis on heavy industry. They benefit in terms of more food, clothing, household appliances and other articles of mass consumption. The fifth five year plan accelerates this process. Thus, while general industrial production goes up 70 percent, meat production will rise 92 percent, butter 72 percent and canned goods are to increase 2.1 times over 1950. The production of furniture will be three times greater.

To gauge the scope of the five year plan one must take the figure for capital investment. It will be twice the amount invested during 1946-1950. And during that first five year plan the ruined towns and villages of the country were rehabilitated. The first five year plan not only re-established the pre-war industrial level but surpassed it by 73 percent. On top of that higher level the new percentage increase will be the same, which of course means a much greater absolute increase.

IN THE PLAN are the great construction works of communism

such as the power projects at Kuibyshev and Stalingrad on the Volga, Kakhovka on the Dnieper, the Main Turkmen canal, and the South Ukrainian-North Crimean canals. The text of the proposed plan also reveals still other giant power projects under way on the Kama River, the Irtysh in Siberia, and elsewhere.

There's going to be a wide expansion of railroad building. Two and a half times more railroad mileage will be added compared with the increase of the previous five year period. These include the South Siberian line, a long line from Krasnoyarsk to Yeniseisk in Siberia, a line from Guryev to Astrakhan along the northern Caspian, and others.

While Harry Schwartz in the N. Y. Times and others are trying to sell the idea that heavy industry and big construction works mean less emphasis on mass consumption goods the figures for the new plan prove the reverse. Provision is made for unprecedented increase of retail sales. Such sales in 1955 will increase as follows compared with 1950.

Meat products up 90 percent; fish products 70 percent; butter 70 percent; cheese 100 percent; conserved fruit, vegetable and dairy products two and half to three

(Continued on Page 13)

More Notables Back Korea Peace Poll

THE NATIONAL Peace Referendum on the immediate halting of the Korean war gained momentum this week as additional prominent Americans joined the 43 notables who, together with the American Peace Crusade has launched the poll. The nationwide referendum will poll the public on one question—whether Americans favor an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with all unsettled matters to be settled at the conference table. Aimed at making the end of the war a key issue in the election campaign, the Peace Referendum was initiated, with the APC, by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, a member of the U.S. delegation to the founding conference of the United Nations and former U.S. Minister to Liberia; Prof. Philip Morrison, nuclear physicist; Rev. Kenneth R. Forbes, Philadelphia, executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action, and others.

The results of the referendum are to be submitted to all candidates for public office with the demand that they work for a Korean peace to be obtained before Election Day.

THE APC REPORTS a steady influx of additional endorsements since the publication of the initial list of prominent sponsors. Among them are:

The Rev. Gros W. Alexander, Redlands, Cal.; Ivan B. Christman, president, Eastern Division, Farmers Union; Arnaud d'Usseau, New York City, playwright; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Rev. Albert W. Kaufman, Lake View, Mich.; Rev. A. W. Klumb, Shawano, Wis.; William B. Ransom, president Indiana State NAACP, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fred W. Stover, president, Iowa Farmers Union; Rev. B. B. Strowder, Besemer, Ala.

(The Rev. Strowder wrote: "I have hereby signed wholeheartedly as one who voiced the opinion of the best thinkers of the American leaders, I am for peace.")

Larkin Marshall, Macon, Ga.; Rev. W. Williams, Wild Rose, Wis.; Dr. Henry Hitt Crane, Detroit, Dr. Abraham Cronbach, prof. emeritus, Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati; Royal W. France, New York; Rev. S. A. Grayson, Rockwell Kent, Ausable Fork, N.Y.; Mr. Joseph Johnson, Jr., secretary-treasurer, Marine, Cooks & Stewards, Wilmington, Cal.; Oliver S. Loud, Yellow Springs, O.

Also, Rev. D. D. Randall, Chicago; Willard T. Hazen Jr. Pigeon Cove, Mass.; a Christian youth leader, Rev. George A. Taylor, Baltimore; Saul Kreas, trade union leader, New Haven; W. A. McGirt, Jr., Food and Tobacco Workers Union, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Earl E. Dickerson, president, National

Lawyers Guild, Chicago; Leon Strauss, executive secretary, Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Union; former Congressman John T. Bernard of Chicago and Sol Rotenberg, head of the Philadelphia IWO.

Bernard wrote: "The time has definitely come when we can no longer afford the luxury of remaining idle while the force of evil, war and fascism work feverishly to enslave and destroy mankind. Let us have the courage to stand up and be counted on the side of peace, and the brotherhood of man."

Also, Harry Gottlieb, artist, New York; Rev. Charles John Hoffman, New Haven, Conn.; Florence H. Luscombe, Cambridge, Mass.; Rev. Eliot White, New York; Robenia Anthony, Springfield, Mass.; Rev. William E. Baird, Chicago, chairman, Illinois Committee for Peaceful Alternatives; Robert Gwathmey, artist, New York; William Harrison, of the "Boston Chronicle"; Prof. C. Sheldon Hart Carlton College, Northfield, Minn.; Miss Louise Hunt, Portland, Me.; Alfred C. Kuchler, educational director, Northeast Dairy Farmers' Union; Father Clarence Parker, Chapel Hill, N.C.; and the Rev. M. L. Scott, Marion, Ark., president, Arkansas State Baptist Missionary Association.

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



GATES

How You Can Campaign For Peace



DAVIS

THE MAGAZINE Editor and Publisher, mouthpiece for those who run the big business newspapers, carried an article the other day describing the big, expensive arrangements made by newspapers throughout the country to cover the campaigns of General Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, major party candidates for President.

Each candidate will have special cars on his train to carry the hundreds of newsmen who will go along with him. There will be special planes to carry the reporters and photographers when the candidates fly. Every step they take will be carefully described by the news services and special correspondents from all over the land.

Naturally in all this elaborate description of how the newspapers will devote pages and pages to the campaign every day, there is not one word of coverage of the candidates of the Progressive Party.

BUT THEY DO NOT stop simply at trying to kill that ticket with silence. They deliberately lie by telling the people there is no such party. Take this typical statement in the New York Times of Aug. 6, a paper which gives the line to many hundreds of smaller sheets throughout the land:

"In 1948 . . . about 500 liberals voted for Henry A. Wallace (in New York) as the third party candidate. With no nationwide third party in the field this year, the (Liberal Party) expects to acquire adherents who are discontented with both the Democratic

and Republican Parties."

In 1948, they tried to kill the Progressive Party with red-baiting. Today, there is very little even of that. To red-bait means to let people know there is a third ticket in the field. This is dangerous because, the newspapers well know, there is a very wide feeling among the voters that both major parties offer the American worker, Negro, small farmer or intellectual, very little choice. The newspapers know it because they are constantly getting letters from their readers telling them just that.

We know it because wherever our readers go out to spread The Worker, the people they speak to also tell them this.

WE COULD GIVE dozens of examples of readers who canvass among their neighbors with ten, fifteen or twenty copies, sell them in less than an hour, make friends among their neighbors and come back with subscriptions.

The simple fact is that if you want to know what this campaign is really about—not the miserable, lying hoopla of the major parties but the actual facts—you have to read The Worker and the Daily Worker. It is the one place you can learn that dangerous truth, that there is an honest peace slate in the field.

AND SO EVERY reader should go into our circulation drive for 6,500 Worker subs and 1,000 for the Daily Worker.

If you are not a Worker subscriber, get out your sub now.

If you are a subscriber, get a couple of your friends, neighbors, shopmates, relatives to subscribe on the blanks below. Also, get a bundle of two, three, five or ten papers regularly for canvassing or sale in neighborhood or shop.

If you subscribe to The Worker, get your sub, as well, to the Daily Worker so you can get daily material and information on the issues of the campaign, the activities of all candidates and the actual meaning of these activities.

Name	Date
Address	City
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Daily Worker 1 year	Check One
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	Amount
	Amount

Write us on your experiences in selling The Worker and Daily Worker.

Rail Labor Hits Record of Demos Finance Chief

WASHINGTON (FP).—The Aug. 23 issue of Labor, railroad union weekly which has been pro-administration, says of Beardsley Ruml, just appointed finance chairman of the Democratic National Committee by Presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson:

"If you want to know what's cooking in tax cuts for the rich, keep your eyes on Beardsley Ruml. He's the man who back in the second World War put over the Ruml plan, which saved corporations a whole year of war profits taxes."

"He has popped up several times since then and now he is busy again."

"In a talk this week to a group of businessmen in New York, Ruml said federal taxes on corporations will be reduced in each of the next four years. Therefore, he advised, now is the time for corporations to get a lot of public good will for themselves by making large dona-

tions to 'educational' and 'charitable' institutions."

"Most of the money will come out of Uncle Sam's pocket now when taxes are high, because corporations deduct such donations from the profits on which they pay taxes. But if they wait until taxes are lowered, more of the donations would come out of the corporations' own pockets."

Ruml, a director of the Committee for Economic Development and former president of the Federal Reserve Board of New York, developed the pay-as-you-go tax plan, which was partially adopted during World War II and "forgave" corporations a year's taxes. He recently helped prepare the National Planning Association's pamphlet, "Corporation Giving," which urged big business concerns to donate five percent of their income to "educational and charitable" institutions to escape taxes and contribute to building good will for industry.

TRIBUTES POUR IN TO GURLEY FLYNN AS SHE OBSERVES BIRTHDAY IN COURT

THERE'S A LESSON in labor history in everything that happens to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. On trial today under the Smith Act, Miss Flynn can be acquitted and kept out of jail if the lesson she learned in the great battle to free Big Bill Haywood, 50 years ago, is applied by the hundreds of thousands of people to whom she spoke in her tours around the country since 1906.

She stumped the country speaking in defense of Haywood and other leaders of the Western Federation of Miners, at that time. It was the first time she had ever tried her hand at it. She learned quickly that she stirred people into action to defend the miner's leaders. All she did was tell the people the facts behind the frame-up of Haywood, and the purpose. The support followed, and grew, and led to Haywood's acquittal.

FIFTY YEARS LATER, the same frameup technique that was applied against Haywood is being tried against Miss Flynn. The purpose is the same. Then it was used to break the growing Western Federation of Miners, that later became the Mine, Mill and Smelter workers Union, one of the unions that founded the CIO. Today, it's used to smash the growing peace movement.

The Justice Department makes no bones about that purpose. They indicted and arrested Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in 1951 because she spoke at a 1948 meeting at which she advocated world peace and outlined the methods which the American people should undertake to achieve it.

She's on trial in the Federal Courthouse on Foley Square for talking the same way most Americans are talking today . . . for peace.

The trial has prevented her from making the rounds of the country for the first time in 50 years. She's at the lawyers' table in the courtroom, acting as her own attorney, fighting hard to prevent the battery of ambitious Justice Department prosecutors from sending her and her 14 co-defendants to jail for five years.

It was at the long lawyers' table that she celebrated her 62nd birthday a few days ago. There was no tribute from the government attorneys—they pressed harder to put the veteran labor fighter behind bars.

THE TRIBUTES came from thousands of "Friends of Flynn" reached by the Citizens Emergency



GURLEY FLYNN

Defense Conference, Room 604, 401 Broadway, New York 13, during the CEDC's Flynn Birthday Month. Sam Kanter, CEDC executive secretary, reported that hundreds of her friends contributed over \$3,000 towards her and her co-defendants legal battle.

The contributions, Kanter said, have been raised through house parties, birthday parties and meetings in Miss Flynn's honor. Other events, scheduled for the last two weeks of the birthday month, may bring in more, Kanter predicted. In the Bronx, a birthday banquet is to be held at the Allerton Ave. Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave., Saturday evening, Sept. 6, Miss Flynn will be the principal speaker.

She will speak to garment workers at an after-work meeting in the Hotel Capitol, 51 St. and Eighth Ave., Wednesday at 6 p.m., Sept. 10, when the workers will present her with clothing and other gifts made by them.

And she will be guest of honor at the giant picnic arranged by the CEDC in Castle Hill Gardens, Bronx, on Sunday, Sept. 14. Picnic activities will go on from 9 a.m. to dusk, with special events for children and for adults. Two dance bands will play continually, and national foods will be served all day. But the contributions that have

Foe of Tenants, Consumers Named Price Director

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

PRESIDENT TRUMAN contemptuously ignored the epressed feelings of organized labor and millions of tenants when he appointed Tighe E. Woods yesterday as the new Federal Price Stabilizer. Because the 42-year-old ex-real estate man is a lot better known—and

disliked—by his informal title of "Rent Increase Expediter" than by the formal title he is now shedding after four years, "Director, U. S. Office of the Housing Expediter."

Appointed to keep the lid down on rentals, Woods presided instead over hundreds upon hundreds of rent increases, many of them as astronomically high as 125, 150 and even 300 percent, to the enrichment of landlords and the intolerable misery of low-income Americans.

The United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing over 1,000,000 workers, called, as far back as 1948, the first year of Woods' reign as executive of rent ceilings,

for his ouster. The national CIO's Rent Committee sharply rebuked Woods for his anti-tenant actions. In the face of top CIO officials' commitment—including Walter Reuther, president of the same UAW which blasted Woods—to the support of Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson, Truman's appointment of Woods to the price control post was seen as a slap in the face to the millions of trade unionists being asked to vote Democrat.

PRICE CONTROL has been nothing but a demagogic farce under the war-bent Truman administration. But Woods' appointment was seen yesterday as an even more cynical admission than usual that the only way prices will continue to be "controlled" is . . . up.

Woods' record as rent "controller" guarantees that he will be as popular with profiteering Big Business as he has been with landlords.

When Truman first appointed Woods as Housing Expediter, pro-landlord Republicans in the Senate stalled for months before permitting his confirmation. They didn't like the rent control law and they wanted to see how Woods would administer. What they saw, they liked, and Woods

was confirmed. Reporting on the 1948 law, the GOP Senators candidly admitted that "it is entirely likely that the committee would have recommended further changes in the existing federal rent control law but for the fact that . . . acting Housing Expediter (Woods) agreed to change his instructions and procedures. . . ."

EXAMPLE: Tory Sen. Harry Cain (R-Wash) complained loudly about the actions of Harry Zetzer, area rent director in Cleveland. Woods obligingly fired Zetzer.

Cain objected to the rent controls in Bremerton, in his home state of Washington. Woods ended rent control in Bremerton.

While homeless veterans and millions of other Americans have paid heavily for Woods' services to the real estate interests, Woods himself went out of his way to twist the law to approve the use of scarce building materials by a California race track mob.

An unhappy Woods, testifying during the "five percent" Senate investigation of August, 1949, admitted on the stand that, one day after Maj. Gen. Harry Vaughan, Truman's military aide, told him to "hurry up" a building permit for the Tanforan race track, he issued a "hardship" paper approving the construction.

SURVEY SHOWS HOW BOSSES VIOLATE SAFETY RULES FOR WOMEN WORKERS

SEATTLE (FP).—State regulations governing working conditions for women in industry afford some—though far from enough—protection against speedup and safety hazards. But they are almost never posted on the job and crude violations are commonplace.

This is the picture revealed by a Federated Press check with women workers in a score of industries here.

The women urged as a first step a fight wherever women are employed to get the employer to post the state regulations in a place where workers can study them and know their rights, however limited. Such posting is supposed to be mandatory.

Among rules these women knew to be violated were:

The regulation requiring a warm, comfortable and adequate place to eat lunch. At a local cookie bakery the women sit on boxes and eat. At a fruit packing establishment women working in the packing shed eat in the rest rooms. In many manufacturing plants women eat at their machines.

The rest period of 10 minutes in some industries, 15 minutes in others, which women workers are entitled to on the employer's time twice a day, is "overlooked" in many shops, cut down in others.

The regulation requiring one toilet to every 15 women employees is subject to wholesale violations in larger shops. Often rest rooms are dirty, unsanitary and improperly ventilated, women workers told FP.

Minimum temperature standards are ignored in meat packing plants and fish houses. In steel mills

Hazardous atmospheric conditions range from lint which fills the air at a sleeping bag firm to carbon monoxide fumes from a jitney running back and forth in a wire rope factory.

A requirement that the employer provide dry footing goes by the boards in virtually every Seattle cannery. Many women stand on cement floors all day, tending the belt lines on which fruit and vegetables pass endlessly by.

A vague regulation against lift-

ing "excessive" weights is meaningless in the laundry and other industries. Clearly the employer and his women workers often disagree a weight is "excessive."

Complaints of violations can be made to state officials, but the penalties the boss faces if he's found guilty are far from stringent enough, said these women. At worst, the employer gets nicked for a \$25 to \$100 fine for a given violation.



NEARLY A THOUSAND COPS turned out on New York's waterfront Oct. 29, 1951, at a crucial moment in rank and file strike against unsatisfactory agreement reached with shipowners by president Joseph P. Ryan of International Longshoremen's Association (ILA). Ryan had announced a mass back-to-work movement would get underway that morning when the Queen Elizabeth docked. Hundreds of pickets showed up. The cops showed up too, and, above, pushed strikers back to clear path for nonstrikers. But only handful of non-strikers appeared, and the highly publicized back-to-work movement was a flop.

5 Years Bear Out Warning T-H Was 'Thrust to Fascism'

By RICHARD SASULY
By Federated Press

ON OCT. 14, 1947, at the AFL convention in San Francisco, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers argued powerfully against compliance with the Taft-Hartley law. Lewis called the law "the first ugly, savage thrust of fascism in America."

Lewis lost the argument against compliance and a few months later led the miners out of the AFL again. But the events of five intervening years have proved his statement right. Fascist-like measures have followed in the wake of Taft-Hartley, along several lines:

1. Government loyalty program.—In the Spring of 1947, while the Taft-Hartley bill approached passage in Congress, President Truman readied a system of loyalty investigations for federal government workers. The government loyalty program grew rapidly until it imposed thought control on three million government workers.

Not a single case of espionage or any other violation of law was turned up in the loyalty net. But phones were tapped, mail boxes opened and every government worker's life was made a target for FBI investigation.

Few, if any, Communist Party members were found in the government. When Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R-Wis) claimed there were more than 200 Communists in the State Department, not one of his cases stood up. But guilt by association became standard in the government. Civil servants were fired for knowing the wrong people, for having the wrong relatives and for reading the wrong books. By 1952 the overwhelming majority of strong New Dealers had been cleared out of Washington, and the body of government workers had become political enclaves, scared reactionary or both.

2. SMITH ACT Prosecutions.—

Most unions are on record against the Smith act. The same unions are also for the most part on record against communism, supposed target of the Smith act. The unions oppose the Smith act because it threatens the forcible elimination of a political party from American life. By threatening one party, the law—according to almost all labor lawyers—threatens all parties and the political action of labor in particular.

By 1952 the Justice Department had applied the Smith act against the Communist Party in five separate trials involving the bulk of the Communist leadership.

3. New repressive laws.—Although assured repeatedly that existing laws were more than adequate to protect U.S. security, Congress followed up Taft-Hartley with new repressive legislation in the political field.

In September 1950 more than two-thirds of each house of Congress passed the McCarran bill over Truman's veto. The so-called anti-subversive law greatly extended the repressive features of the Smith act. It made it possible for an attorney general to kill off practically any organization whose views he disliked. It established in law



This famous shot symbolizes labor's contempt for the Taft-Hartley Act. These striking miners in 1949 showed exactly how they felt when president John L. Lewis of United Mine Workers was convicted of contempt for defying a T-H back-to-work injunction. The union was fined \$1,400,000, Lewis, \$20,000.

on the SCOREBOARD

Brooklyn's 1st World Champions?

By LESTER RODNEY

IN MEETING THE streaking Cardinals head-on in their own St. Louis lair and crushing them convincingly, the Brooklyn Dodgers made it clear that this is the year. Miracle time is long past for either the Giants or Cards. Last year this time the Giants had won 16 straight and were closing in on a tired, wabbling Dodger crew.

Until it's mathematical, you have to play 'em to win on the ballfield, but Brooklyn fans can be pardoned for starting to look ahead to the World Series.

It was a great series in St. Louis, one of the smashing epics of Brooklyn's baseball history. And it was peculiarly fitting that the game's first democratic club should break the pennant race wide open and show its unquestioned superiority in a ballpark where filthy anti-Negro epithets came from the home dugout earlier this year—and in the only city in the circuit where the players on the league's best team are still forced to split up for their sleeping according to color.

The Dodgers of 1952 put the stamp on themselves with the manner of this victory. They stand as a great baseball team in full maturity, certainly the best of all the National League winners of the postwar era—which includes the Cards of '46, the Dodgers of '47 and '49, the Braves of '48, the Phils of '50 and the Giants of '51. There may be a little argument on the first and last named, but I don't think it stands up. Remember, both the '46 Cards and the '51 Giants squeaked through in playoffs. This Brooklyn team is a stickout, off by itself.

BROOKLYN MAY NOT see the likes of this team for a while . . . players like Robinson, Reese, Campanella in their prime together with such as Cox, Snider, Pafko, Hodges, Shuba and Furillo. Robby, Reese and Campy are all time Brooklyn stars at their position without a close second, and in fact the best second baseman, shortstop and catcher the league has boasted for at least 15 years, if not longer. The club does not have a powerful array of big pitching names, but it has plenty of good winning

pitchers at a time when few clubs can say that.

Here is a hunch that a rested Joe Black—the rookie of the year any way you look at it, and a reliever of the game ending stature of Hugh Casey and Joe Page—will be the Dodgers' first game starting pitcher in the World Series. This will put structure into the starting corps which will oppose either Lemon, Wynn and Garcia or Raschi, Reynolds and Lopat. A hurling lineup of Black, Roe and Erskine, with either Labine or Rutherford in the 4th game depending on how they come down the stretch, and Black ready for extra duty, figures the top pitching lineup for the big games in the first week of October.

Brooklyn has never won a World Series. Pee-wee Reese, the oldest Dodger in point of service, played in the losing series with the Yanks as a rookie in 1941, again in 1947 and once again in 1949. He wants to pull off his spikes at the end of a Series and take home the winners' share. Jackie Robinson was on the '47 and '49 team which went down before the Yanks after winning the pennant. So was Carl Furillo. So was Ralph Branca and coach Cookie Lavagetto.

THE '47 SERIES was the closest. In this wild series, in which the Dodgers beat Bevens 3-2 though going to two out in the 9th without a hit, and in which Gionfriddo robbed DiMaggio, they took it down to the seventh game before losing.

We've seen a lot of both leagues in action this year. It is our opinion that Brooklyn's splendidly balanced of extraordinary defense, solid hitting, speed and outstanding team spirit is too much for anything in the American League. There is no such solidity of talents all the way around on either the Yanks or Indians. Certainly not on the Red Sox, if you still give them a chance.

You never can tell of course which way the ball will bounce in one given Series, but here's a prediction one month in advance that the banner labelled "World Champions" will fly at last over the ancient embattlements of Ebbets Field.

Bare Effect Of Low Wages In the South

WASHINGTON (FP).—A recent report by the Commerce Department on per capita income in the U. S. in 1951 highlights the devastating effect of the low-wage policy of the deep south.

The report shows annual income per person in Mississippi was \$771, while in Delaware it was \$2,076.

Though those two were extremes in the list of states, all of the deep south states were at the bottom of the income list.

Labor economists pointed out that generally speaking natural resources of the south are just as rich as those of the north. But for years business interests there have deliberately kept wages down and in recent years this movement has been strengthened by a runaway policy of northern factories. In many cases production of factories in the north is moved south to get low wages.

EATING LESS

Higher living costs are forcing Americans to eat less. Per capita consumption of meat dropped by three pounds in 1951 as compared to 1950; consumption of milk dropped by 19 pounds, fats and oils by two pounds, vegetables by five pounds.

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Real Need Is T-H Repeal, Not Revision

WASHINGTON (FP).

ON THE EDITORIAL page of the Washington Evening Star June 11, 1952, appeared this question: "What vote would be required to repeal the Taft-Hartley law? Would a simple majority be enough?—B. W. P."

Then answer, supplied by the Haskin Service, follows: "The only way in which a law is repealed by Congress is by the passing of another act which, by virtue of being a later one, supersedes the earlier law. Only a plurality of votes is needed."

Only a plurality of votes is needed.

Federated Press, viewing with concern the mounting cost of Taft-Hartley in fines, lawyers fees and in organizing virility, has talked with a number of top labor legislative representatives about what can be done to wipe the hated law off the U. S. statute books.

A synopsis of their reactions would be: Get a Congress that will listen to the needs of working men and women instead of the profit-hungry backers of Taft-Hartley.

Some see a non-cooperation policy of peaceful resistance as an interim approach pending that time when labor, whose might in a country with a working force of 62 million should be unquestioned, really goes to work politically.

"The unions could ignore Taft-Hartley," one well-known leader suggested. This policy, of course, has been successful to a point with the United Mine Workers under President John L. Lewis and in a more moderate way with UMW Dist. 50. They say they don't need the services of the NLRB.

THE POLICY has cost the mine workers many fines, but they have survived as a mighty union. Dist. 50 has won some elections with its individual technique. When the NLRB takes a vote, Dist. 50 members vote "no union." After the election, if "no union" wins, their negotiators go to the employer and usually get a contract. There are reasons—many of them—why all unions can't do that.

But the real question is how to get rid of Taft-Hartley, not to circumvent it.

Two things are necessary: (1) the will to do it and (2) a Congress which will respond to that will.

Despite official statements from all branches of organized labor, repeated month after month and year after year, that Taft-Hartley must be repealed, there has been evidence from the very beginning of Taft-Hartleyism that organized labor was not quite united in its all-

Greek Unionists Get Life

ATHENS (ALN).—A military tribunal here reimposed life sentences on Tony Ambatielos, leader of the outlawed Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, and five others on charges that they took part in a Communist-led rebellion in 1948. Thirteen other defendants had their sentences reduced. At his 1948 trial Ambatielos was sentenced to death. Worldwide protests delayed his execution and his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment under the pacification act passed last April. A charge that the latest trial was "unsatisfactory" came from Royal France, attorney who flew here from New York on behalf of five American unions. "Four of the five judges were military," France said, "and there was no jury. I believe political views have been treated as evidence of treason. . . . The evidence was meager and I believe Ambatielos should be acquitted."

out effort to wipe the law out.

AGAIN, SINCE last Labor Day, there has been evidence that secondary goals can turn organized labor away from the primary objective of repeal. The October 1951 bulletin of the AFL Building & Construction Trades Dept., citing the Truman administration's "terrible labor record," bluntly accused the President of not wanting T-H repealed so that, "come election time in 1952, they (the Democrats) will rant and holler and promise repeal and expect to get the labor vote on this issue alone."

It looked for a while as though the department's three million membership was hellbent for repeal. But Sen. Robert A. Taft (R-O) and liberals like Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn) got behind a move to exempt the building trades from pre-contract election requirements.

Despite warnings by Reps. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va), Ray W. Wier (D-Minn) and Carl Perkins (D-Ky) that the real cure was to repeal the whole T-H mess, hopes were raised when the Taft amendment passed the Senate, only to be crushed when the amendment was blocked in the House.

Other unions have run into the same problem. Such incidents have led observers to conclude that total repeal is the only solution.

CUBAN STRIKE

HVANA (ALN).—The National Federation of Sugar Workers began a general strike after the government and millowners reneged on their pledge to pay the workers their 1952 overproduction bonus.

Harvester Strike Front Held Solid by UE, UAW

CHICAGO.—Harvester picket lines held solid this week at all plants—and didn't even quiver as the House Un-American Committee unleashed its red-baiting blast. A company invitation to the 32000 Harvester strikers to return to their job got "no takers." The walkout

THOUSANDS IN QUEENS SIGN TO PUT DR. BELL ON BALLOT

The campaign of Dr. Frederick

Ellis Bell, Negro candidate for State Assembly in the Fifth District, reached its highest peak this week as thousands of petition signatures were collected by his campaign workers striving to put him on the ballot as an independent candidate, it was announced by James Johnson, of 32-43 104th Street, Corona, vice-chairman of the Nonpartisan Committee For Negro And Minority Representation in the Fifth A. D.

Fifteen hundred certified signatures are needed by Sept. 5 to place Dr. Bell on the ballot as an Independent in November.

Johnson was recently placed in charge of the signature-collecting campaign by Rev. Edward E. Jarvis, chairman of the committee, after the first petition drive to place Dr. Bell on the Democratic primary ballot had been disqualified on technical grounds by the Board of Elections.

"Dr. Bell himself has waged a powerful and brilliant campaign," said Johnson. "Not only has he made dozens of street speeches,

Dr. Bell's energetic campaign was climaxed by his appearance Monday night on the stage show of Clarence Roberts, the stage, radio and TV star, now playing at the Palace Theatre, Northern

Bldv. and 101st Street.

but he has gone out and rung hundreds of doorbells to meet his prospective constituents."

Last Sunday Dr. Bell was warmly received by his many friends at the NAACP afternoon tea given at the home of Arthur J. Ryland, 32-35 101st St., Corona.

Johnson concluded: "Although Dr. Bell is a registered Democrat, it is becoming clearer and clearer that the broad character of his support is making him the community candidate, not merely a partisan political candidate. He is not merely going to get the votes of Negro people. Our canvassers have met with a warm response from both Negro and white voters throughout the entire Assembly District."

THE LOWELL GIRLS

When textile mill owners in Lowell, Mass., announced pay cuts in 1835, between 1,200 and 1,500

young girls who worked at the looms paraded through the town in a protest demonstration, singing:

Oh, isn't it a pity, such a pretty girl as I
Should be sent to the factory
To pine away and die?
Oh! I will not be a slave
For I'm so fond of liberty
That I cannot be a slave.

H. Patterson, Scottsboro Hero, Dies, Sacrificed to Jimcrow

By WILLIAM ALLAN

HEYWOOD PATTERSON, one of the nine Negro youths framed a quarter of a century ago at Scottsboro, Ala., on the Dixiecrat frameup charge of "rape" died one week ago in the Jackson State prison hospital of cancer. It took the white supremacists both in the

south and north a quarter of a century to get Heywood Patterson. The working class of the world, Negro and white, had saved him and eight other Negro youths from Dixiecrat legal murder back in the early thirties in what became known as the Scottsboro case.

All nine Negro youths received prison terms. Patterson got 75 years. By the early Forties they were all out of prison—except Patterson—due to never ceasing efforts of the International Labor Defense, whose successor is the Civil Rights Congress. But the white supremacists sought unceasingly to kill Patterson before they would ever release him. He escaped in 1949, after being in the living hell of Kilby, Ala. prison for 19 years.

He fled to Detroit, where his three sisters reside.

IN 1950 the FBI arrested him in Detroit, acting for the authorities of Alabama. They announced they were ready to extradite him. The people, Negro and white, led by the labor movement, Civil Rights Congress, NAACP and many other groups in Michigan and the nation demanded and won from Gov. C. Mennen Williams a decision that Patterson would not be extradited back to sure death. He was "free" as long as he stayed within Michigan State borders.

But the white supremacists did not give up. They had their northern counterparts. He was harassed constantly, he was working in De-

troit as a construction worker and witnessed a case of police brutality. He came to the aid of the Negro woman harassed by the anti-Negro Detroit cops. He led a delegation together with the Civil Rights Congress here to the prosecuting attorney's office.

WITHIN 24 HOURS after that, he was attacked in a bar by a gang of hoodlums, some of whom were known police characters. In the struggle to defend his life against attack by six hoodlums, three of whom had knives, one of the hoodlums was stabbed. On his way to the hospital the hoodlum fell off a car and was dead when admitted to receiving hospital.

Police got out a warrant charging Patterson with "murder." He voluntarily gave himself up. Two juries disagreed on finding him guilty. Finally a judge changed the charge of manslaughter and a jury found him "guilty" and he was sentenced to six to 15 years.

Police never produced a witness who could say they saw Patterson stab Willie Mitchell, the man who died. Patterson never pleaded self defense, as the daily press still claim. He denied to the judge that he killed anyone and charged he was a victim of a frameup, that started at Scottsboro, Ala., 23 years before.

THIS REPORTER talked to him in prison a number of times and seldom has seen such indomitable courage and the will to live and be

free. Several weeks ago, when I learned that he was dying of cancer I saw him in the prison infirmary. The cancer he had was in his stomach, it was from the terrible beatings and slop of 19 years in Kilby prison.

He got no breaks in Jackson State Prison. The authorities knew of him and hated him for his long struggle against frameup, his fighting will to be free and his fierce pride that would not allow him ever to bend a knee or give an inch to his enemies or his people's enemies.

For Patterson, the Scottsboro frameup victim, there was no radium treatment. The parole board brutally and callously denied him medical discharge just recently, even when Dr. Russell Finch, the prison physician, said death would come soon.

The anti-Negro daily press in Detroit tried to cover up for the parole board by saying "it would kill him to be moved." What the parole board really said was that he had not served a minimum of 20 months so could not get a medical discharge. That's how they finally got Heywood Patterson. They just left him lay in a prison cot and the cancer killed him.

Then came the hemorrhages that tore apart the 100 pounds of Heywood Patterson that was left. He died Friday night at 9 p.m. He was buried from the Diggs Funeral Parlor, 693 Mack Ave., Detroit, Wednesday afternoon.

was staged by UE members at eight plants and by members of the UAW-CIO at the Melrose Park plant. Workers in both unions developed friendly relations, united even more closely by the International Harvester Corporation's policy of stubborn resistance to all union demands.

THE WALKOUT by UE on Aug. 21 was a stirring demonstration of unity, with every production worker striking together at three plants in Chicago, three downstate, one in Louisville, Ky., and one in Richmond, Ind.

The strike came as the contract expired and the giant farm implement refused all bids to negotiate union demands.

Said Gerald Fiedle, chairman of the UE National Harvester Conference Board: "Every demand we made was met by a company demand to cut wages."

HE POINTED out that the company was trying to get the union to agree to a contract which would mean a wage cut of 50 cents an hour per worker during the three-year life of the agreement.

The company helped reveal its wage-cutting policy by sending letters to thousands of Harvester workers telling them they had been erroneously classified as to wage rates and that they were being "reclassified."

Their new wage rates represented pay cuts ranging from five to 60 cents an hour. Most of the letters informed their recipients that they were being downgraded about 20 cents an hour.

"THOSE letters," declared Fiedle, "told the workers better than we ever could that there was no alternative for them but to strike at this time."

The day the strike began, Fiedle received a subpoena to appear before the House Un-American Committee. Other Harvester strike leaders who received similar subpoenas were UE district officers Ernest DeMaio, Grant Oakes, Alice Smith and John T. Bernard.

MEANWHILE, strong solidarity moves developed this week among Harvester workers, regardless of union affiliation. A united stand against Harvester wage-cutting was taken by the UE workers, by the UAW Melrose Park workers and by the McCormick Works toolroom and office workers who are also members of UAW.

A large stewards rally at UE Hall last Friday night indicated the powerful backing of many unions behind the Harvester workers. Officers of unions pledged to support the UE strikers with food and financial aid.

Major demands include a 15-cent an hour wage boost, elimination of inequities for skilled and day workers, a company-financed health and welfare plan, a strengthened anti-discrimination clause and the elimination of plant differentials.

One of the key demands uniting the UE and UAW Harvester workers was the demand for safeguards to prevent the cutting of piece-work prices and day-work classifications.

UNEMPLOYED

In the spring of 1952, the Labor Dept. had classified 35 cities and towns as having more than 6 percent of their labor force out of work. In 1951 the rise in unemployment from January to April was around a million. In 1952 it was only 400,000.

Thousands of Brooklynites Study Touring Peacemobile

By JOHN HUDSON JONES

IT SUDDENLY hits you hard when you actually see the high cost of living as illustrated in the Peacemobile.

Right before your eyes you see the items a dollar bought in 1939—a cake of soap, a pound of coffee, a loaf of bread, one quart of milk, three cans of soup, and a dozen eggs!

But in 1952 you get a quart of milk and a pound of coffee!

And then you get real mad when your eyes travel a little to the left of this novel but hard-hitting exhibit.

Those 1951 profits of such big business as General Electric, United States Steel, Standard Oil, duPont, and General Motors—what!

This is only one feature of the rolling exhibit being sponsored by Brooklyn Peace Council that thousands have seen and will see in the coming months.

"I never saw anything like it before," said a Negro housewife as she left the 60-foot blue trailer during the stop at Franklin and Fulton in Bedford-Stuyvesant. "It really shows you what's happening to folks," she added to her woman companion.

AND THAT is the gist of the feelings of most ypeople who've viewed the Peacemobile. And many

when they leave vote in the Peacemobile poll which asks vital questions facing all U. S. citizens today.

AT FIRST visitors are struck with the beautiful interior soft blue background and diffused light. On the top border is the slogan "Peace" spelled in a score of languages of the world.

Then you begin moving slowly to the right. There are photo montages of newspaper headlines. Next to the food items mentions is a huge photo of a family eating. "And as for civil rights" there is "fear, hysteria, violence." And you see Negroes menaced by police and the bombed home of the late Harry T. and Mrs. Harriet Moore, murdered NAACP leaders of Florida.

"For our youth an uncertain future," and "In Europe" will the revival of the Nazis power mean more Dachaus?

"Yes, War Means All of This." "One hundred and fifteen thousand American casualties in Korea. . . . Twelve thousand five hundred prisoners of war. . . . Three million Korean, and Chinese men, women and children killed and wounded."

BUT THE PEACEMOBILE shows people "We can have a truce in Korea now." There are statements from newspapers urging it like the Rochester Times Union.

"And we can have peace in the world" declare Pope Pious, Stalin, Gen. Alfred Gruenther, Rev. William H. Francis, Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, Episcopalian Bishop; president Jimmerson and secretary-treasurer, AFL Meat Cutters, and Sir Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Indian ambassador.

A big five peace pact is the key, says the message alongside pictures of President Truman, Premier Mao of China, French Foreign Minister Schuman, Britain's Prime Minister Churchill, and Russia's Premier Stalin.

Peace will mean "our loved ones back home. . . . Three million more jobs, \$10,000,000 in world trade."

"It's good to be alive. . . . Let's stay alive."

And although the ballots in the poll box at the end of the exhibit haven't been tabulated yet, who can doubt what the majority have said to one of the questions, "Are you in favor of creating more job in our country through peaceful trade will all countries?"

ALONG with the exhibit, speakers address passersby on the question of peace and how it can be

won. Tens of thousands of leaflets have been distributed. People from the street have come to say a few words over the public address system.

The rolling visual exhibit has stopped as of this writing in such central communities as at Avenue J and E, 14 St.; Kings Highway and E. 13 St.; Lenox Rd. and Flatbush Ave.; 21 Ave. and 86 St.; Wyckoff and Hoyt Sts.; 42 St. and Second Ave.; Clinton and Central Mall; Franklin and Fulton Sts.; Pitkin and Hopkinson Sts.; and South Third and Havemyer Sts.

The week's schedule beginning Aug. 25 is: Monday, at Nostrand and Avenue W, 1-5 p.m.; and Avenue U and 17 St., 6-10 p.m. Tuesday, Neptune and W. Seven St., 11:30-2 p.m.; 18 Ave. and 66 St., 6-10 p.m. Wednesday, Kings Highway and E. 17 St., 1-5 p.m.; Church and Utica, 7-10 p.m. Thursday, Rockaway Parkway and Rutland Rd., 1-5 p.m.; Regent Pl. and Flatbush, 7-10 p.m. Friday, Sumner and DeKalb, 11-5 p.m.; LaFayette and Marcy, 7-10 p.m. Saturday, Graham and Barrett, 11-5 p.m.

PASTOR WHO OPPOSED DRAFT WINS GOP CONGRESS BID

ELMIRA, N. Y.—The Reverend Dutton Peterson of Odessa, N. Y. who has been actively associated with the fight against the draft for several years, has won the Republican nomination for Assemblyman from the 46th District over incumbent Myron D. Albro, the machine backed candidate. Rev. Peterson's victory upset the predictions of all the politicians who expected him to afford little opposition to the favored Albro.

The Methodist minister has become well known in this area for his sermons and speeches against the draft. He has spoken before hundreds of church groups and

other organizations, particularly in rural communities calling first for the defeat of the draft law and then for its repeal.

Farm families in the predominantly rural 46th District are strongly opposed to the draft law, not only because it takes their sons to fight in a war which none of them want, but also because it robs them of desperately needed man power on their farms. It is the deep seated opposition to the draft which undoubtedly swept Rev. Peterson into office in what was termed "the biggest upset of the elections in the Southern Tier" by the Binghamton Sun.

Pgh. Unions Fight Injunction Banning Peaceful Picketing

PITTSBURGH.—The issuance of an injunction by Common Pleas Court Judge John T. Duff, Jr., forbidding even peaceful picketing by a group of union bakers on the ground that their strike is in the judge's opinion illegal has aroused sections of the labor movement to spirited protests.

The group of bakers belong to the AFL Bakery and Confectionery Workers, Local 12. They are employed by the Liberty Baking Co. here.

ON AUG. 10 about 200 bakers half the working force—walked off the job at the Liberty Baking Co. Local 12 president Sam Wehofer declared the strike unauthorized and ordered the men back to work.

The corporation immediately applied to Judge Duff for an injunction against the pickets, stating that by circulating about the entrance "heel-to-toe," they were blocking it completely.

THE STRIKERS refused to believe that such a sweeping order had been issued when it was read to them. Six of them were arrested for boozing the police. Others flocked to the plant gate when they heard of these arrests, with the result that the police arrested 56 more later that same day and carted them off to the police station.

At the station all were ordered held under \$200 bail on charges of disorderly conduct. Only 20 could furnish it. The others remained in custody but were taken in groups to various police stations.

The next morning magistrate Julius Strba fined the six first arrested \$10 each for disorderly conduct in boozing and jeering the police. The 56 were fined \$50 each on the same charge and ordered held for the grand jury on charges of inciting to riot. By intervention of Judge Duff they were all released on their own recognizance.

Appeal of T-H Victim Set for Fall

PHILADELPHIA

Some time this fall the Third Circuit Court of Appeals will hear arguments on the first case arising out of the non-Communist affidavit section of the Taft-Hartley law.

The defendant in the case is Mrs. Sylvia Neff, an office secretary for Local 80-A, United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, which represents 5,000 workers in the Campbell Soup Co. plant at Camden, N. J., across the Delaware River from here.

In a sense, Mrs. Neff is almost an accidental victim of Taft-Hartley and its section 9(h). She was not a responsible official of the local and she was tired and convicted in federal district court not for violation of T-H, but for perjury.

Mrs. Neff was found guilty May 28. The mother of a married daughter and teen-age twin girls, she was sentenced to 10 years in jail. Courtroom observers were stunned by the severity of the sentence.

The case started with a federal grand jury investigation of alleged violations of the Taft-Hartley affidavit section. Business agent Anthony Valentino of Local 80 A has been indicted for submitting an allegedly false affidavit.

Mrs. Neff was questioned in connection with Valentino's affidavit. She was alleged to have perjured when she denied (1) taking part in Communist Party meetings in the local's office, (2) collecting Communist Party dues at the same place and (3) handling Communist Party funds.

Members of the local scoffed at the idea of Communist meetings being held, particularly in times of witchhunt hysteria, in a public union office. A witness against Mrs. Neff admitted that she might have been collecting union dues, a normal function for her.

Local members pointed out that the informers who appeared for the government were members of an opposition group in the plant, engaged in a fight against Local 80-A. The local charged that the Campbell Soup Co. forced a strike by suspending 1,600 shop workers at almost the same time the Neff case came to trial. The strike was won shortly after her conviction.

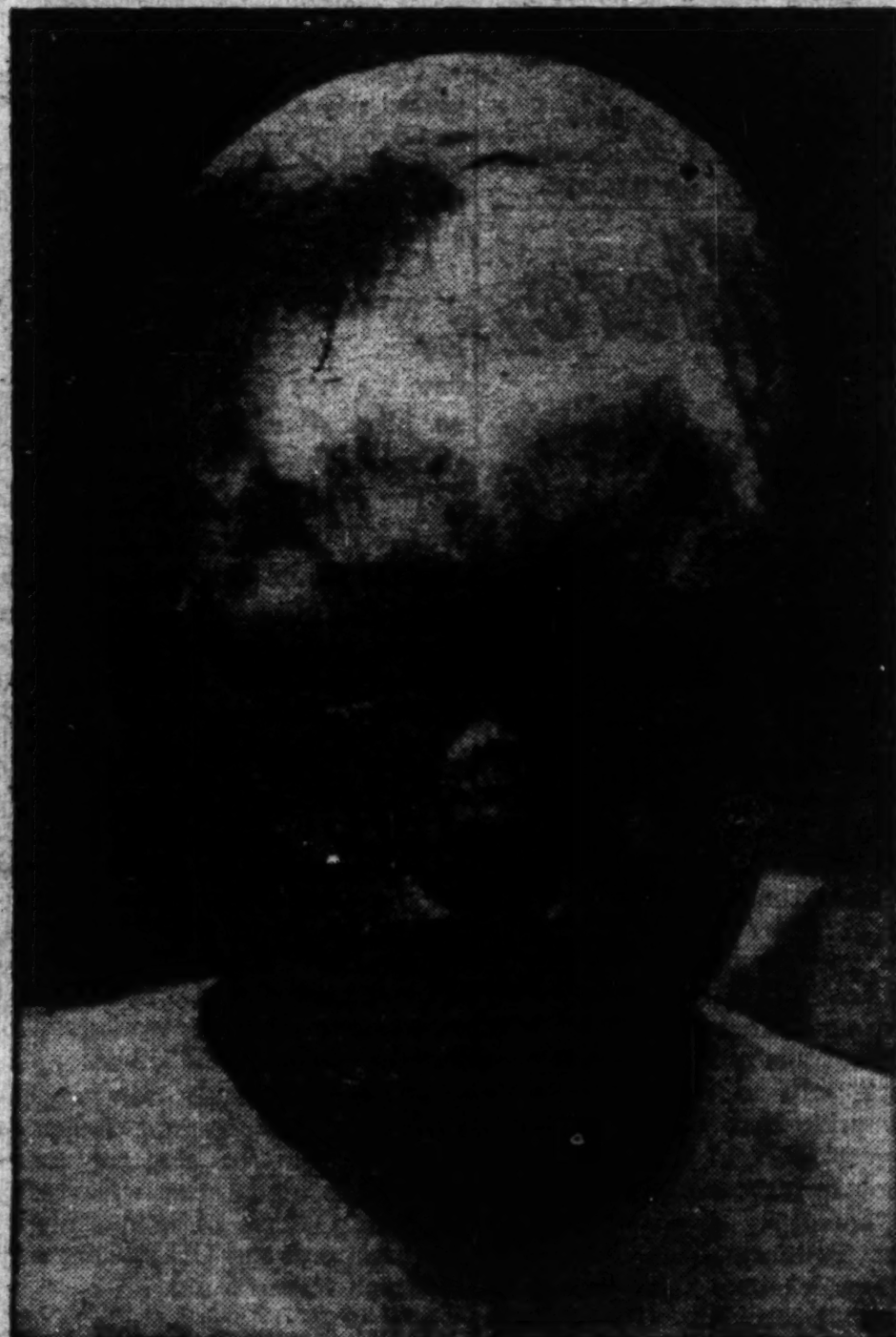
Observers at the trial reported that Federal District Judge Thomas Madden showed strong animosity toward Mrs. Neff and her lawyer, Morton Stavis. Stavis, for example, had difficulty in obtaining use even of the law books in the judge's chambers.

After conviction, Mrs. Neff was held in jail for more than a month. The Judge refused to fix bail while he was deciding on the sentence. He continued to refuse bail after sentencing, but bail was granted by the appeals court.

THE MILITARY DOLLAR

Of every dollar paid in taxes, \$85 percent is earmarked for military expenditures.

CLARK'S 'MILITARY PRESSURE'



THIS IS KIM CHOL YUN, aged 10. He was burned by a napalm bomb in Kaesong, Korea. He has not shut his eyes since he was burned. He can sleep fitfully in darkened room, but always with his eyes open. He is quite bald with a white scalp pitted and blotched with red and blue marks. His face is knotted and crinkled with discolored scar tissue. Multiply him by thousands.

Speedup Since Korea Slays 16,000, Injures 2 Million

Speedup since the Korean War began boosted the 1951 toll of industrial accidents to 16,000 working men and women murdered and 2,000,000 maimed, official government figures have shown. Year after year, the greed of employers takes a grisly toll in workers' lives. But a 12 percent leap in casualties in 1950 and 1951, as reported by the National Labor-

Committee, appeared definitely attributable to the Korean war and its effects.

While the committee preferred to blame the increase in deaths and injuries on the job to the lack of skill of new workers engaged in arms production and the shifting of workers from one job to another, the workers themselves know that intervention.

In 1949, 15,000 workers were

intensified speedup in the drive for greater war profits is the real villain.

Innumerable strikes, slowdowns, flash walkouts and other rank-and-file protests have been carried out by workers in steel, auto and other basic industries against the man-killing speedup which has reached new heights since the Korean killed in industrial accidents and 1,870,000 lost time because of in-

juries.

While the committee, whose statement was released by war mobilization boss John R. Steelman, acknowledged that the lack of safety measures in some areas

has contributed to the rise in deaths and injuries, it neglected to mention that it is Big Business' greed for profits which is primarily responsible for the failure to provide safety measures.

WALL STREET MURDER, Inc.

Year	Workers Killed	Hurt	Wall Street Profits
1949	15,000	1,870,000	(50) \$25,900,000,000
1951	16,000	2,000,000	\$25,900,000,000

All Labor Fought Penna. Sedition Act

By WALTER LOWENFELS

IN THE ALL-OUT opposition of the national AFL, and every state labor organization to Pennsylvania's "Sedition" Act, Steve McDonald, president of the Scranton Central Labor Union in 1919, told a legislative hearing in Harrisburg: "If Lincoln, Patrick Henry, Roosevelt and others had lived under a law like that proposed, they would have been in a felon's cell most of the time."

On Labor Day, 1952, a working class organizer is sitting in a felon's cell in Pittsburgh under this same 33-year-old law.

He is Steve Nelson, Communist leader, who is winning world-wide support in his heroic fight for freedom against a 20-year Sedition Act sentence, the most savage ever handed a political prisoner in the United States.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor in 1919, and other labor leaders who fought passage of the Sedition Act, were opposed to Communism. But they saw clearly that the Sedition Act was not aimed primarily at "Bolshevism," as the red-baiters of 1919, and the steel companies behind the act maintained.

COMPERS told the 39th Convention of the AFL at Atlantic City that the Sedition Bill "is aimed at further curbing the rights of workers, and the masses of the people," and denounced it as a child of the steel manufacturers.

A resolution, asking the legislature to kill the bill, was proposed to the Convention by Gompers himself, and unanimously passed.

Thomas J. Kennedy, now vice-president of the United Mine Workers, led 1,000 miners to Harrisburg to demand defeat of the act.

Kennedy, then president of the Hazleton district miners, and later a Lieut.-Gov. of Pennsylvania, pointed out that under the Sedition law, "critics of the Wilson administration would have rough sledding."

(It is because of his opposition to the Truman Administration's policies in Korea, and his fight for peace, that Nelson has maintained he was railroaded to jail).

The Sedition Act was finally pushed through the legislature by the steel lobby, with only a three-vote margin. But all workers can feel proud on Labor Day, 1952, of the battle that labor waged against it.

It marked a high point in legislative struggles at a time when steel, electrical, auto, and many other mass industries were still unorganized, and the labor move-

ment had not yet become the giant it is today.

A five-hour legislative hearing in Harrisburg was called "remarkable" by the anti-labor press, who reported that "virtually every organized trade was represented."

JOHN PHILLIPS, then a Philadelphia labor leader, and later Pennsylvania CIO president, said "the bill was against the principles of the Declaration of Independence," and that no one should attempt to lower wages by force, if he knew what was good for him.

Phillips charged that the bill was "deliberately devised to make it easier to interfere with, and kill the legitimate efforts of the trade unions."

Morris Phillips, president of the Pittsburgh district miners, said he spoke for 45,000 miners, with 275 locals which had adopted resolutions against the bill.

George Rowan, representing the railroad brotherhoods, declared he spoke for 50,000 men, and that they feared court interpretations.

Other labor leaders who spoke out included John Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania AFL, one of the country's most beloved labor officials; John Brophy, then president of the central Pennsylvania miners, now a CIO leader, and M. P. Alfus, of the International Union of Machinists.

THE POWERFUL united labor opposition helped to rally civic, farm, liberal, and many conservative leaders against the act. The Pittsburgh city council was one of the numerous bodies that passed resolutions denouncing the measure.

Gifford Pinchot, a state Grange leader and later Governor of Pennsylvania, asserted the bill makes for the hatred and contempt it seeks to repress.

(Steve Nelson was actually convicted in 1952 for the "crime" of bringing the government into "hatred and contempt," through circulating ideas and books).

Another rural leader, James A. McSparran, master of the State Grange, in opposing the bill, declared "the element of protest is at the very basis of democracy."

Judge Benniwell, of the Philadelphia Municipal Court, the Democratic Party candidate for Governor, condemned the measure as a blow to organized labor and wrote every Democratic state legislator to vote against it.

Other prominent Philadelphians who fought the bill included William Draper Lewis, and Shippen Lewis. The latter warned that the

Federalist Party had gone to its grave because of the sedition laws.

An Allentown councilman, Robert Wheeler, maintained that "George Wharton Pepper (later a U. S. Senator), would get a jail sentence every day under this law."

ON THE FLOOR of the legislature itself, a bitter struggle against the steel company lobbyists, who were putting House members under terrific pressure, was led by a labor leader from Lackawana County, David Fowler.

"The element that is favoring this bill," he declared in one of his numerous fighting speeches, "fear a strike in the steel industry."

Later that year, the great steel strike of 1919, led by AFL organizer William Z. Foster, now Communist Party national chairman, became a high point in the long struggle to organize steel that was finally won in the CIO organizing drive of the 30's.

Once again, in 1952, the steel and coal company executives are leading a nation-wide battle against the gains that labor has won through bitter struggles.

Once again, in 1952, they have brought out the long forgotten Pennsylvania Sedition Act.

Labor's struggle to defeat the use of this act, and to win still greater gains, are tied up with the fate of a working class leader who sits in jail in Pittsburgh.

He has even been denied bail while appealing his conviction.

"If they get away with using the Sedition Act against me," Steve Nelson has warned, "they will use it against others."

Labor has the same stake in fighting the Sedition Act, and helping to win Nelson's freedom in 1952, that it had during its great, historic fight of 1919, when Rep. Fowler, labor's spokesman in Harrisburg, declared:

"The darkest cloud that ever hung over Pennsylvania will hang over it if you pass this Anti-Sedition Bill."

Demands for Steve Nelson's freedom on bail should be addressed: District Attorney James Malone, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sees Jobs in China Trade

RAINER, Ore. (FP).—Trade with China could provide two million additional U. S. jobs, Maud Russell, a YMCA worker in China for 26 years, told a meeting here of the Columbia River District Council, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Miss Russell based her figures on the estimate of an economics expert appointed by the U. S. Government in 1949 to survey the possibilities of postwar trade with the Orient.

ILWU International representative Matt Meehan said despite the virtual ban on east-west trade, American businessmen are trading with China "through the back door. In fact, he said, "it is only the American workers who are getting left out, under our present policies cutting off direct trade channels."

He cited not only the case of the Pillsbury Corp. which recently purchased mills in Ontario and Alberta, Canada, to "do business with former customers in east Asia," but that of another "large exporter of western wheat." Meehan said he learned recently that Kerr Gifford already has two plants in Canada, "larger than any they have here, and is dickering for more."

The Worker

PUBLISHED EVERY SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 30 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7004. Cable Address: "The Worker," New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; Secretary-Treas. — Charles J. Hendley

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LABOR AND 'LIBERATION'

(Continued from Page 3)

dished up the peril of a non-existent "Soviet aggression."

This is a very funny kind of "aggression." In the first place it is scheduled for some vague time in the future when the Russians are supposed to figure they are strong enough. In the second place, we have to cross the Atlantic and Pacific oceans to find it among free peoples who have freely chosen a new way of life.

The Eisenhower call for "liberation" made Europe shiver.

IT SHOULD MAKE America shiver too.

Let us not forget that this cry for "liberation" is made by men who refuse to promise that they will not use either the germ or atomic weapons which can massacre hundreds of millions of human beings.

There would be precious little left of Britain and France, Poland, Hungary, or Germany after the Eisenhower "liberators," with the Bonn Nazis as their prime "ally," got through with their terrorist "liberation."

If the Eisenhowers and Trumans could not succeed in "liberating" North Korea as planned by Dulles in cahoots with the puppet Syngman Rhee, how are they going to "liberate" the 800,000,000 peoples of the socialist and peoples democratic states who will fight to the last man, woman and child rather than become slaves of their Wall Street-Nazi "liberators"?

Truman told us that we must re-arm to "contain" the Soviet peoples who are supposed to attack us. Now we are told that if they won't attack us, then by God we will move in and "liberate" them by all the terror weapons at our disposal.

LABOR HAS A DECISIVE part to play in saving America from this raving madness which could cost every family such tragedy.

Labor has the duty of insisting to all candidates and parties that it wants the Korean war to be ended by a cease-fire now, with the POW issue to be negotiated later at the table.

Labor should spurn this "containment" and "liberation" sabre-rattling for a policy of peaceful negotiation, of live and let live, of trade and cooperation to guarantee world peace.

Labor can do much to save America by heeding Progressive Party candidate Hallinan's call for a big PP vote, by all voters demanding a cease-fire stand of their candidates no matter who, and by helping to make a success of the case-fire referendum now being conducted from coast to coast.

IS GERMAN UNITY 'ABSURD'?

LUDWELL DENNY, one of the gents, who make a nice living attacking the idea of peace in the press, says that Moscow's new offer of a Big Four meeting to write a peace treaty for a united Germany is "absurd bait."

Angrily, he says it is the "same bait with which he hooked them into the Paris deputies conference of 1950 and the Moscow foreign ministers conference of 1947."

Poor Mr. Denny of the Scripps-Howard chain. If the Soviet offer for a peace treaty with Germany were "absurd bait" he wouldn't be spluttering so angrily about it. Nor would he have to recall bitterly that Washington's sabotage of the 1947 and the 1950 German treaty talks have clearly failed to bury the Soviet plan for a united Germany, with the occupying armies to go home. The reason is that the Truman-Eisenhower scheme to revive the German Nazi army as America's "ally" has scared all of West Europe, the mass of German people included. For they smell in this a scheme to start an unprovoked and suicidal war.

Now if we Americans come to the aid of the peoples of Britain, France and Germany and help them to defeat this idea of restoring Hitler's war machine, and help the German people to unite their country and rid it of occupying armies, we will be helping to save who knows how many millions of American lives. In the eyes of decent Americans, there is nothing absurd about peace, Mr. Denny.

CO-AUTHOR OF ANTI-JOBLESS LAW DEFEATED IN PRIMARY

BINGHAMTON, N. Y. —State Senator Orlo M. Brees of Endicott, co-author of the anti-labor - Hughes - Brees Unemployment Insurance Law was defeated by nearly 5,000 votes in last Tuesday's Republican Primary in Broome County. Early in the campaign the Republican machine switched from the unpopular Brees to Warren M. Anderson, son of the former State Senator from Broome County, although Brees was the victorious machine choice in a special election for the Senate seat last February.

Bernard H. Chernin, Binghamton Republican leader, explained the switch by stating that it would have been a "defiance" of the will of Republican voters to have backed Brees.

Brees' unpopularity is attributed to his reactionary record in the Assembly since 1940. Besides his

sponsorship of the unemployment bill to take bread out of the mouths of the unemployed just when their numbers are sharply increasing, he has sought to cut payments for those on city and county relief. He has tried to get through the Legislature a Bill requiring the publication of the names of all relief recipients.

Another big factor in his defeat, according to political experts, is the fact that he has admitted former membership in the Ku Klux Klan. This was brought out in the special election campaign last February and almost resulted in his defeat then, in spite of machine backing.

The weakness of organized labor's role locally in the fight to unseat Brees was shown by the fact that Anderson, the victor, was not forced to come out for repeal of the Hughes-Brees Law

Davis, Gerson

(Continued from Page 1)

"Though it is five years since he died, his memory is revered. Many know of Gerson's close association with Cacchione throughout Cacchione's councilmanic tenure."

Davis' campaign, which opened a few weeks ago, also is reaching high gear this weekend. Canvassers have consistently reported on the immense regard of the people of Harlem's 11th for Davis, who was Councilman for six years before the pro-fascist elements in the nation succeeded in placing him behind bars.

Though some Harlem citizens do ask what is the use of electing Davis when he is in jail, most recognize that the fight for his nomination, as well as election, is an important part of the battle for his freedom. Some have remarked that Davis in jail is a far better fighter for the Negro people than most politicians out of it. They want Davis back to give leadership to the struggle for peace, Negro rights and decent living conditions for the people of Harlem.

Gerson campaign workers estimate they need 500 canvassers a day between now and Thursday, when all signatures must be in, in order to reach their goal.

Davis campaign workers declare they require 600 per day for the same period. Progressives and Communists throughout the city are volunteering their services.

IN ANOTHER important electoral development trade unionists, liberal Republicans and Democrats in the 22nd senatorial district are seeking to name State Senator William Bianchi on an independent Civil Rights Party line.

Senator Bianchi, an insurgent Republican, is ALP candidate for re-election. His record in Albany is outstanding from the viewpoint of labor, Negro and Puerto Rican citizens.

He ran for renomination on the

GOP ticket, but a combination of the GOP machine and the Democratic machine, which placed its entire resources at the disposal of the Republican hacks to defeat him, was too much to overcome.

RUNNING AGAINST this combine, he received almost 14,000 votes of about 4,000 votes cast in the GOP primary, or one-third of the total.

Now many Republicans and Democrats who want him re-elected but are not yet ready to break with their parties down the line, are seeking to put him on the independent ticket.

Running with him on the Civil Rights ticket are two ALP nominees for Assembly. In the 14th A.D., the candidate is Manuel Medina, leading spokesman for the Lower Harlem Puerto Rican community. In the 16th, it is San Jaquinto, like Bianchi an insurgent Republican running on the ALP ticket. Both A.D.s are part of Senator Bianchi's senatorial district.

Each of the assembly candidates is seeking 2,500 signatures, and Senator Bianchi is aiming for 5,000.

In Harlem's 21st senatorial district, where history was made on primary day with the nomination of a Negro, Julius Archibald, as Democratic nominee for state senate, the ALP has withdrawn its senate candidate to permit the widest coalition behind Archibald. Elected against the sharp opposition of the Tammany machine, he is the first Negro to be a major party nominee for state senate in the state's recent history.

Gerson campaign workers estimate they need 500 canvassers a day between now and Thursday, when all signatures must be in, in order to reach their goal.

Davis campaign workers declare they require 600 per day for the same period. Progressives and Communists throughout the city are volunteering their services. The weekend is viewed as crucial to

Trial of 15

(Continued from Page 2)

could not be wiped out.

Judge Dimock reserved decision on this motion as he did on a motion to sever the case of 70-year-old defendant Jacob Mindel, seriously ailing following his collapse from a heart attack.

"I want further medical light before I can make a determination," the judge declared. "Until then I will not make even a tentative decision."

Prosecutor Marks argued that the Younglove fabrication could properly be received as evidence against the defendants on the basis of the informer's earlier statement that the alleged flag and constitution incident took place in the presence of Ralph Shaw, Missouri Chairman of the Communist Political Association, later said to have been a national committeeman of the Communist Party.

Defense attorney Serri argued that Shaw, as chairman of the Missouri convention, could not be held responsible for every "crackpot" remark made at the convention, even if such remarks were actually

the success of both campaigns.

IN ANOTHER IMPORTANT electoral development, trade unionists, liberal Republicans and Democrats in the 22nd senatorial district are seeking to name State Senator William Bianchi on an independent Civil Rights Party line.

Senator Bianchi, an insurgent Republican, is ALP candidate for re-election. His record in Albany is outstanding from the viewpoint of labor, Negro and Puerto Rican citizens.

He ran for renomination on the GOP ticket, but a combination of the GOP machine and the Democratic machine, which placed its entire resources at the disposal of the Republican hacks to defeat him, was too much to overcome.

made. He pointed out that under the well-established rules of evidence, neither Shaw nor the defendants as colleagues in an organization could be bound by wild remarks of others.

"You should not judge, broaden the base of testimony in a conspiracy trial," Serri said. "You should narrow it."

McTernan asked if the chairman of the New York County Democratic Committee would be held responsible for every remark made from the floor of a committee meeting he disagreed with. He asked if President Truman should be prosecuted for an act of tax evasion committed by a Democratic Committee chairman from Missouri.

Such a rule would be a "serious form of prior censorship," the lawyer stated.

It would be worse yet, he explained, to make the defendants in this trial responsible for "some one 1,200 miles away pressing a Communist flag—whatever that is—to his breast because the chairman of the meeting was state chairman of the Communist Party."

"You would have to show that Shaw and all these declarants and defendants had been briefed and instructed and the conspiracy was afoot," the judge declared, agreeing with McTernan. "I don't think we can say that the declarants, even Shaw, were members of a conspiracy at that time."

"What is this conspiracy, Your Honor?" McTernan asked. "If the conspiracy is the Communist Party we ought to know. Unless we know now we cannot adequately answer Your Honor and prepare our defense. We ask the court to direct the prosecution to state what is the conspiracy. Is it the Communist Party? Or is it something else?"

The judge said he had been studying the law on the matter and had found that even the provision of the McCarran Law did not declare that holding office or membership in the Communist

Party violated the statute.

Attorney Wright said it was "highly ironical" that the Younglove testimony should be offered against his client George Blake Charney.

"The very moment of this alleged happening in St. Louis he was out on the battlefield fighting for his country, its constitution and its flag," Wright said.

Serri pointed out earlier that defendant S. W. Gerson was likewise engaged on the battlefield in the Pacific at the time.

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, acting as her own counsel pointed out that the fact that the chairman of the St. Louis meeting did not rebuke the alleged crackpot remarks "makes it clear to me the remarks were not made."

The trial is scheduled to continue Tuesday, at which time the prosecution is expected to present further argument against the judge's ruling.

Negro Elected To Shop Unit At Plymouth

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT, Mich. — For the first time in the history of the CIO United Auto Workers Plymouth local 51, which has 10,000 workers, a Negro, Woody Rustin, has been elected to the Shop Committee.

Rustin was elected from a division in the Plymouth plant that has 1,800 workers, the non-production division. Elected with him to the powerful and leading shop committee were such well known progressive shop workers as Louis De Marco, Ralph Fileccia, and William Manley.

All of the four are on record against the five year do-nothing Chrysler contract. Vigorous opponents of speedup and discrimination, their ticket was an example of growing Negro-white unity in Plymouth plant.

The Shop Committee in Chrysler plants is recognized as the real leaders of the workers and handle all grievances.

Six of today's working class heroes-- who will be in tomorrow's Hall of Fame

STEVE NELSON

ANDY ONDA

BEN CAREATHERS

JAMES DOLSEN

IRVING WEISSMAN

WILLIAM ALBERTSON

when history records the struggle to maintain and extend Constitutional liberties, civil and human rights for ALL Americans.

"This vindictive sentence is a bitter blow to myself, my wife and children, and to all those who cherish the democratic traditions of our country. It will not—and cannot—do away with my political ideas any more than Hitler and Mussolini were able, by similar use of the courts, and by the use of gas chambers and force and violence, to do away with the political ideas of those who opposed them.

"This sentence and these trials were aimed to shut off opposition to the shameful and criminal 'police action' in Korea. They will not accomplish that objective, for the American people want peace and have the right to advocate it.

"They also have the right to advocate political change and to oppose the policies of those in the seat of government. The outrageous use of the courts to outlaw books and political ideas is a usurpation of these rights."

—Steve Nelson's statement on his vindictive sentence of 20 years under the Pennsylvania sedition law.

ACTION

- Phone, wire, write District Attorney James Malone, Court House, Pittsburgh—

urging that he agree to bail for Steve Nelson; urging that he drop the "sedition" proceedings against Nelson, Andy Onda and James Dolsen.

- Phone, wire, write U. S. Attorney Edward Boyle, Federal Building, Pittsburgh—urging that he drop the Smith Act indictment against the Pittsburgh Six.

- Write to Steve Nelson, 13-X, Allegheny County Jail, Pittsburgh.

Among the contributors to the above appeal are:

Brooklyn Dentists, M. B., Rhoda, L. D., A Flushing Family, E. C., Art Shields, Dr. B., H. C., Manhattan Dentists, A "Steve Nelson" Admirer, Nassau Professionals, Helen L. Alfred, Admirers of "The Pittsburgh Six."

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS needs your help in meeting the \$60,000 budget for this huge national and international campaign and the legal costs of defending FOUR simultaneous actions in Pittsburgh.

CIVIL RIGHTS CONGRESS

23 West 26th Street

New York 10, N. Y.

Enclosed is my contribution of \$_____ to the \$60,000 Pittsburgh Defense Fund.

I further agree to raise an additional \$_____

Name _____

Address _____

Hallinan

(Continued from Page 1)

"The Four Rivers," "Water Boy," and "The House I Live In."

The quiet, almost awesome respected switched, however, to great cheers when the Negro leader spoke, lashing out at those powers "which can never hand us back to the days before 1776, can never undo the work of Toussaint L'Ouverture or reverse the gains of the Russian people in 1917 or of the heroic Chinese people of today, or of the Czechoslovakian people."

And what was good enough for those old enough to vote was good enough for youth, as Butch Hallinan, 17 year old son of the Presidential candidate, told the audience which cheered him to the echo.

Hallinan's oldest son won the hearts of the audience when he told them, "We who are about to be 18 have kept a concerned eye on you progressives. At 18 we are old enough to be killed, but we are not considered old enough to stop a war."

"I'm not a pacifist or a coward," young Hallinan said, "but I'm not going to be killed for Standard Oil in Saudi Arabia. The stakes involved for us are pretty important. Those stakes are our own lives."

The elder Hallinan challenged Dwight Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson, Republican and Democrat respectively, to do something about bringing an end to "The Korean War, a ruinous venture which has cost us over 115,000 admitted battle casualties, including 20,000 killed . . . a gangrene eating at the nation's vitals."

"Dr. Eisenhower and Dr. Stevenson, Hallinan said caustically, have come up with no 'prescription' to end the gangrenous condition."

Instead, he snapped, "Dr. Stevenson sees considerable advantage in the present condition."

He referred to a statement of Chicago political boss Jack Arvey's candidate in which Stevenson called the Korean war a valuable testing ground . . . "an important residual return on our investment in this savage conflict."

Hallinan reminded his audience that "the 20,000 men who have died . . . were not inanimate objects or statistics written of a piece of paper, but warm, living young American men who suffered and died and left behind them bitter

tears and broken hearts."

Addressing himself to Stevenson's plaint that there is "no tidy solution" of the Korean war, the San Francisco attorney asked, "have you an untidy solution? The American people are demanding one or the other."

Of vital importance in the Progressive campaign, he said is "the prime condition for progress in this country for all the people—white and black—full political, economy and social equality for the Negro and Mexican-American people who . . . are on a vicious downward spiral, in which they are discriminated against and jimmied from birth to death—at school, at work, at home and at play—in the courts, in the hospitals, at the polls—during every waking hour of their lives. They are the victims of mounting violence and terror."

Hallinan outlined the Progressive Party's program for a compulsory fair employment practice act, an end to poll taxes, an anti-lynch law, federal action to end segregation and discrimination in every field of life.

"We point, as a gauge of our sincerity," he said, "to the fact that we have actively fought for each of these things for the last four years and that we have selected as a vice-presidential candidate, Mrs. Charlotta Bass."

The reference to the Negro woman who heads the Progressive ticket with Hallinan, brought a roar of approval from the crowd, even as her own earlier appearance had brought a rising ovation as she was driven around the stadium.

Mrs. Bass hit at the Democratic Party, standard-bearer as "Mr. Stevenson, the white hope of the Democratic Party, the defender of state's rights who, as the governor of Illinois, has never given Illinois an FEPC law and who never will."

Mrs. Bass outlined the long fight of the Negro people for full representation in the life of the United States and brought a gasp from her audience as she revealed the threat she had received "this very day, if I appear here."

The telephoned "warning" was not a new experience for Mrs. Bass, she said, and "I take my stand against the Ku Klux Klan and even against the FBI. I am protesting this jimcrow rule not only for myself, but for my people and all people who are fighting for life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

"We are fighting here for peace for the peoples of America and for all the people of the world."

Negro leader Horace Alexander pointed to the threat Mrs. Bass had received as evidence of "the fact that the freedom of the Negro people and the five million Mexican people in the Southwestern states is key to the IPP program," he said. "We want civil rights now—not just 'some time'."

Simon Fuentes of the Mexican-American National Assn. (ANMA) also spoke out for representation of the Negro and Mexican people.

"We see in the nomination of Mrs. Bass, the right to minority representation. Her nomination is a walking proof of what democracy can be like if we fight for it," he said.

Hallinan's call for repeal of the Smith, McCarran, Taft-Hartley and Magnuson acts tied together a theme which had run throughout the entire rally—the need to fight for the rights of labor.

This fight, Hallinan emphasized, is basic to the freedom of all the people, and he referred to the 14 California Smith Act victims whose cells he had seen while being driven in a motorcade to his hotel upon his arrival here.

"I had heard Truman talk about civil rights," Hallinan said. "I thought about that when we passed the marble building (the Hall of Justice) behind the bars of which were 4 courageous men and women, held without bail for defense of the rights of the American people, victims of the infamous Smith Act."

Borough called for a strong campaign against Sen. William Knowland, in order to bring about the repeal of the repressive legislation with which the labor movement is saddled. That repeal, he said, must and will come.

Others who spoke and made brief appearances at the rally were Sidney Moore, county chairman of IPP; Congressional candidates Lloyd Seeliger (17 CD) and Bert Sharp (24 CD); Assembly candidates Mrs. Molly Gossman (56 AD) and Mrs. Mary Natividad Barnes (41 AD); John Amt, national counsel of the Progressive Party and C. B. Baldwin, national campaign manager for the Progressive Party.

CORPORATE PROFITS

Corporate profits after taxes in 1951 were \$18.9 billion, compared with \$13.9 billion in the first post-war year of 1946.

EISENHOWER'S BROTHER IS A WITCHHUNTER, TOO

STATE COLLEGE, Pa.—General Eisenhower's brother fired on Friday a Pennsylvania State College employee who refused to sign the state's 1951 witchhunting 'loyalty/oath' law. Doing the firing was Milton S. Eisenhower, president of the college. Fired was Wendell Scott MacRae, publications production manager of the college's department of information.

Eisenhower said MacRae's ouster "does not mean that Mr. Mac-

Rae is subversive." Evidently his ouster meant that he couldn't prove that he is not subversive.

MacRae, a veteran of World War I service with the U. S. Marines, had maintained at a hearing before the college's Inquisition—formally known as the loyalty board of review—that the oath is unconstitutional, and he offered to submit the oath of allegiance he took when entering the Marines in its place.

YOUTH LEADERS ENDORSE BEN DAVIS AND SI GERSON

"We're going all out in support of the petition drive to guarantee that Benjamin J. Davis and Simon W. Gerson are on the ballot come election day," Joe Bucholt, New York State chairman of the Labor Youth League, declared yesterday in a statement issued in behalf of the LYL state staff.

"The effort needed to place Ben Davis and Si Gerson on the ballot is both a challenge and opportunity for all progressive-minded young New Yorkers, which we can't and won't miss," Bucholt said.

"The two candidates personify the kind of Negro and working class leaders whose every action is in the best interests of all youth. Davis, in and out of the New York City Council, constantly championed measures to advance the well-being of all young workers and students in the City. Si Gerson, for many years a leader of the Young Communist League, has likewise always fought for youth's needs in his various capacities as political leader, journalist, etc. Both represent the finest examples of courageous, outstanding fighters for peace, civil rights and security."

"In these days when the old-party hacks and prostitute press are working overtime to corrupt

NON-WHITE UNEMPLOYMENT

About 6 percent of non-white workers were unemployed in the first quarter of 1952, twice the percentage of jobseekers among whites.

and degenerate all youth, Davis and Gerson on the ballot will afford young voters an opportunity to vote for the highest standards of morality, against militarization, for democracy.

"Every day of this holiday weekend as well as next week, must see all LYL members as well as other progressive-minded young people devoting the full measure of our time and energies to the task of guaranteeing the candidates a place on the ballot."

Greetings

to my fellow workers
whom I stand beside in
the fight for
PEACE, SECURITY
and EQUALITY

SID CHRIS

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

- from

A Group of Workers in
Downtown, New York

Force Firm to Hire Negroes

CAMDEN. — The Courtland Manufacturing Company has been forced to drop its lily-white hiring policy for the first time in the 5 years it has been located here. The Company employed 200 workers—all white except for porters. In a 3 week period approximately 200 Negro women answered help wanted ads but none were hired. The plant adjoins the Negro community, and its hiring practices have been bitterly resented by the Negro people.

The change came about as a result of Tim Adams, a fur worker, who worked in the same building visiting Negro leaders in the community and discussing the problem with them. As a result Fred Henderson, local head of the Negro Republican club appointed a committee to meet with the owners of the Company. Just two days after the committee met the company hired five Negro women.

Subsequently a layoff took place effecting half the workers including the five Negro women. However, now that jimcrow has been broken, the Negro community is watching closely to see that the plant does not return to its former jimcrow practices when the laid off workers are called back.

Labor Day Greetings

to

THE WORKER

We pledge to continue to build the
only press that fights all year round
for peace, full equality for Negro
people and higher standards for all
people.

MANHATTAN FREEDOM OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION

The Bronx

Freedom of the Press Association

greet THE WORKER on Labor Day

as the only Truly Free Press

Labor Day Greetings

to a fighting

WORKING CLASS PAPER

N. Y. Waterfront Sec.

Communist Party

Labor Day Greetings

to workers the world over
in their struggle for peace
and security

S. S.

LABOR DAY GREETINGS

to the Paper that
supports the struggles of
labor every day

Members of
Bedding Local 140
United Furniture Workers
of America

LABOR DAY

Greetings

From

Engineers and Architects
who urge jobs for peace

Greetings from

Group of Workers, Members of Local 70

Greek Fur Workers Union

Let liars fear, let cowards shrink,

Let traitors turn away;

Whatever we have dared to think

That dared we also say.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

CARL JEFFERSON

BOB
and
ELLA

Labor Day Greetings

from

M & M FOOD STORE

645 Allerton Avenue
Bronx 67, N. Y.

SUPPORT
THE ADVERTISERS

**We Greet
Our Fellow
Workers
this
LABOR
DAY**

may we continue to march
forward in the future to-
wards our bright goal of
peace for all workers the
world over, freedom and
equality for our fellow-
men, and security for all.

CARMENT
MILLINERY
MISCELLANEOUS
DRESS
COAT
CUTTERS and
RANK AND FILE
WORKERS OF N. Y.

Messages

(Continued from Page 3)
of innocence until guilt is proved."
The ACW's statement is also
notable among those made public
for its call for a fight on "bigotry,
hate, discrimination and segrega-
tion."

★
WILLIAM GREEN'S message
begins "I summon the 8,000,000
members of the AFL to political ac-
tion." He reiterates the federa-
tion's traditional "nonpartisanship"
in politics, but adds that "nonpar-
tisanship does not mean neutral-
ity." He leaves the inference that
the AFL convention in New York
Sept. 15 may endorse a candidate
but thereby still remain "non-par-
tisan" because no party would be
endorsed.

Green says that the employers
have "switched their offensive." He says:

"Our adversaries seldom attempt
any more to employ the brutal
methods of the past to break up
our organization, because they
have learned that the harder we
are attacked on the economic front,
the stronger we become. There-
fore, they have switched their of-
fensive to the political front where
we stand exposed and vulnerable
because of the inertia and the in-
attention of our membership."

Pointing to the blows suffered
by labor on the price and rent
front while the cost of living
mounts, taxes and the threat of
new anti-labor legislation in top
of Taft-Hartley, Green declared:

"If we want to change this
trend, if we want to prevent even
more serious blows at the welfare
of the great masses of our people,
there is only one way to do it—
by political action. Big business
has the money but we have the
votes."

★
MEANY'S LENGTHY message
was exclusively based on the idea
that repeal of Taft-Hartley is the
principal objective, and the heart
of labor's election program. He
says bluntly "We must vote for the
men who will vote for the repeal
on the Taft-Hartley Law." Like
Green, he says "the only way is on
the political battlefield." Unless
the repeal of Taft-Hartley is waged
"you are going to get something more drastic
than Taft-Hartley." He says that
labor cannot "look for any great
improvement in the future until
repeal of Taft-Hartley has been ac-
complished."

James L. McDevitt, director of
the AFL's political arm, Labor's
League for Political Education,
warns that the next move on re-
action's agenda is a law to bar in-
dustry-wide bargaining strikes or
solidarity.

"What many of our people do
not realize is that right now anti-
labor lobbyists are soliciting large
sums from businessmen to promote
making it illegal for a union rep-
resentative to help negotiate a con-
tract for the employees of more
than one firm," says McDevitt urg-
ing a turnout on election day.

Murray's message was mainly an
apology for the fact that living
standards are declining. He says,
after raising the "Soviet danger"
cry:

"We crave the great rises in
our standard of living which mod-
ern technology makes easily pos-
sible—but so long as freedom's
cause is under attack, we must sup-
port the building of our military
defenses." He only asks for "equal-
ity of sacrifice."

**Quarantine Canada
Base to Fight Polio**

WINNIPEG, Man. — Doctors
quarantined the giant Army base
at Shilo and the air force station
at Rivers, Man., Friday in a
campaign against a polio epidemic
that has killed 70 persons.

Many of the 1,041 cases re-
ported in the provinces of Alberta,
Saskatchewan, British Columbia
and Manitoba are on the "critical"
list.

**ALP Nominates
3 for Judiciary**

Kings County American Labor
Party on Thursday announced the
nomination of Milton Koss, Ralph
Shapiro and Gloria Agrin by the
2nd Judicial District Convention
for the office of Supreme Court
Justice.

Paul Trilling, Kings County ALP
executive secretary, stated, "The
ALP Judicial Convention was com-
pletely united around candidates of
the highest caliber. Our convention
was in contrast to the circus which
developed at the Democratic Ju-
dicial convention last night, when
the back room deals between Lib-
eral and Democratic machine boss-
es backfired in full view of the
public."

**Ted Williams Is
Alerted for Korea**

CHERRY POINT, N.C.—Capt.
Ted Williams of the Marine Air
Corps, former Red Sox slugger
appeared headed for a combat as-
signment in Korea today although
Corps officials admitted only that
he had been alerted for overseas
service.

Assistant public information of-
ficer Lt. C. J. Voros said Williams
had not received orders assigning
him overseas but added:

"As soon as he receives his or-
ders the Marine Corps will release
the story."

Williams, a fighter pilot during
World War II, has been piloting
a Panther single-engined fighter
during his training at Cherry
Point.

**Lundberg Boosed at
Calif. AFL Parley**

SANTA BARBARA, Cal.—Cal-
ifornia's State AFL convention
boosed Harry Lundberg, president
of the Sailors Union of the Paci-
fic, when he got up to announce
he was endorsing Gen. Dwight
Eisenhower for President.

Lundberg rebaited the conven-
tion when it voted to endorse the
Stevenson-Sparkman ticket.

**Strike Wins Gains
At 3 Bendix Plants**

RED BANK, N.J.—CIO workers
returned to their jobs at three
Bendix Aviation Corp. plants Fri-
day following settlement of a 13-
day strike for higher wages.

Otto Van Howe, president of
Local 417, International Union of
Electrical Workers, said the 900
members voted to accept increases
ranging from 4 to 17 cents an
hour. The union had sought a
15-cent across-the-board increase.

The strike affected plants at Red
Bank, Eatontown and Long
Branch.

Greetings

to a fighting
newspaper

A GROUP
of
NEWSPAPER
WORKERS

**83% IN SEATTLE POLL WANT
KOREA CEASE-FIRE NOW**

SEATTLE, Wash.—Public opin-
ion polls don't tell the com-
plete story of the American people's
opposition to the Korean slaughter.

This is the opinion of a modest,
middle-aged man who spent three
weeks on Seattle's busiest down-
town street intersection talking to
voters about the candidacy of Mrs.
Alice Franklin Bryant, Democratic
candidate for Congress-at-large.

The campaigner told the Daily
Worker reporter he had been work-
ing the corner for three weeks and
has kept a methodical record of
results. He opens up by asking
"are you a voter in Washington
state?" If they are he explains who
Mrs. Bryant is and says "her pro-
gram calls for a cease fire—stopping
the shooting—in Korea and then
discussing the prisoner-of-war and
other issues. Do you think it is a
good idea?"

Of the 1,138 persons asked that
question 951 or 83 percent readily
agreed. Those with loved ones in
Korea or in the armed services
were particularly outspoken in
their opposition to the "police ac-
tion." Many asked "what are we
doing there anyway?"

These 951 persons took 2,143
pieces of literature with the extra
copies to pass on to others. Only

94 said they were undecided on
the Korean cease fire question and
93 expressed disagreement. Of
these a few advocated the use of
the atomic bomb.

Only one in 20 expressed any
curiosity about Mrs. Bryant's par-
tisan affiliation.

"Most people don't seem to care
about a party label," the cam-
paigner said.

He said he got started on his
"street work" during the Init. 183
campaign. When Mrs. Bryant en-
tered the race on a peace platform
he decided to continue. He says
you can't beat a car stop for finding
plenty of people, who have a mo-
ment to spare, to talk to.

The interview ended with the
campaigner glancing about at the
many "prospects" and saying "I
don't know how much good I have
done for Mrs. Bryant's campaign
but I know what it has done to
me to find out what the people are
thinking."

In a few seconds he was talking
to No. 1139.

CORPORATE HOGS

Government studies show 50
major corporations have been get-
ting about two-thirds of the dol-
lar value of all arms contracts.

We greet "The Worker" on this Labor
Day. Because it battles boldly and
unceasingly for unity of the working
class, for higher living standards, for
civil rights and above all, for peace,
we wish for it many fruitful years
ahead.

Members of
Dist. 65
D.P.O.W.A.

5-Year Plan

(Continued from Page 4)

times higher; sugar twice as much; tea doubled; wine doubled; beer up 80 percent; clothing up 80 percent; cotton, silk and wool fabrics 70 percent; shoes 80 percent; stockings and socks doubled; knit goods up 2.2 times; furniture tripled; metal pots and pans 2.5 times; bicycles 3.5 times; sewing machines 2.4 times; radios and television sets doubled; clocks and watches 2.2 times; electric refrigerators, washing machines and vacuum cleaners several times over.

★
THE PROPOSED FIVE YEAR plan to be discussed by the Party Congress makes it a law of the land that prices must be reduced in the Soviet Union. It provides that by 1955 Soviet consumers will pay 35 percent less for goods than they did in 1950. Picture that in terms of your own shopping. Say you could look forward to paying 13 cents for a quart of milk, and same for a pack of cigarettes, and similarly reduced prices for everything from an automobile to a pork chop, and you get an idea of a 35 percent price cut. With a fact like that staring them in the face is there any wonder that the Soviet people have such unanimous confidence in the leadership of their Communist Party?

In the same period expenditures for social insurance (old age, sickness benefits, etc.) will go up 30 percent. Thus the pensioner will get higher money payments and pay lower prices for goods. The

peasants will receive 40 percent higher income in money and in kind as a result of increased agricultural production.

Enormous as the apartment and home building program was during the first post war five year plan the new ones provides twice as much capital for housing. There will also be a 50 percent increase in municipal facilities, water supply, heating, gas, city transportation, and municipal beautification. The Government is to furnish big increases in the number of vacation and rest homes, sanatoriums, hospitals, nurseries, kindergartens, etc. Construction of schools in towns and villages will be 70 percent higher than under the first post war plan.

All in all national income will rise 60 percent in the five year period. And a key difference from the capitalist world is that none of the income will go to bankers, landlords and other such leeches.

★
RUNNING THROUGH the entire plan is the process by which the Soviet people are making a gradual transition from socialism to communism. Communism means the lifting of the burden of heavy labor and the elimination of the differences between manual and mental labor—all will be worker-intellectuals. Communism means the distribution of goods on the principle: from each according to his ability to each according to his needs. Communism means the elimination of the differences between town and country life insofar as the latter suffer disadvantages.

If we examine the proposed plan we see how these principles are being approached. No matter what branch of the economy is under discussion in the draft plan there is always a section which calls for mechanization of heavy labor tasks and the introduction of automatic production processes. Secondly, the wide educational expansion is progress toward the goal of a universally cultured and educated population. Third, the big-

ger increase of mass production goods advances Soviet society toward the communist goal of absolute saturation of consumer articles. And finally with respect to agriculture provision is made for almost complete mechanization of farm labor and expansion of cultural amenities to the countryside.

Now once again the world can see the specific Soviet method of building up situations of strength. The Soviet leaders don't propose to weaken their economy by substituting guns for butter and militarizing the economy. They know they strengthen their defensive capacity by strengthening their peaceful economic progress. Still, fully aware of the dangers that lurk in the militarization of the capitalist lands, the plan provides for doubling the amount of strategic reserves to provide for the country's welfare in the face of any eventualities.

★
FOR SOME TIME NOW the Alsop brothers have been saying that the Soviet Union suffers from an oil shortage and that woe be-tide the world when the Soviet Union has enough oil. Of course, when the Soviet Union, and Romania too, offered to sell oil to capitalist countries at the recent Moscow economic conference the Alsops looked pretty foolish. And the proposed five year plan shows that it is precisely in respect to oil that the Soviet Union has made the greatest strides towards the long term goal of absolute sufficiency.

In 1946 Premier Stalin outlined some long term goals with respect to steel, coal and oil. These called for an annual production of 60 million tons of steel, 500 million tons of coal, 60 millions tons of oil. When such production figures are reached, Stalin indicated, the Soviet Union would be guaranteed against all eventualities. Stalin said it might take till 1960 or 1965 to reach those targets.

What does the proposed plan show with respect to those long term goals? Using the percentage figures for plan fulfillment in 1950 and 1951 it's clear that 85 percent increase means that already in 1955 oil production will surpass the 60 million ton goal. Also with respect to coal, steel, etc., the Soviet people are ahead of schedule even if 1960 is taken as the target date, not 1965. Furthermore, that's based on mere plan fulfillment. But the first post-war five year plan was surpassed. And during the first year and a half of the current plan the quotas have been overfulfilled.

NOW DOES ALL this increased Soviet strength create any dangers now or in the future for the rest of the world? The proposed five year plan writes into the law of the Soviet land the principle of peaceful co-existence of capitalist and socialist countries. It specifically declares the readiness of the Soviet Union to:

"... develop economic relations with all countries desiring to develop trade on the basis of equality and mutual benefit."

Rather than creating any dangers it is Soviet strength which has thus far militated against the outbreak of a third world war and its further strengthening improves the prospects of world peace.

Those are matters which come before the 19th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Bolsheviks). And this is a program, which in its own words explains the secret of Soviet success:

"The present (fifth) five year plan again demonstrates to the whole world the great living force of socialism, the fundamental advantage of the socialist system of economy over the capitalist system."

NATL LABOR UNION

The first nationwide labor federation in the U. S. was formed in 1866. Called the Natl. Labor Union, its president was William H. Sylvis and its major goal was winning the 8-hour day.

Tigers Finally Consider Negro

FLINT.—The first Negro player to sign a contract with the Detroit Tigers may be shortstop Stan Turner, collegiate star. He has been three times to Briggs Stadium for workouts and wants to play pro ball. He is being talked to by Hank Greenberg of Cleveland and has been invited to work out with Cleveland, and if Detroit doesn't look sharp he may sign with them. He goes to Michigan State College.

A jury trial will take place of two of several dozen people who on July 4 distributed score cards, listing eligible Negro players. The charge is they were "loitering" at Briggs Stadium. The trial will take place Sept. 11 in Traffic Court, Cadillac Tower Building, Detroit.

PURCHASING POWER

On the average, the purchasing power of over 26 million workers dropped by at least \$1 a week during 1951.

8-HOUR DAY

During and immediately after the Civil War, organized labor launched its campaign for an 8-hour day. The movement was so successful that in 1867 six states passed 8-hour day laws and the following year Congress established an 8-hour day for all government workers, laborers and mechanics. It did not become the law of the land for the majority of workers, however, until 1938, when the wage-hour act was passed.

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ARREST WORKERS

CAPETOWN (ALN). — Armed with tommyguns and batons, police arrested 257 striking South African textile workers Aug. 25 as they paraded through a main street shouting defiance of the Malan Nationalist government's white supremacy laws. The workers marched from their strikebound textile plant through King Williams Town demanding the release of a group of strikers who had been arrested the day before.

FOUNDING OF CIO

On Nov. 10, 1935, eight AFL union leaders who were determined to bring industrial unionism to the U. S. met to form the Committee for Industrial Organization, soon to become popularly known as CIO.

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What's On? SATURDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Fric-Frac," Fernandel and Arletty and Michel Simon—spoof the gangster film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.
GALA LABOR DAY FIESTA—Aug. 30—8 p.m. Dancing, entertainment, eats, punch. All for \$1 and big surprises. The \$1 is a bonus toward the fight for peace and civil rights. Place: 2325 Broadway near 84 St., upstairs.—Ausp.: A.D. north.
THE CITY for weekend. Come to Peace Party. Contr. \$1. Entertainment, refreshments, dancing. Saturday nite, 257 Seventh St.
Brooklyn
IF YOU ARE spending Labor Day in town—join us—Saturday 8:30 p.m. 402 Reap St. Charlie's films and dancing. ALP of Williamsburg.

SUNDAY

Manhattan
CLUB CINEMA presents "Fric-Frac," Fernandel and Arletty and Michel Simon—spoof the gangster film. Three showings beginning 8:30 p.m. Social from 10 p.m. at 430 Sixth Ave. (nr. 9th St.) \$1 for members, \$1.25 for non-members. Air-cooled. All Friday showings have been discontinued for the summer.
New Jersey
THE URGENT TRUTH about the Rosenberg Case: Bring your friends to a public meeting by the New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case. Thursday evening, Sept. 11, Wideway Hall, 829 Broad St., Newark, N.J. No admission charge. Speakers: Howard Fast, Rabbi Meyer Shariff, Rev. I.C. Collins, David Aliman, Mrs. Helen Sobell.

Coming
LET THE TRUTH BE KNOWN. Reserve Thursday evening, Sept. 11. Come and bring your friends to a public meeting by the New Jersey Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case at Wideway Hall, 829 Broad St., Newark. No admission charge. Speakers: Rabbi Meyer Shariff, Rev. I.C. Collins, David Aliman, Mrs. Helen Sobell. Save the date: Thursday, Sept. 11.

U. S. DEBT

The total U. S. debt is expected to rise to around \$272 billion by the end of 1952. Of the total debt, \$84 billion is held by commercial banks and federal reserve banks, nearly \$27 billion by insurance companies and mutual savings banks, \$31 billion by other corporations and associations, \$66 billion by individuals, mainly in the upper income groups. They will receive the bulk of the \$6.3 billion in interest budgeted for the 1953 fiscal period.

OLD CONSPIRACY

Taft-Hartley did not become law until 1947, but through the centuries employers have been using legal machinery to prevent workers from improving their conditions. As early as 1349 a group of bakers' servants were indicted in London, England. They were charged with "conspiring among themselves that they would not work for their masters except at double or treble the wages formerly given."

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Peace or War Democracy or Fascism

Will America continue down the road to an atomic slaughter?

Will it continue down the road to a police state?

Or shall it go toward an America of peace and prosperity in a peaceful and prosperous world?

THE ISSUES IN 1952

Hear ELIZABETH CURLEY FLYNN

PETTIS PERRY

GEORGE BLAKE

SIMON GERSON

and the CANDIDATES

OTIS HOOD, Candidate for State Representative in Massachusetts;

E. C. GREENFIELD, Candidate for Governor of Ohio;

JESSE GRAY, Campaign Manager for Benjamin J. Davis, imprisoned Communist leader and candidate for the State Assembly from the 11th Assembly District, N. Y.

AT A MASS

Election Campaign Rally

Friday, Sept. 5, 8 P. M. Sharp

ROCKLAND PALACE

155th Street and 8th Ave.

CULTURAL PROGRAM

Donation 50¢ at the door — Come Early

Auspices:

National and New York State Communist Campaign Committees

Tom Clark

(Continued from Page 1)

that time.

Collier suggested that the department was responsible for delays in Miller's trial but Knock said the case "fell apart" because of postponements granted by Federal judges in Michigan.

Knock said he "suspected" one of the government's witnesses who was employed by Miller's firm gave Miller the names of all the government witnesses who appeared before the grand jury.

During the postponements, Knock said, one witness was convicted of bigamy and protested that Miller had exposed him. Another was arrested for carrying a concealed weapon and was committed for a time to an insane asylum. Knock said the witness held the opinion that Miller "had engineered that."

He said a third witness, after being entertained on Miller's yacht, changed his mind and announced he would not testify for the government.

Collier said the files showed "peculiar circumstances in connection with the failure to prosecute the case." He said each of Miller's attorneys "appeared to have some influence with prosecuting officials." The defense was furnished with an FBI report covering the investigation, he said.

"The defendant blatantly entertained the witnesses who had appeared against him in the grand jury proceedings and actually 'converted' at least one," Collier said.

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Anti-Communism Pays Off

HAVANA, Cuba — A Havana branch bank was robbed Thursday by a gang which gained entry by posing as police and army officers hunting "Communists." The robbers got away with \$15,000, after killing two policemen in an exchange of shots and leaving one of their confederates dead.

According to police authorities, the leader of the gang entered, demanding: "Where is that Communist?" As in the case of all "Red hunts," Communists were not what the criminals were really after.

West Berlin Cops Club Mourners Of Slain Worker

BERLIN.—West Berlin police on Friday clubbed and dispersed a throng of mourners at the funeral of Fritz Schoenherr, employee of the Soviet-operated railway system. Schoenherr was murdered by fascists in West Berlin, it had been charged. The police attack occurred outside a crematorium in the French sector of West Berlin.

The incident was the third in the last few days in which the puppet West Berlin regime has used violence against German workers. Earlier on Friday, police attacked a demonstration of 300 jobless workers before a municipal unemployment relief office in the American sector, and arrested eight of them.

On Thursday, 300 West Berlin women demonstrating for peace before the U. S. headquarters in Berlin, were attacked by police squads, and 67 were jailed. The demonstration arose as a result of widespread protests throughout West Berlin over U. S. army target practice in West Berlin's city forest, the Grunewald.

NEGRO INCOME

Fifty-nine percent of all Negro families receive less than \$2,000 a year, compared to 27 percent of white families.



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Prescriptions Are Our Specialty

Wage Battle

(Continued from Page 3)

Several thousand are also out in a UAW-CIO Harvester plant.

MANY THOUSANDS are out in widely scattered auto and airplane parts and other metal plants under contract with the United Automobile Workers, among them the Borg-Warner.

The New York waterfront is again "explosive" as the Sept. 30 contract deadline draws near. The shipowners have openly expressed fear that a rank and file strike such as the one that tied up the front for 28 days last fall, will break out. They have little confidence in "King" Joe Ryan's ability to hold the longshoremen in line.

Other disputes are building up on the New York Central lines, and other fields of the railroad industry; telephone system (over pensions) and dissatisfaction is mounting rapidly among the nation's textile workers. The northern cotton workers, in face of the rise in the cost of living, have taken a cut of eight and one-half cents an hour by order of arbitrators. Similar concessions were granted the woolen interests. Indications are that in the coming months steam will be working up for a struggle to both win back the cuts and catch up with the high cost of living.

The upsurge in economic struggle will undoubtedly have an influence upon the election. In contrast to previous elections when trade unions allowed the politicians of the two old parties to charge the campaign atmosphere with their pro-war policy, the workers will press on the issues that have a close bearing on economic standards. At least by inference, the workers will resist the war program, by directing fire against the effect of the war program.

"TERRIFYING"

MUNICH.—A phrase terrifying in its simplicity of utter rejection, is becoming a favorite again in Bavaria. Only two words—"Ohne Uns" ("Without Us")—comprise the phrase. . . .

This is the lead of the "Date-line: Your World" column in yesterday's New York Post.

What is so "terrifying," we might ask the New York Post, when Germans make it clear seven years after the Nazis marched that they want to carry no more guns, want no more war and no more killing?

UP 22 TIMES

In 1939 the U. S. spent \$3.5 billion on military preparations. By 1953 the U. S. will spend an estimated \$76 billion for war, 22 times as much.

Classified Ads

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NICELY furnished room, separate entrance, modern conveniences. Telephone. 123 Second Ave., Apt. 2.

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TRUCKS FOR HIRE

IRVING & SPIKER Moving and Pickup Service, city, beach and country. BR 5-7915

Evictions Peril Leaders of Rent Fight

Because the tenants' organization at the 750-family Park Drive Housing development in Queens have forced the landlord to back down on rent increases, its leaders face a possible battle against eviction.

The landlord gave advance notice that he wanted higher rents in the new leases, a three-year lease and painting only after a year and a half.

The local Tenants Association, an active and alert group, met with the landlord, and compelled him to back down on rent increases. He also agreed to cut the lease term

FOUNDING OF AFL

The American Federation of Labor was formally established at Columbus, O., in December 1886. Samuel Gompers was elected president and, except for one term, remained in that position until his death in December 1924.

to two years, but refused to paint. Tenants instructed the Association leaders to demand painting, as well. The landlord not only refused to meet with the leaders, but opened a campaign to oust the Association leaders by refusing to send them renewal leases.

Members of the Association have indicated they recognize the landlord's aim is to deprive them of the right to organize as tenants, and will stick with their leaders in a battle against eviction.

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Gurley Flynn, Pettis Perry To Give CP Election Aims at Rally

The Communist Party position in the 1952 elections will be outlined by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry at the mass election campaign rally that will be held at the Rockland Palace Friday. The Rally is sponsored by the National and New York State Communist Campaign Committee.

In urging all-out attendance at this, the first Communist Party rally in over a year, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry, both members of the Communist Party National Committee, stated:

"It is incumbent upon all members of the Party to mobilize the democratic and peace-loving forces in New York to make this meeting a huge success. We Communists, far from accepting any status of illegality, will continue to fight with renewed energy to defend our rights as the Party of the American working class and the Negro people. As the Party of peace, security, democracy and socialism we intend to bring the issues of the 1952 election campaign to the American people," and their statement continued:

"The Communist Party believes that the overwhelming majority of the American people want peace and friendly relations with all countries and all peoples. We hold with many other Americans that there is not the faintest dan-

ger of aggression from the Soviet Union and that, on the contrary, the present bipartisan policy of frantic rearmament building of bases and intervention in the economies of governments of other countries in fact constitute aggression. The American people and the world have everything to gain and nothing to lose from a policy of peace. Such a patriotic aim is in the highest interest of the American people."

Speaking on the program with the two National Committee members will be Simon W. Gerson, running for Congress from his home district in Brooklyn. Gerson will speak on the fight to create a coalition of all the democratic peace-loving people in the 1952 elections. Hundreds of his campaign workers are busy collecting signatures that will place his name on the November ballot and distributing thousands of copies of a brochure outlining his campaign program to the Brooklyn voters who know Gerson as a staunch

champion and fighter for the best interests of the people. Gerson is a former executive assistant to the Manhattan Borough President and one of the 15 Foley Square defendants.

George Blake Charney, New York State labor secretary of the Communist Party will preside. He also is a Foley Square defendant.

The cultural program of the rally will feature Betty Sanders, Laura Duncan and Les Pine. The performers will introduce new songs about the elections and a special song dedicated to the Communist leaders now on trial in Foley Square.

Building in City Down 21%

Building construction valued at \$181 million was started in New York City during the first 7 months of 1952, according to preliminary data released yesterday by Robert R. Behlow, Regional Director of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. The continued lag in most types of building activity this year has resulted in a decline of 21 percent from the rate of operations during the same period last year.

Private residential construction valued at \$60 million was started during January-July, a decline of 35 percent from last year's rate of \$92 million. July housing "starts" were fairly high, however, with 968 new private financed dwelling units begun. These include 310 single-family homes, 350 units in 274 family houses, and 308 rental apartments. In addition, 1,081 units were placed under construction in public housing developments.

Private alterations, additions and repairs, valued at \$17 million this year, are down 25 percent from last year's 7-month total. Non-residential construction, however, is up 4 percent to \$31 million—the only type of building activity in New York City to exceed 1951 levels.

Recall Brutality Of Nazi Pilots

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — The Wall Street effort to paint the Korean and Chinese people as an inhumane foe of the American people seems to have fallen short of its goal, a column in the "Rochester Democrat-Chronicle" would appear to indicate.

Parkhurst Whitney, writing in his column of Aug. 18, "In This Corner," compares the brutality of the German and Japanese fascist forces toward prisoners or bailed-out fliers during World War II with the "gentleman's agreement" between American and Korean fliers in the Korean fighting to spare airmen who bail out. He calls this compact "good news," sees "hope" that war between "East and West" can be averted.

He writes, in part: "A jet fighter pilot, home from Korea, reports a gentleman's agreement in the Yalu River sector whereby neither side shoots an airman once he has bailed out. So far as he knows, he says, the enemy has never violated the code."

"This looks like good news in a small way, for as war has become total it has become more cruel and impersonal. It is hardly necessary to speak of the ferocious nature of World War II. The Japanese killed Americans in parachutes as methodically as a poacher pots a sitting pheasant. It was an added hazard in the East that they eliminated chivalry at all points, so that a prisoner was fair game for bayonet practice or for a ceremonial beheading. The Germans surpassed themselves in the execution of hostages, and set a precedent for annihilation at Buchenwald and elsewhere.

None of the belligerents hesitated to kill civilians behind the lines or to sink merchant ships without warning. If one had used gas all would have used it, for all were

prepared. The land mine was a universal weapon of defense and the flame thrower a universal weapon of attack. The rocket increased the distance at which death can be delivered, and the curtain went down on Hiroshima, a preview of the next general war.

"The certain nature of that one ought to make it impossible. The ultimate in ferocity is war over conflicting ideas of what is right; the right religion, the right form of government. Those are the causes for which men never say die, kill with least compunction, and, if they must die with least regret. If they square off with weapons that can obliterate whole cities, whole populations. . . .

"So there may be a spark of hope for the future in this mutual concession to chivalry along the Yalu. The men who do the killing often find they cannot hate their dirty, lousy opposite numbers. It is good news that it is happening between East and West. We cannot hope much, but we can hope a little."

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